

PRETORIA OUNSI

Congratulates Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria on the 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.

"BOBS" IN PRETORIA. LONDON, June 5, 11.47 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 followed 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 Boer army, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender.

"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 ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.

"In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, 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 town.

"It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon. "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 receiving information of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to pro-

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 he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragge's Yeomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of five hours, completely routed the enemy.

"It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be very long before the Irish Yeomanry are released from captivity."

LONDON CELEBRATES. 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 rowdiness 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 down 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 84 alumni in South Africa, among them being Generals Buller, Methuen, Barton, Lyttleton, Hutton and Dundonald, and so many other distinguished 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, Pte. 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 23rd May; 291, Corporal R. A. Stevens, dangerously wounded; 85, Pte. L. Dore, slightly wounded—both Canadian Mounted Infantry. "(Signed) MILNER."

ROOIFORT, May 28, via Cape Town, June 3.—Regret to report Capt. E. J.

Harrison, Canadian Mounted Infantry, dangerous illness of enteric fever at Wynberg. "(Signed) MILNER."

(Private G. H. Bolt belonged to the Victoria Rifles, Montreal; Pte. J. W. Gray has relatives at 269 Simcoe street, Toronto; Pte. L. Dore resided at Fitzchar Creek, N. W. T.; his father lives at Billings Bridge, near Ottawa; Corporal Stevens belonged to the Mounted Police.)

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, June 5, 4.35 a. m.—Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christiana, Princess Victoria and many notables of her court, drank to the health of Lord Roberts and the army at "Balmoral" last evening. A great bonfire lighted at Her Majesty's command, blazed on Craig Gowan Mountain, illuminating the country for miles around. The nation just in the morning glorifying Lord Roberts and turbulent rejoicing in his victory.

The despatches of Lord Roberts, which came to the public before the surrendering of the capital by three civilians stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not yet had their turn with the wires. Lord Roberts's postscript announcing the loss of the "Yeomanry" Battalion, divided to nothing before it reached its last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.

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 commandant general cannot escape the British disposition without a fight. Operations elsewhere seem to have dwindled to nothing. Gen. Baden-Powell joined Gen. Hunter on Sunday at Lichtenburg. Sir Redvers Buller has not moved.

Bennett Burleigh, writing from Johannesburg, says President Kruger took £2,000,000 in cash to Middelburg. Gen. Botha and Mr. Scull, an American, entered Johannesburg the night before Lord Roberts occupied the city, and made a tour of it unmolested by the armed burghers.

CASUALTIES AT FABERSPUT. LONDON, June 5.—The casualties of 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 artillery.

ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG. JOHANNESBURG, Friday, June 5.—The entry of an armed force yesterday into this city, after a long and arduous march, a strange contrast to the previous incidents of the war as to make the occasion a memorable one. At 10 o'clock Lord Roberts and his staff left the camp, followed by the "Yeomanry" Battalion, and a few newspaper correspondents. Preparations had been made on a large scale to welcome the British commander-in-chief, and the court house was thronged, and the balconies were filled with ladies. In front of the court house the "Vierkleur" flag state flag still floated.

"A cheer 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 crowd became almost unmanageable, trying to break through the cordon formed by the burguard in order to get closer view. 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.

"Afterward left the building, remounted, and the "Vierkleur" was hoisted down by the burguard. 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 heralded the approach of Gen. Buller's guards. The troops were drawn up around the flagstaff and the Union Jack was hoisted by Lady Roberts, the fife playing God Save the Queen. As the music ceased a roar of cheers broke out, followed by a chorus of God Save the Queen.

BOER DELEGATES AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 5.—The Boers arrived here this morning, but the welcoming words of the reception committee were half lost in the shouts of the Boers trying to get 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 Altdorfer annex.

LONDON, June 6.—The promenade

from Cape Town to Pretoria ended yesterday, after a battle of manoeuvres rather than serious fighting. Lord Roberts gives a detailed description of this engagement, and helps thereby to dignify the entry of the British troops into the capital, but the details have a hollow ring, and it is not clear that the resistance offered by the Boers was serious. The Boers when attacked by the mounted infantry and yeomanry, fell back upon a position in the rear, where they had concealed several guns. The mounted guns and batteries of artillery moved up with the brigades behind them, and the Boers retired. The Boers then made an attempt to turn the left flank of the British army, but were thwarted when Hamilton's column of mounted infantry filled the gap. The Boers retreated, and Roberts's army, after bivouacking over night, entered Pretoria yesterday afternoon, the Guards leading the way. The casualties were not heavy, and engagements were a series of manoeuvres on each side without desperate or persistent fighting in defence of the Dutch stronghold. Roberts was embarrassed by Rosslyn's enterprise last week in revealing the helplessness of the Boers at Pretoria, and the facility with 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.

BY WAITING SIX DAYS He gave the Boers time to recover from their panic and make some show of defending their capital. The account of Monday's engagement and Tuesday's entry is better reading for each side in consequence of the delay. The Boers have credit for making a final stand at Six Mile Spruit and seeking to ambush the British and their outposts there, and the British, instead of marching in several days after the enemy had scurried out, has the satisfaction of entering the capital in gallant style, after a successful engagement.

Roberts does not appear to have moved 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 them. He had stationed two brigades of cavalry north of Pretoria, and Hamilton's column to the west, instead of attempting to concentrate his forces, since the Boer commandos were not strong. After a few hours' manoeuvring, the capital was left defenceless, for the forts constructed at the expense of the mine owners, and strengthened during the war, were abandoned. The Boers retreated and Krupp's famous Long Tom, which were to render Pretoria impregnable, were taken east to the mountains, and the capital which Kruger's burghers had boasted would be defended month after month, was surrendered after a single day's 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 unnecessary loss of life and wasteful destruction of property. This theory, while plausible, cannot be proved, since neither Kruger nor Roberts will admit that there has been any secret intrigue, and that the closing scenes of the war have been arranged in any sense. A safer generalization is that the Boers have fought gallantly against the resources of a mighty empire and that Roberts has worked out

AN INTRICATE PROBLEM in the dynamics of war. He has known how much force was needed on the advance line, and what kind of force, and how to protect his line of communications most effectively by operations on the eastern flank under Ruddle. The campaign may now be said to have ended—west of a line drawn from Pretoria, Ficksburg, and 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 report it appears that the Boers were driven back fairly into Pretoria in Monday's engagement, 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 attempt 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 speedily 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 demonstration lacked the sincerity and spontaneity of Mafeking night. There was more rowdiness 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 Rob's portrait was displayed, and his name was constantly chanted in the streets. There will be no commemoration at



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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: Doctor of civil law, Charles Elliot Norton of Harvard; doctor of divinity, 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 the thirteenth battalion of Imperial Yeomanry under Col. Spragge, by a superior Boer force near Lindley. On Thursday, three days ago, it was stated that Gen. Ruddle's attack on the Boers near Senkela had relieved the pressure on Col. Spragge's detachment and enabled it to reach Lindley; but this must have been an over-optimistic view of the situation, for the little force was

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 Kroonstad, 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 to have routed them. The incident is really of

NOT MUCH IMPORTANCE, but it may prove as a warning that there is still a good deal of fighting to be done. An Express message reports that Generals Hunter and Baden-Powell met at Lichtenburg, where 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 Marlborough and Wellington.

