

ANOTHER WAIT.

Nothing of Any Importance Received Yesterday from the Theatre of War. Considerable Speculation as to What Commandant Cronje Intends to do.

Still Hopeful of Relieving Ladysmith—List of Casualties at Mafeking up to January 25th—War Office Orders the Organization of Additional Forces.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The absence of further news from Gen. Lord Roberts is interpreted here as an indication that important operations are in progress. There is practically no news of consequence from the Natal side.

An English correspondent at Chieveley in a despatch dated Feb. 13, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith. Nothing has been received from the latter place direct. A Boer report, dated Feb. 13, says that everything is quiet there."

An unprecise Boer report states that a large British army moved towards Colenso last Monday and camped near Bosch Kop. This seems to refer to Gen. Buller's withdrawal from Springfield.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 12, reports that the burghers have taken all the British positions round Colenso, and the Chronicle's correspondent at Cape Town, dating his despatch Feb. 14, says there are rumors that the British have evacuated Ladysmith and retired to Arundel.

This, if correct, supports the belief here that Gen. Clements, Gen. French's successor, was instructed to withdraw when pressed by the enemy, so as to risk no loss of his reduced force. Gen. Roberts relying on his own advance to compel the Boers to return to protect their own territory.

The chief feature of the situation at the moment is Lord Rosebery's somewhat startling speech in the house of lords, raising the cry that the Empire is in danger. His attack upon the government's proposal, on the ground of their inadequacy, was not accompanied by any practical suggestion of what ought to be done.

Lord Rosebery's speech overshadows the extremely important utterances of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain in reference to the employment of natives. Mr. Balfour carefully distinguished between African natives and natives of India. He did not say whether the government would employ the former, but declared that it would be proud to welcome the aid of the troops offered by the native princes of India in any war carried on under ordinary conditions.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the house of commons of the intention of the government to encourage the natives to defend themselves, directly, the newspapers, even those which have concurred in blaming the government for the inadequacy of its original preparations, comment on the subject in a widely diverse manner.

The more solid conservative journals, like the Standard, condemn the speech as alarmist, exaggerated and sensational, but the jingo organs are delighted. One exclaims, "We have looked for the man to lead. Has the hour of danger shown us him at last?"

It adds that nobody will now deny that Lord Rosebery is a man of energy and inspiration, and urges the government to offer him a seat in the cabinet.

The Morning Post's critic declares that the present situation need not last much longer to convert the whole nation to the doctrine of compulsory service for all men of military age, without exception or privilege, and he believes that Lord Rosebery's speech

will help to give shape and definition to such feeling. Meanwhile he advises the formation of three more divisions, to be sent to Cape Colony immediately. They are formed, and then raise twelve more divisions for home service. He is convinced that men are abundantly obtainable.

Mr. Balfour's speech opened the distinct possibility that before the end of the campaign sick and exhausted troops will be fighting alongside the British. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of the government's decision to encourage and assist the natives in every way in defending their territory against Boer invasion, though loudly cheered by the ministerialists in the house, meet with adverse criticism in various quarters, especially on the ground of complete uncertainty regarding the side for which the natives will declare themselves.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 16, 4.30 a. m.—As the wires are closed to correspondence with Lord Roberts, and as nothing further from him has been communicated to the public, the military experts are figuring out possibilities of Lord Roberts' communications and what there is left for the Boers to do.

General Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have already been cut. The best news England could hear would be that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges west of Kimberley. Should he determine to do this, he must raise the siege of Kimberley and retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight.

This retreat could be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Eikenfontein, or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Straams station, and thence to Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why Gen. Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State. Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended. A correspondent, writing from Chieveley, Feb. 13, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith."

Col. Baden-Powell, in a despatch from Mafeking dated Jan. 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to Jan. 25 as follows: Killed, 5 officers and 60 men; wounded, 8 officers and 123 men; missing, 34 men.

No word has been received regarding Gen. Gomer's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these troops are on the way to Lord Roberts.

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LANCERS CAUGHT NAPPING. BOER LAAGER, near Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 12.—Yesterday Gen. Botha, with a small force crossed the Tugela to a desert plain, where he encountered fifty Lancers of whom thirteen were killed, five wounded and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to fetch their wounded.

MILWAUKEE WILL BE DELAYED. (Special to the Sun.) HALIFAX, Feb. 15.—Major Williams, commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles, held the last drill previous to embarkation on the Compton today. Each trooper had 25 rounds of ammunition, and there was a spring drill. An attack on the Citadel and westward, was made, and these strongholds are supposed to have been captured. During the manoeuvres, Corporal Oliver of Regina was thrown by a broncho. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to the military hospital. It was found that his injuries were not serious, and he will be able to go to the Cape on the Milwaukee. His injury consisted of a flesh wound above and behind the right ear, which required several stitches to close.

The transport Milwaukee cannot be ready to sail on Feb. 20th. She may get off on the 21st, but it is not likely she will be able to sail before Thursday, the 22nd. The steamer will not get away from the railway wharf until Monday, and will take two days to reach the horses. At the ship's side the spectacle is interesting. Every hatch of the ship is working, and the stoves are assisted by three score Mounted Rifles. Last night the supply trains came in, and the regular freight had heavy loads of provisions. A steaming engine was busy today moving those goods down, and as fast as one train was emptied another took its place. Two sidings were working at the same time.

The cars with the big guns, forage, ammunition and ambulance wagons were also given a berth. Seven twelve pounders and four machine guns made up the complement of artillery. These were handled by troopers, who dismounted the guns with slattery. The weapons for the various services were packed in the house, and the repairing outfit followed. Hundreds of wheels, shafts and other parts are being taken, and the trooper will have a couple of repair shops to land at Cape Town. The loading of ice commenced this afternoon. The blocks are only six inches thick. Unless the weather continues cold, it will be impossible to get sufficient ice on board by Tuesday.