I. N. FORD. SALISBURY'S CONGRATULATIONS. LONDON, June 6.—Lord Salisbury cabled to Lord Roberts yesterday as follows: "I earnestly congratulate you on the crowning result of your brilliant strategy and the devotion of your gallant soldiers."

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 Deorogh More's company which is regarded as a crack corps, a number of men in the ranks being closely allied to noble families. Among the officers are the Earl of Letttrin, 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. F. 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 Artillery.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The House of Commons today adopted the following address: "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 attended the British arms.

"The feelings of pride and satisfaction with which we hail every fresh addition to the long and glorious roll 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.

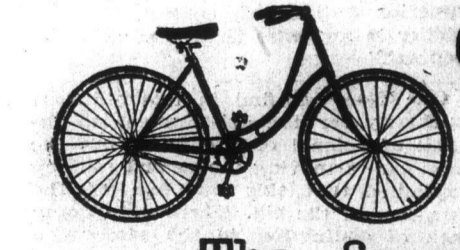
"We rejoice that the conflict now happily drawing to a close will result in the removal of those disabilities under which many of our fellow-subjects have labored so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of Your Majesty's gracious rule over the whole of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficent 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 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 be 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 lament that so many brave Canadians had visited Africa to return no more. (Continued on Page Eight.)

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OTTAWA LETTER.

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

OTTAWA, May 31.—Sir Wilfrid 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, except for the 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 elevators. The C. P. R. owns a good many. The Ogilvie 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 corporations.

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 complain 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, but the railroad companies seem to have impressed the government with the idea that it could not be such, 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 kilometers 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 milligrammes.

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 anarchist, 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 intellectual capacity of several hectolitres. 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 go to the transportation interest. Mr. Davin, with true philosophical spirit, held that there was a natural and eternal divergence of view between the seller and the buyer, and that these interests at a particular moment could not be one in Laurier's sense. This was true whether 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 you win. As a matter of fact, this particular gambling concern does not deliver pictures. It pays their alleged value instead. The regular drawings takes place several times a day. You can 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 pushing business. Children begin gambling as soon as they

can get ten cents. They leave school 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, and pervades all classes of society. The situation has grown desperate.

So when the criminal code was before 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 development of higher culture by means of lotteries, but he came out in favor of the clause. 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 accept Mr. Fraser's view if it were somewhat differently expressed. But there was no time to gerrymander the clause now, and he would vote to leave it out.

The Montreal Witness is making things hot for the art lotteries, and incidentally for Mr. Fraser, who, as the Witness claims, has been seen by people interested in the lotteries. Mr. Fraser denies the impeachment, and seems to be rather indignant about it. He is only learning how skillful the Witness can sometimes be in attributing corrupt motives to people who do not meet its political and social requirements. As a rule the Witness applies this method to the Tories only, in which case Mr. Fraser has no fault to find. Hereafter he may apply a quantity of salt to the Witness's criticisms.

The minister of justice has not received much praise for his binder of the 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 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 supposed to 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 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 twins operations and yet went out of his way to say that Mr. Taylor had 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 twins than he was in the statement about the minister's house.

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 revive the question, Mr. Taylor had a 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 contradiction. Since it had come up again he would state that the premier's ac-

count of the matter proved to be at fault. The records showed that the house was bought for \$3,500, whereas \$4,000, and not \$3,000, was paid down. The balance remained on the mortgage, which shortly after the premier's statement had been paid off by three men called trustees. These were Mr. Mackay of Montreal, Mr. Edwards of Montreal, and Mr. Taylor, who was pointed by the government; Mr. Bala, the contractor for binder twins and Yukon supplies, and Mr. Edwards, M. P. Mr. Taylor had nothing more to say about it, but he gave these facts, the solicitor general speaking afterwards, recommended the premier not to reply to Mr. Taylor on this matter, and the advice was followed.

But Mr. Bennett of Simcoe had a 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 rumor. The premier was also reminded of the frauds of John Macdonald because some friends had made Lady Macdonald a present of a diamond necklace, and how that the gift of a house to Mr. Langeron by his wife 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, and it is not surprising to even question the fact that a minister's friends are making him presents.

Most people will rather commend than condemn the kindly action of those 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 a noble and patriotic act. A political party as a rule is bound to lose more in politics than he can make, and if his friends can place him in a more independent position nobody else need have any objection. Sir John A. Macdonald's friends made him a handsome gift, a superior of a century ago, and at the time relieved him of great financial anxiety. It may, however, be remarked that Sir John A. Macdonald had then just come 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 dramatic power would be required to give an adequate account of the proceedings of the railway committee, the matter of the Toronto-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 and the other a small Canadian one, and the latter 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, the small Canadian and the other grit members, the most obnoxious in the house, as members of his corporation, how Mr. Blair declared this road to be a work of national interest requiring exceptional treatment, with details of the proceedings of the government, how the Canadian company offered to put in a clause providing for expropriation by government on payment of the value of the property, how Mr. Campbell consented to do the same, how Mr. Blair agreed to be the agent for the company, and how he brought in his clause and then refused to support it himself, how Mr. Campbell prepared one more suitable to himself as promoter, not containing a provision that the subsidies should be taken by the company, and how the government if the road was taken over, how Mr. Blair preferred Mr. Campbell'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 the up the Blair amendment 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 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, now came up as 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 offensive in his treatment of those who asked that the company should stand by its engagements.

It happened that Mr. Britton, the good grit M. P. for Kingston, had been chosen as the promoter of the rival bill. Mr. Britton announced that his company was prepared to stand 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 proposal supported by several members, while a large number insisted that Mr. Campbell should keep his word with the committee and stand by the undertaking on which his scheme was accepted. Various excuses were offered and a lively scene occurred when Fraser of Guysboro appeared as the advocate of the repudiators.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Fraser, "the only way in which happiness can be realized in marriage is by being foremost against its dangers. Most young 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 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 narcotics. 'I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room,' writes Mrs. Miller of New Providence, Calhoun Co., Ky. 'My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood was so great that I could not do my work. I used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine and have never had a return of this trouble since.' Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

Without giving a synopsis of the speeches individually, it will be worth 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 government.

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 Port Arthur Philip Walsh made an arrangement with Carbeno and with two brothers named Colburn 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. Time 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 Colburns, MacBeth, and two or three others were engaged as government employees. Some of these were Indians, who were hired as guides, dog drivers or cooks, 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 Philip 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 governor, 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 swears that he did not do it willingly, and that the same contract was made with the Colburn brothers. Afterwards Carbeno's salary, which had been \$50 a month, from the government, was raised to \$100 a month.

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 journey to Dawson. Mr. Sifton, who had just appointed the two Walshes, and having given them the instructions in the ship at the time that his governor coerced Carbeno into signing the partnership. The increased pay given to the Colburn brothers and to Carbeno is a matter of official record. The date of Carbeno's increase is exactly fixed in the auditor's accounts. There was an increase of pay to the other grub-stakers, the Colburns receiving a considerable addition over their one dollar per day. That came later when these young men had begun prospecting, and were giving part of their time to 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 the 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 then on. The solicitor general then made it appear that Commissioner 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 statement that when the order was presented to him for signature he refused to sign it, not seeing any necessity for it, that Commissioner Walsh sent him to attach his name, declaring 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. At all events it was closed against Mr. Fawcett's judgment, and under compulsion of 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 Colburn brothers were out hot foot for the territory that was to be opened. 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. Everybody knew that the district was to be opened, but other people did not know exactly when. 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 partnership knew the value of time and made a forced all-night march. The four persons first on the spot to locate claims were Louis Carbeno, the two Colburns and one lady. The lady was Mrs. Koch, and she was a particular friend of Commissioner Walsh. She kept a saloon and acted also as Mr. Walsh's cook. This woman testified that she acquired the information as to the opening of the district at the



A Contented WOMAN
isn't 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 he obtained the information through improper means, but her claim was confirmed just the same.

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 MacBeth. MacBeth was one of the dog 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. The Colburn brothers were with Walsh and they overtook Carbeno and went in with him, all arriving about ten in the forenoon. Mrs. Koch was with the Walshes, and got a still earlier start. She got her claim. Carbeno and the Colburn 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 bargain 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 got their claims, and that the Walshes got their three-quarter interest. The solicitor general declares that the parties have cost more than they come to. This shows that the solicitor general is still receiving information from the partners, but it is not a matter of public interest whether the investments 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 as that Brockville in a recent by-election supported the government. Mr. Borden and Mr. Davin amused themselves and the house over this proposition, which would certainly not be made by a solicitor general with a good conscience. Mr. Fritchett, lately instructor in hotel slippings, 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 dollars 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. S. D. S.

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." Any other 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 colonel. The other purpose explained by him was that it was desirable to offer a higher rank than lieutenant colonel to officers who are retiring after long and distinguished service.

Mr. Foster began to ask questions, which is a bad habit he has on such occasions. He did not object to the distinction for men retiring from ac-

tive service, by civilians who carry appointments plain and exact the matter. Tupper helped lifting the frill of full colonel service. He asked, the minister officers if he a higher rank would be a comfort to a faithful and might to him to the least it was deemed by a younger was not very to be served by

Mr. Fraser a little later, Borden's erpils his bill. Not aim proceed out of civilian with his 300 tin-pot interest once went to self a captain up through v of colonel on Fraser did not and abetted by its disadvantage again he degradation, L adian border. He described attitude of the tumbled over its subordinate drawing room, rear in time of

Sir Charles that he was own leader, received that government, strategic w actly in the subordinate courts, retail Sir Charles on those gro leader pointed at least had litary skill.

Mr. Osler of relief of the was in dangy light brigade front of him, with Mr. P. erment might bishop of Mr. Mr. Dobell, son why me should claim, protested the interest undignified by as a reward titles that military serv

A little m obtained from lieutenant co to honorary not quite clear to make the this stage it bill was inte effect to th make new co industry of have come in the city captured by the Gibson, who Mowat's colle erment. T may not bay man appoint He had been of the Dom and was w as a leader The present enterprise of statements w militia. It is the higher c task to r of a sma Sir Louis D premier him material.

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Once more plea for the The officers ing for these ed to recep

ive service, but had doubts about the civilians who were deemed to be military appointments.

Mr. Fraser of Gysboro dropped in a little late, without having heard Dr. Borden's explanation of the purpose of his bill.

Sir Charles reminded Mr. Fraser that he was reflecting severely on his own leader, Col. Laurier, who had received that honor from the Laurier government, and had earned it by his strategic work and his military capacity.

Mr. Osler of Toronto came to the relief of the member for Gysboro, who was in danger of a charge from the light brigade of civilian colonels in front of him.

A little more cross-questioning obtained from Dr. Borden a list of the Lieutenant colonels already appointed to honorary rank.

While the late government only succeeded in making one honorary colonel, the Laurier ministry has made about thirty in four years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the Volturne 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.

There was a good deal of fun over Col. Dobell's 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 bottle-washer," and Mr. Haggart became so confused that he inadvertently addressed Col. Dobell across the house as "my bottled-necked friend."

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

who contributed in various ways, chiefly financially, to the rebellion, but 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 outside the service.

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 be a rear-admiral. Mr. Davin defended this proposition as it stood.

Then came a question about precedence. Would the proposed colonels who were not soldiers have precedence of lieutenant colonels in active service? Mr. Borden did not know.

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.

After some remarks by Colonel Domville, the purport of which was not 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, stroled in and was received with a military salute, followed by cheers which he failed to understand.

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 reminded that the opposition were not discussing the bill, but the minister's explanation of it, which made all the difference in the world.

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.

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.

"Let me pass Mr. Soldier," said the man of fun to a personage at a gateway.

"I want you to understand that I am no soldier. I am an officer," said the aide.

"Then please let me pass, Mr. Officer, I'm no soldier."

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

B. Squadron Has Its First Brush With the Enemy.

The Prominent Part That the Canadians Took in the Great Forward Movement 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 impossible for one man to tell you much about the doings of the various detachments. This condition is, of course, only temporary. In a short time—as far, at least, as the Mounted Rifles are concerned—these scattered detachments will be united.

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; "B" 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 here in the vicinity of a farm called "The Hill." There are a day or two ago, "C" and "D" squadrons left De Aar in four detachments on different days during last week.

"C" AND "D" SQUADRONS have now been in the field exactly seven weeks. During that time they have done a great deal of very hard work. Counting the march from Cape Town 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.

Meanwhile "B" squadron, who arrived 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 baptism of fire a few days ago. They came direct from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, and were the first Canadian squadron to arrive here. Last week they were sent to the Waterworks to help to drive the Boers from the kopjes, which they occupied strongly in the neighborhood.

LOST EVERYTHING 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 hear that the following day when the column came up to the houses, they burnt it down to the ground, and made a clean sweep of everything in sight.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in St. John by 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 batteries of Canadian artillery that were with us on the Kenhardt march, are ordered on to the lines of communication. I left them a few days ago, still then no immediate prospect of a forward 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.

The lines of communication, as I have said, must, of course, be guarded by somebody; but it is the duty that every branch of the service has to perform. The lines of communication, as I 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 a great part of these lines run through the enemy's 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 entailed, and the number of men that are necessary to ensure the safety of the lines of communication.

OF OUR ARRIVAL HERE.

For the first time we met some of our comrades of the First Contingent. A 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 story—the story that you hear on every side among 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 on the side of the head, and in a dozen different ways you hear of the marvellous escapes that men have on the battlefield.

It 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 possessions.

As I have said, Bloemfontein only a 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 any other place in the world, at the present moment, the attention and interest of the whole British race.

BLOEMFONTEIN, May 1.—The eventful period has at last begun. Lord Roberts's army is on its way to Pretoria! For seven long weeks he has been getting ready, maturing his plans, currying in supplies and preparing the camp. At last it 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 camp. At 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. Slightly, 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 town. On the sidewalk, at the southeast corner, stood Lord Roberts and his staff. As the column approached a drum and fife band struck up. The British Grenadiers, and that famous regiment, in column of half companies, went steadily past their revered field marshal. First the Grenadiers, then the Scots Fusiliers, then the Coldstreams, company after company, then the Scots, steadily, evenly, with

mechanical precision of formation and movement, and yet with a swing and spring in the step of each man that spoke of boundless energy and physical 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, indistinguishable 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 decided formation and movement, one would hardly believe that they were the gay Guardsmen whom we are so accustomed to associate with all that is bright and brilliant in the way of scarlet uniforms, gold braid and pipelacy. But there they were, the same sturdy, stolid men, with the same perfection of drill, the same elasticity of step; only now they had put off their gay holiday attire, and had put on their working clothes—the sombre, modern uniform of the British soldier—the gray khaki color, in which is dyed everything human and mechanical from the field-marshal himself down to the poorest private, and from the greatest water cart, to the grime-grimed, weather-stained, unornamental as they were, it stirred the blood in 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—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 anywhere."

THE CANADIANS BUSY.

Meanwhile, our own soldier-boys were not idle. They were taking part in the great forward movement that has at last begun. A, B and C Squadrons of the Mounted Rifles were all at Fischer's Farm, and with the reserve of dawn, they, too, were on the march northwards on the road to Pretoria. B Squadron had returned only the day before from the firing line of the east side, but they were ready with the rest to join in the advance. All three squadrons march in the rear of dawn, they, too, were on the march northwards on the road to Pretoria. B Squadron had returned only the day before from the firing line of the east side, but they were ready with the rest to join in the advance. All three squadrons march in the rear of dawn, they, too, were on the march northwards on the road to Pretoria.

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

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 hot for them, to snub back to their farms 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.

FROM THE FRONT.

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

William Irvine of this city has received the following letter of Pta. Howard, late of B Battery 3rd Regiment 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 letter to you, I have had quite a number of various experiences—good, bad and indifferent. The good I shall place first, as they are few and far between. Under that heading you might put the time he had in Cape Town. It was rather pleasant while it lasted, and it lasted a little too long for most of us here. I have had previous and You should have seen us 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 royal reception at Carnarvon, the entire population (about 150), principally Dutch and English, 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 by the residents, the rebel having been here a few days previous and looted the town. The four days we stayed there it rained slightly, showers 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, and the walls also. Some of us got tired of that and camped in an old grist mill. We found lots of flour there, which we of course did not think of using. The griddle cakes were all right though. We only got about five miles beyond Van Wyck's Vlei when we came to a river which we couldn't get across. So there we stayed; and that is where the indifferent part comes in. The water was deliciously wet and muddy, and we had to share it with the mules and horses. For our breakfast we were issued with our hardtack and cup of coffee, sometimes with more often without sugar. Then for dinner we usually had mutton. That was all right, what there was of it. We generally got a couple of mounds of off a horse, then look at the horse for half an hour and wish for more. But supper was the meal, the one we always looked forward to. Then we were issued with five table-spoonful of flour, and generously allowed to make whatever we wished to 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 fairly 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. (4s.) Then on our way back to the railroad, during our short stay 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 scuffling 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 Carnarvon 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 Wither'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 Boers.

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 Lieutenant Straubenzie, were in advance of the others. They were about 700 yards from the house when they were fired upon. Directly the treacherous rifles under their white flag began firing, our men were ordered to dismount. It was while in the act of dismounting that Lieutenant Straubenzie's horse was hit in the shoulder, and instantly killed. Lieutenant Young's foot 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 to-day. Lieutenant Straubenzie will give evidence against him. I thought 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 reprisals they can, by burning down the houses that has sheltered known traitors. As a consequence there is a

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



A Welcome Knock!

Every mother should welcome into the household

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 pure vegetable oils, is delicately scented with flower extracts, and is pre-eminently THE nursery soap of Canada.

NOTICE

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

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.

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.

Another Boer Editor Resigns. The Rev. Dr. Kolbe has resigned his position as editor of the South African Magazine.

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.

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.

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.

It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that the Halifax exhibition commission have disregarded the overtures made by the St. John association with respect to the opening dates.

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.

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 exhaustion.

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

Colonnels 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. (Limited), for political purposes only.

The Sun begs to remark that in these days of national rejoicing, Lord Kitchener is entitled to recognition. True, he has not been prominently mentioned in the press despatches, but he has done great work as Lord Roberts' strong right arm.

The school boys of today will be the men of the country not many years hence. And there will not be an annexationist among them. Paul Kruger has commented Canada to the British Empire for all time.

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

At mayor's office: Previously acknowledged \$173.00. The Tangle Co., Ltd. 29.00. F. Gleason 10.00.

Hon. A. T. Dunn, who has just returned from St. Martin's, says there is need for assistance and that about \$5,000 will be required. So far only about \$1,400 or \$1,500 has been subscribed.

Word has been received from Halifax that the Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission have rejected the overtures made by the St. John association looking to friendly arrangement of dates.

What is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food? In appearance Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an oval, chocolate coated pill.

MARRIAGES. COPP-DE WARE-At the residence of Abol De Ware, father of the bride, on June 6th, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

FRENCH-LEACH-On June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, 484 Main Street, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

FRITH-SUTHERLAND-On June 7th, 1900, at Trinity church, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

GAMBLEN-FRENCH-At the residence of St. Charles, on June 5th, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

HOBEN-NASE-In Fairville, on June 6th, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

HUNTER-SEELY-In this city, on June 6th, at St. John's church, by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

MAHER-McCULLOUGH-At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, on Wednesday afternoon, June 6th, by Rev. Francis McCullough.

McLEOD-HANSEN-At the Queen square church, on June 6th, by Rev. R. W. Weddall.

McNUTT-FAULKNER-At Waterford, N. B., on June 6th, by Rev. R. W. Weddall.

RAINNE-BEARD-At Trinity church, on the 6th of June, 1900, by the Rev. J. A. Richardson.

SMITH-KNIGHT-At the residence of the bride's mother, 220 King street, west end, Thursday, June 7th, by Rev. W. H. Samuelson.

WATSON-McCONAGHEY-At the residence of T. S. Hill, 248 Brussels street, on June 6th, at 8 a. m., by Rev. T. F. Fotheringham.

DEATHS. BATES-At her residence, month of January, Queens Co., on Thursday, June 6th, Sarah wife of Robert Bates, aged 70 years.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON XII.-June 17. GOLDEN TEXT. Give us this day our daily bread.-Matt. 6: 11.

THE SECTION includes the lesson and the parallel accounts in the gospels.

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

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-About a year after the last lesson, immediately after the martyrdom of John and just before the Passover.

THE FEEDING OF FIVE THOUSAND.-John 6: 5-14. Compare Matthew 14: 13-21; Mark 6: 29-44; Luke 9: 10-17.

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 eat?

THE EXHIBITION. Word has been received from Halifax that the Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission have rejected the overtures made by the St. John association.

WHAT IS DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD? In appearance Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an oval, chocolate coated pill.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 5. (a) Jesus lifting up... Ver. 10. (c) The people.

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.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

Subject: Lessons from the Multiplied Loaves. Connect this lesson with our last on the death of John the Baptist.

II. 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 continue? (Luke 9: 12.)

III. The Committee of Ways and Means (vs. 5-8).-What did the disciples 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 supply? How were the people arranged? (Mark 6: 29-40.) How is Jesus the bread of life? What is it to eat this bread? What lessons did this teach the disciples? As to food for little children, by the power of God? As to Jesus' method of distributing the bread of life, etc.?

WEDDING BELLS. Several Matrimonial Events in the 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 Nashua, and E. Bliss McLeod, of the railway mail service, were united in matrimony by Rev. R. W. Weddall.

HEUSTIE-WORDEN. A pretty home wedding took place at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening at the residence of C. J. Worden, 14 Cliff street, when his daughter, Miss Kate Worden, was married to Bert Heustie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Weddall in the parlor of the house, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion.

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.

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. McAvoy of St. John, N. B.

A BOY DROWNED. WOODSTOCK, June 7.-The people of Gratton have been dragging the river all the afternoon, searching for the body of the Ora Stairs, son of Charles Stairs, who was drowned quite near the shore this morning. He jumped overboard, and started to drift down river, and in spite of the heroic efforts of John Shea, an old man who swam toward him from the shore, was drowned. The remains had not been recovered up to the time of writing this.

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

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. The bride's brother gave 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," the newly 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 afternoon, when Miss Maud 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 feast the bride and groom took the Canadian Pacific train for their future home in Woodstock. Miss Codner was quite a favorite at Millidgeville and received many handsome presents.

MACDONALD-KEARNS. An interesting event took place Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. John Kearns, 182 British street, when her youngest daughter, Alice Macdonald, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Geo. S. Macdonald of F. S. Rogers' 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, among them being a set of solid silver chocolate spoons from St. James' church choir, of which the young lady was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald will reside at 92 British 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 Mrs. Gibbs, an active worker in the church, was wedded to Mr. McPherson, M. Pherston. 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 Mr. S. Hill, No. 248 Brussels street, when his son-in-law, Miss Alice Maud McConaghey, was united in marriage to Frederick Watson. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham performed the ceremony. The happy couple had gone on an extended trip, and before their return 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. McAvoy 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 Beazley, 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. Horton, 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 Westmouth, a cousin of the groom, acted as groomsmen.

A BOY DROWNED. WOODSTOCK, June 7.-The people of Gratton have been dragging the river all the afternoon, searching for the body of the Ora Stairs, son of Charles Stairs, who was drowned quite near the shore this morning. He jumped overboard, and started to drift down river, and in spite of the heroic efforts of John Shea, an old man who swam 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 diarrhoea, dysentery, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there are but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25 cents and 50 cents.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY 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 Kumfert 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, Fredericton.

Rev. Dr. Border left Sackville 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. Border, when they will sail for Paris.

Any information as to the present address of Hannah Sabinole of East Greenwood, R. I., who is now supposed to be married to a fisherman, would be thankfully received by the American consul.

The marriage of Rev. A. H. Campbell, B. A., to the popular daughter of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Waterford, N. B., and Miss Mabel Wardrope of Millford, N. S., is announced to take place in the Presbyterian church at Millford on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Ald. Winter of Moncton interests in the middle of this month for British Columbia to explore an extensive mica mining property, situated in the Pacific coast province, in which he is interested. He will probably be accompanied by Dr. Waldon.

Gilbert Williams of Gagetown, who was recently asphyxiated in the Park hotel in this city, but recovered sufficiently to go home, is reported as very low. It is said he has never rallied from the poisonous gas and that his 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. today for Wolsley, Assinaboia, N. W. T., where she is to be married to Walter M. Black of Sackville, formerly of the Moncton high school staff—Moncton 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 dangerously 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 Rupelmann has decided to abandon the proposed appeal to Ottawa from the decision 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. Rupelmann's death.—Globe.

Dr. A. B. Walker, barrister-at-law, is receiving host 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 correspondent observes that he believes that Dr. Walker is especially raised up by God to deliver the negro race from oppression.

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

NEW GOODS. Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrapper, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. Trunks, Bags, Valises. Good Goods. SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

TRUTHS EASILY DIGESTED.

Concerning a Method of Curing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

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

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

The death occurred at her residence, Month of James, 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.

Premier Farquharson has given notice of a resolution declaring in favor of the policy of provincial prohibition in P. E. Island, to be followed by a bill along the same lines.

Word was received in Pictou, N. S., on Monday morning of the death of Rev. Daniel Morrison, second son of Mrs. William Morrison of that town.

From Providence, R. I., to Sydney, C. B., in quite a bicycle ride, yet that day a young man named Gibson, who reached this city yesterday, says he is going to do.

A GOOD STOMACH is essential to health and happiness, but don't blame the stomach for illnesses. It is the liver that is deranged, and causes poisonous bile to remain in the blood, causing indigestion, headache and irregular action of the bowels.

Michael Kelly of St. Martin's 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 deposes no terrors.

Mr. W. H. White has purchased the lot and dwelling recently owned by C. M. Sparrow, where she will permanently reside.

Sheila Lockart and Miss White, adopted daughter of Joshua Jones, both of Royalton, were married on the 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Deware at his residence.

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

The twinning drive is now opposite this place and will be through the boom in about three weeks.

Forest fires have done considerable damage to lumber grounds around Sand Brook and Three Bridges Brook during the week just closed.

Woodstock, N. B., June 3.—A well known Woodstock figure has quite suddenly passed away in the person of William H. Courtland.

Dr. A. B. Walker, barrister-at-law, is receiving host 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.

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

NEW GOODS. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces. BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises. Good Goods. SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

GRAND MANAN, May 31.—The settler Daniel C. Baker, Capt. J. L. Guptil of this island, master, got a haul of four thousand pollock on the soundings last week, on the third run of the seine.

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

Rev. Dr. Hunter recently gave a 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 the Apostle Paul.

Henry Bancroft of Bancroft's Point, who attended his silver 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 citizens.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 1.—An unusually violent thunder storm, with heavy rain, passed over here last night. Vegetation has come along very rapidly the last few days and summer seems to have come at a bound.

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

W. S. Starratt moved to Riverside this week to assume the management of the new Hotel Shepley.

Laurie Colpitts, son of Ralph Colpitts, came home this week from Sackville, having completed his freshman year at the university, with honors.

STUSSEX, June 2.—The brush fires which raged here a few days since did a great deal of damage, much valuable timber and fire wood having been destroyed.

THE Crawford's Lake, in the parish of Hamaedon, a neat building, with contents, owned by R. W. W. Frink of St. John, and Major T. E. Arnold of Sussex, was burned to the ground.

On my last report I stated that E. P. Dyer had put up a neat little cottage near the railway station for Mrs. McGee. I was in error, as Ambrose Cripp is the builder.

SHELFIELD, Sunbury Co., June 2.—Charles Henry Dyer, who has been lying prostrate with paralysis at the house of his brother Robert, of Lakeville Corner, died yesterday morning, leaving six brothers and a large number of nephews and nieces to mourn the loss of a kind and obliging friend.

Capt. John F. Bridges, loaded his new hold with fish this week in the "W. H. Irving," which will carry 2,000 barrels of fish.

ROBESTOWN, N. B., June 2.—Peter Miller of Ghasville, accountant for T. Lynch, has arrived on his annual tour of the city. He has been in Fredericton for a few days.

THE repairs to the mill property are about done, and sawing will commence shortly.

WILHELM, who has been pursuing a collegiate course at Sackville, is home for the summer at Gagetown. 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.

Sheila Lockart and Miss White, adopted daughter of Joshua Jones, both of Royalton, were married on the 30th ult. by Rev. Mr. Deware at his residence.

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

The twinning drive is now opposite this place and will be through the boom in about three weeks.

Forest fires have done considerable damage to lumber grounds around Sand Brook and Three Bridges Brook during the week just closed.

Woodstock, N. B., June 3.—A well known Woodstock figure has quite suddenly passed away in the person of William H. Courtland.

Dr. A. B. Walker, barrister-at-law, is receiving host 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.

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

NEW GOODS. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces. BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises. Good Goods. SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!

This has been known so long as an ideal place to buy Boys' Clothing 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.

BOYS' VESTED SUITS. Splendid quality in Serges, Cheviots and fancy mixtures, goods that will stand the severest kind of wear.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS. In Tweeds, Serges, and Worsteds. These show perfection of fit and finish at every point.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS. In an almost-endless assortment of styles and fabrics.

BOYS' SACK SUITS. You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular materials.

WASH SUITS AND BLOUSES. If you are wanting any Wash Suits or Blouses for the boy, ours are, to your liking, we'll wager.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED. KING STREET CORNER. GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVELL BROS. & CO., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

afternoon. The procession started from the church hall and proceeded to St. Anthony's church, where Rev. Roberts preached a special sermon for the occasion.

MR. H. B. WHITE has purchased the lot and dwelling recently owned by C. M. Sparrow, where she will permanently reside.

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IT IS TRUE

That there is not a disease or disorder of condition not excepting broken bones and flesh wounds, where Oxydonor is used, but that it cures and continuously all the curative and reparative functions of the system. Its efficacy does not apply to one particular form of disease alone, but to every subsidence of the vital process. It energizes those functional activities that are weakened, and secures up vital force, and it most efficiently aids in maintaining the beautiful balance between those activities and the amount of vital force which in normal conditions is held in reserve.

AFRICAN FEVER. St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, Montreal, has its own missionary—Mr. K. Borup, in Uganda, Africa. Mr. Borup was supplied with Dr. Sanchez's Fever Arterial by Dr. Sanchez's instrument, Mr. Eeb, another missionary, travelling with Mr. Borup, was quickly cured of fever by the same means.

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

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. MR. A. H. SMITH, Merchant's Exchange, 319 Seymour street, Vancouver, B. C., writes December, 1899: "I have used Dr. Sanchez's Oxydonor for the past ten months for Rheumatism, and have received great benefit from its use."

DR. H. SANCHEZ & CO., 2268 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Que.

United States Offices: 23 Fifth Avenue, New York; 615 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Mr. Brown has been making extensive repairs and beautifying the parsonage grounds, which already are being much improved.

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

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 FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 130 acres. The Major Falcon farm, in the Parish of Musquoddy, a few minutes walk from Prince of Wales station on the Shore Line Railway.

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.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 5.—A new start is 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 deacons.

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, to Mrs. Martha Virgie, which takes place tonight in the new church at Waterside.

Isaac Milton is having his fine residence at Demoselle repaired. C. B. Moore has the contract to do the same. Which of them will get the government bonus has not been determined.

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ACADIA CLOSING.

Exceptionally Fine Weather and a Large Attendance.

A Strong Plea Made for the Establishment of Industrial Schools.

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

WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 2.—Although the apple blossoms in the Annapolis 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.

WOLFVILLE, June 5.—Yesterday was practically the first day of the celebration. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday really introduced 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 old associations both on the hill and in the town. The exceptionally fine weather, the annual sports of the A. A. A. were well attended and proved to be full of interest.

The members of the class selected by the faculty to deliver essays on commencement day are: Horace G. Coppits of Elgin, E. H. Cameron of Yarmouth, John A. Glendonning of Moncton, Austen F. Bill of Lockport, N. S., and Miss Elizabeth Coldwell of St. John.

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 Alumnae Society of the Seminary, which was held in Alumnae hall.

The president in her annual address made as a basis for her remarks the part in an ideal life of friendship, patriotism, and character building.

The annual meeting of the alumnae of the seminary was held tonight, and Dr. Tupper of Philadelphia lectured before the senate.

Miss McLeod of Fredericton has been appointed in her stead. ANNUAL ATHLETIC FIELD DAY. The annual field day of the athletic association was greeted by a good attendance and exceptionally favorable weather. The events were: Hundred yards dash—Steel, first; time 11 seconds.

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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. Tupper.

number of Amherst people had decided to fit up two rooms in the building as a hospital, in memory of Miss A. McCully. Sixty dollars has already been collected.

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.

The Seminary closed the year's work. Principal McDonald announced the results of the term as most gratifying. Following was the programme:

Processional—March from 5th Symphony. "Lenore" Misses Lounsbury and Starr. Obituary—The Lonely Rose. Hercules Essay—Mathematics in Nature.

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

(By Lady Kipling.) There's a little red-faced man, Which is Bobo? Ride the tallest 'oaks 'o can—Our Bobo. If it bucks or kicks or rears, 'E can sit for hours 'n' years. With a smile round both 'is ears—Can't yer, Bobo?

There's a little down on drink, Chaplain Bobo; But it keeps us outer drink—So we will not complain. The water on the brain, 'F it leads us straight again—Blue-light Bobo.

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord Outer Bobo; Which was but 'is fair reward—An' 'e'll wear a coronet Where 'is helmet used to set. We know you won't forget—Will yer, Bobo?

Then 'ere's to Bobo, Bahadur—Little Bobo, Bobo, Bobo! Pocket-Wellington 'is order 'e! 'E's a little 'o boom 'is load, An' 'e's been a bloomin' bless yer, Bobo!

(1) Go ahead, (2) And a half. TEMPERANCE COLUMN. BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—the great questions, and in the end you will educate the race.

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?"

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 response to this noisy but harmless old squib.

CORN EXTRACTOR

PAINLESSLY REMOVED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

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

Putnam's removes corns, unsightly warts, bunions, without the least pain or discomfort. It quickly relieves tenderness and pain and affords all irritation at once; gives time to do what you wish to do. It is not only a remedy, but a preventative and absolute cure. We guarantee it to do what we claim for it. Physicians are authorized to warrant this cure, and we will return money to anyone who fails to cure.

Putnam's was the first remedy of its kind on the market, and has enjoyed an unequalled success for thirty years. Over one hundred imitations attest its efficacy. Beware of inferior and dangerous imitations. The substitute, and take only Putnam's.

At all drug stores and dealers. Catarhozone cures Catarrh and Asthma. Mrs. Large's striking illustrations, with direct presentation of the truth, told upon her hearers so well that after each meeting a number of men and women were always ready to sign the pledge.

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FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

Writing from Bloemfontein on April 23th to his mother, Wm. Osborne Swatridge of the first contingent stated that he had been in hospital with a sore throat and 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.

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JUDGMENT

In William... of John... v. the City (Lim... This action... and admini... deceased, to... it is alleged... his son's dea... the River St... Onrocton, in... in consequen... it is said, of... The cause... the January... upon the jur... to be enter... assessed the... sand five hun... This is an e... suit entered... defendants, ru... or for a new... I do not... result of m... suit or a ver... upon which... in assessing... ages. At th... and so said... a loss to es... estimate of t... them, if they... How, or on... that the plain... to the exten... dollars. Still... was eviden... have found... negligence of... servants or... question of... ment, I, as t... found the co... The actio... Stats., cap... Lord Camph... however, the... substituted... Lord Camph... precise limit... sation to lo... than ten ye... the English... "And in ev... may give su... compensation... portioned to... jury" in th... "from such... spectively, benefit such... Provided th... the English... of this char... tation of pe... life of the e... mated for a... In Collins, a... of this kind... I don't know... of this cou... very learned... best author... discussed i... damages, in... result of m... ment in the... And here... not propos... cas; as to... of this kind... I have alre... is that, wit... no proof of... the plaintif... new trial, able to say... or jury sho... whether or... Now, as o... only eviden... says: "I h... would be... August for... was not p... lished with... clerk in th... I should j... of this kind... tion myself... was a bra... man had c... self in Ma... in July, 188... months in... time. The... he occupie... entered int... the corner... streets. C... from A. Yes;... or give me... did you ge... Thirty doll... Q.—How lo... been recei... ment Stamp... time he we... account. The... me this. M... I let him b... order to pu... then paid... and I... able to liv... Q. You di... You mana... I did.) T... he was a... were good... ous and v... matters. paying you... vious to m... from him... in business... You say... ance you... ary assist... money or... That was... money? I... a little m... but I have... part. The... ing upon t... erley Mac... the plain... Let me g... to the c... damaged... when Joh... place he... wages we... \$30. Willi...

JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TUCK

In William Runciman, Administrator of John Runciman, 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, it is alleged the plaintiff sustained by his son's death, who was drowned in the River St. John, at a point near Oromocto, in the month of July, 1898, in consequence of the negligence, as it is said, of the defendants.

The cause was tried before me at the January circuit, Saint John, and upon the jury's answers to the questions left to them, I directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff. They assessed the damages at three thousand five hundred dollars.

This is an application to have a non-suit entered, or a verdict for the defendants, pursuant to leave reserved, or for a new trial.

I do not very well see how a non-suit or a verdict for the defendant can be entered, if there is any evidence upon which the jury would be justified in assessing more than nominal damages. At the trial I was of opinion, and so said to the jury, that I was at a loss to see how they were going to estimate the damages, but left it to them, if they could, to find out a way. How, or on what principle, that the plaintiff had suffered damages to the extent of thirty-five hundred dollars. Still, if he suffered any, there was evidence upon which a jury might have found that the deceased, John Runciman, met his death owing to the negligence of the defendants, their servants or agents. Although, if the question of negligence had been left to me, I, without hesitation, would have found the other way.

The action is brought under Con. Stats., cap. 58, commonly known as the Lord Campbell's Act. In our statute, however, the term "pecuniary loss" is substituted for the word "injury" in Lord Campbell's Act, and there is a proviso limiting the period of compensation to loss over a period not more than ten years, which is not found in the English Act. Our act, sec. 2, reads: "And in every such action the jury may give such damages by way of fair compensation as they may think proportioned to the pecuniary loss (injury in the English Act) resulting from such death to the parties respectively, for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought. Provided (and this proviso is not in the English Act), that for the purposes of this chapter, the reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the life of the deceased shall not be estimated for a period exceeding ten years. In Collins, administrator, v. The City of Portland, whether reported or not, I don't know, Mr. Justice King, then of this court, in an exhaustive and very learned judgment, cited all the best authorities down to that time, discussed the principles upon which damages, in any case, ought to be estimated. I do not differ today from the result of Mr. Justice King's judgment in that case.

And here I make a remark that I do not propose to discuss the facts of this case as to the proof of negligence, the result of my mind in that particular I have already stated. My conclusion is, that, without stating that there is no proof of any negligence on the part of the 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, whether or not there was any negligence.

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, 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, 1896, and this happened in July, 1898, 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 unable to live without it? A. Yes) 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. Q. J. Q. He had been paying you a month for years previous to the time he went into business, and you did not exact that from him then, to enable him to start in business, is that it? A. Yes.

You say you gave him some assistance 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 in the witness, but I have written out the important part. The only other evidence bearing upon the damages is that of Beverly Macaulay, a brother-in-law of the plaintiff and uncle of the deceased. Let me quote here from my charge to the jury on the question of damages. He (the plaintiff) said when John first went into Macaulay's place he received from him then \$8 a month, but after that and when his wages were increased he paid him \$30. William Runciman kept the house

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BARKER

And Concurred in by Justices Hannington, Landry, Vanwart and McLeod.

In Runciman, Administrator etc. v. the Star Line S. S. Co.

The plaintiff, William Runciman, brings this action for damages, the result of his son, John Runciman, for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the negligence of the defendant. The damages assessed by the jury are \$3,500. The defendant's negligence, the action is brought for the benefit of the father and the particulars of the manner in which the pecuniary loss to him arose are as follows: "The said William Runciman is a man seventy years of age, and he is now and has been for the last few years unemployed and unable to earn his own livelihood, and is not likely to be able to support and maintain himself in the future, although he is a man who will in all probability, with the excellent care which he takes of himself, live a few years or more yet. The said John Runciman, deceased, was his eldest son and chief support, earning a good income through his business ability and thrift, and had excellent prospects for a prosperous business career.

Certain questions were left to the jury, and on the answers to them the chief justice, before whom the cause was tried, directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for \$3,500. A motion for a new trial was made on two grounds: first, that on the evidence the jury were not justified in awarding the sum of \$3,500, and second, that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. It was practically conceded by the plaintiff's counsel that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. The defendant's counsel contended that these were a definite sum due to the plaintiff for the pecuniary loss of his son, and that the jury were not justified in awarding a larger sum. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the jury were not justified in awarding a smaller sum. The chief justice, in his judgment, found that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. He found that the jury were not justified in awarding a larger sum, and that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. He found that the jury were not justified in awarding a smaller sum, and that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle.

The 'St. Martins' relief committee are actively at work assisting the needy ones who have suffered by the disastrous fire which occurred Wednesday, May 29. Generous donations have come from outside, conspicuous 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. The above are 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 kind donations included such as J. P. Mosher, \$50, and Bentley & 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 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.

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

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, Washamock, 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 members. Bro. McBratney 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 officiated 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 friends in this district, 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 merchant 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 no doubt have large consignments of country produce committed to their 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 with his sons. Mrs. T. P. Hetherington of Thornetown leaves for St. John on Wednesday with her daughter Aggie, to have an operation performed on her eyes.

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JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BARKER

And Concurred in by Justices Hannington, Landry, Vanwart and McLeod.

In Runciman, Administrator etc. v. the Star Line S. S. Co.

The plaintiff, William Runciman, brings this action for damages, the result of his son, John Runciman, for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the negligence of the defendant. The damages assessed by the jury are \$3,500. The defendant's negligence, the action is brought for the benefit of the father and the particulars of the manner in which the pecuniary loss to him arose are as follows: "The said William Runciman is a man seventy years of age, and he is now and has been for the last few years unemployed and unable to earn his own livelihood, and is not likely to be able to support and maintain himself in the future, although he is a man who will in all probability, with the excellent care which he takes of himself, live a few years or more yet. The said John Runciman, deceased, was his eldest son and chief support, earning a good income through his business ability and thrift, and had excellent prospects for a prosperous business career.

Certain questions were left to the jury, and on the answers to them the chief justice, before whom the cause was tried, directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for \$3,500. A motion for a new trial was made on two grounds: first, that on the evidence the jury were not justified in awarding the sum of \$3,500, and second, that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. It was practically conceded by the plaintiff's counsel that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. The defendant's counsel contended that these were a definite sum due to the plaintiff for the pecuniary loss of his son, and that the jury were not justified in awarding a larger sum. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the jury were not justified in awarding a smaller sum. The chief justice, in his judgment, found that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. He found that the jury were not justified in awarding a larger sum, and that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle. He found that the jury were not justified in awarding a smaller sum, and that the damages were excessive and had been assessed on a wrong principle.

The 'St. Martins' relief committee are actively at work assisting the needy ones who have suffered by the disastrous fire which occurred Wednesday, May 29. Generous donations have come from outside, conspicuous 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. The above are 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 kind donations included such as J. P. Mosher, \$50, and Bentley & 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 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.

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

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, Washamock, 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 members. Bro. McBratney 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 officiated 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.

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THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.



Encircling the Globe with Marvellous Cures.

The famous family remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase have relieved more suffering and made more people well and happy than all other remedies combined.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food The Great Blood Builder.

EXHAUSTED NERVES. Mrs. D. Crossberry, 168 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration. I bought 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 influenza. I can recommend it as an excellent remedy."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One Pill a Dose—25c. a Box.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Mr. J. Kilfeller, 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 effect—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.

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 misery of itching 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 Syrup Lined and Tincture 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 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 says: "Whether the plaintiff had 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 then was left if there was any evidence in support of the affirmative of either of these questions. 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 apparently well disposed to assist his father, and it was not unreasonable to expect that the son would have continued to do so. We do not say that it was necessary that the son should have been derelict; a reasonable expectation is enough, and such reasonable expectation is enough to support the verdict. The father not being in need, the son had never done anything for him. On the other hand, it was not unreasonable to expect that there had been a loss of sensible and appreciable pecuniary benefit, which might have been reasonably expected from the continuance of his life. This case is distinguished from the case of Dalton v. South Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 28; Duckworth v. Johnston, 11 Q. B. 673, where the father was old and infirm, and the son was young, 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 direct evidence of the value of the boy's services or of the cost of boarding and clothing him, that was a question for the jury to deal with.'

Acadian Father Complains that the Best of His Girls Has Been Bewitched With Love powder.

Justice C. G. Littlefield of Caribou has a case on his docket which is a very interesting one. It is a case of a father who complains that the best of his girls has been bewitched with love powder. The father, a man of some means, has a daughter who is a very beautiful and accomplished young woman. She has been engaged to a young man of the same rank and fortune. However, she has recently become infatuated with a young man of a lower rank and fortune. The father is very angry and has brought an action against the young man, claiming that he has bewitched his daughter with love powder. The case is being tried in the court of Caribou, and the judge is expected to give a very interesting judgment.

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

As I am unable to distinguish these cases from the present one. The plaintiff is an old man of seventy; his son was young, unmarried and engaged in business for himself. The two had always lived together harmoniously, and engaged in business together. The plaintiff had a 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 then was left if there was any evidence in support of the affirmative of either of these questions. 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 apparently well disposed to assist his father, and it was not unreasonable to expect that the son would have continued to do so. We do not say that it was necessary that the son should have been derelict; a reasonable expectation is enough, and such reasonable expectation is enough to support the verdict. The father not being in need, the son had never done anything for him. On the other hand, it was not unreasonable to expect that there had been a loss of sensible and appreciable pecuniary benefit, which might have been reasonably expected from the continuance of his life. This case is distinguished from the case of Dalton v. South Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 28; Duckworth v. Johnston, 11 Q. B. 673, where the father was old and infirm, and the son was young, 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 direct evidence of the value of the boy's services or of the cost of boarding and clothing him, that was a question for the jury to deal with.'

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At last accounts the man who bewitched the Frenchman's daughter was still possessed of his liberty and the white dove of peace perched on the roof-tree of the wrathful 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 across the streets, down 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 cheered 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 hotel 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 Littlefield 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 McRoberts, 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 H. 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. McDavid, wife of J. McDavid, 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 success, says the News.