THIS FUROR SUFFICIENT? LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the house of lords, today, the Earl of Dunraven raised a question on the government's military proposals and expressed a doubt as to whether these were sufficient.

The Earl of Rosebery said he fully recognized the gravity of the situation and agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the measures adopted were inadequate in the circumstances. He also doubted whether the paper force of 400,000 men in Great Britain, to which the secretary of state for war had referred, would stand analysis. For the volunteers, Lord Rosebery said he had the highest respect; but by no stretch of the imagination could they be called soldiers, as it was a matter of months before they would be training annually to render them efficient.

"This crisis in South Africa is urgent," continued Lord Rosebery, "but we must not keep our eyes upon South Africa alone. Last December the government made vigorous overtures to the two great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance, but these overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of such a nature as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say, but which now passes unnoticed."

The cabinet council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again today. This is quite unusual.

BRITISH RETIRE OT ARUNDEL. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "It is reported here that the British

officers have believed that they were pushing themselves with a powerful force, and that they would break away from us. If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what it is."

The Earl of Kimberley, the liberal leader, said he felt the danger of the situation equally with Lord Rosebery. Although he would not ascribe a direct hostile intention to Russia at the present moment, he said that he could not overlook the fact that there was a movement of troops in progress which, if not momentary, showed possibilities of the future that were not absent from the Russian mind.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the premier, in the course of his reply for the government, said: "It cannot enter upon the springs that guide the Russian government or the course it is likely to take; nor can I discuss the health of the Amoor of Afghanistan. As to whether our forces are adequate for the work in South Africa, or whether it is true that the Boers have always been too large and have neglected opportunities, I would gladly accept a challenge, provided the words would not go beyond the present chamber. The present troubles are not due to the expansion of the Empire, but to the misadventures of 1881 and 1884. Our forefathers were not discouraged by bad beginnings, and we should follow their example and not be cast down. The government is convinced now, as it always has been, that the issue will be brought to a successful conclusion. I do not think any advantage is to be obtained from taking a gloomy view."

John Burns, radical, scouted the idea that it was necessary to strengthen the British army in order to fight a country whose population was only equal to that of his own constituency. Mr. Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary for war, answering criticisms, said it was unnecessary to reply to Wm. Redmond's arguments, because the Irishmen at the front were giving the answer with their lives. (At midnight the closure was enforced and the division was taken.) The house of commons this evening adopted the government's military scheme by a vote of 23 against 34, the minority consisting chiefly of Irish members.

(The debate in the commons was, on the whole, rather dull and confined chiefly to the less prominent members.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the house of commons today, during the course of a purely technical question relating to the proposed Boer invasion of Zululand, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said that the government had decided if the native territories were invaded by the Boers the natives "will be encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply confirmed the reports of the invasion of Zululand and showed the consequences could not fail to be serious throughout South Africa as the alarm and spread of the Natal natives. The colonial secretary also said that the Natal ministry had notified the home government that it could not any longer be responsible for the peaceful attitude of the Boer general, and that the country was contrary to a tacit compact that the natives should not be dragged into the war.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader, dealing with the same subject and the possibility of employing Indian troops, said that the government would not employ natives in the present war was based on the belief that, by common consent, the war would be confined to the two European races, adding: "If the Boers adopt a course inconsistent with that idea, we hold ourselves free to reconsider our decision."

The house having gone into committee of supply on the supplementary war estimates, William Redmond, nationalist, strongly objected to adding to the British army, which, he said, was now "engaged in a war which is an insult to God, a war waged by Christian England against a Christian people, who only desire to retain their own land."

He declared his belief that the British reverses were due to the fact that the British cause was unjust.

THE KINGSTON CONTINGENT. MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—A big crowd greeted the arrival of the contingent of the Kingston militia this evening, and there was considerable enthusiasm. The train only remained an hour, leaving for Halifax at 8.30.

LESSONS TO LEARN. LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, said that one lesson to be learned was the fact that a volunteer force could use the long range rifle and cannon and could, in a fortified position, hold its own against any troops. The lesson that volunteers were properly reorganized in England a successful invasion of the country would be an impossibility. It also meant that proper use were made of the mountains on the frontier of India, the bigger the hostile army that got within the mountains the larger would be the graveyard they would make there.

TO AID THE SICK AND WOUNDED. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Fifty-seven men today sailed on the steamship LaGascogne on their way to Boer lines in South Africa. Most of the men are Irish-American, and the corps was recruited in Chicago. Today by Major Edward T. McCrystal of the 9th regiment and Hon. Patrick Egan, ex-minister to Chili. They presented a fine appearance, and were frequently cheered as they marched through the streets. They carried the American and the Red Cross flags. The corps is in charge of Dr. John Namara. The corps was equipped through the efforts of the United Irish societies in Chicago.

Dr. McNamara said they were going to South Africa in the cause of humanity, to aid the sick and wounded of the Boer army.

PARRSBOURNE NEWS. PARRSBOURNE, Feb. 14.—J. S. Henderson has just returned from a business visit to Montreal, where he secured an order for 25,000 pairs of larrigans or shoe parks. He also looked a number of smaller orders. A cent of the Canadian Order of Foresters was organized here on Monday night with 23 charter members.

The members of the Kenilworth lodge, Knights of Pythias, will next Tuesday evening celebrate the anniversary of their order by a sermon and supper.

PARLIAMENT.

Still Another Brief Sitting of the Commons.

Major General Hutton's Farewell to His Comrades of All Ranks in the Militia.

List of Officers Appointed to Commission in Strathcona's Horse—The First Government Caucus of the Session—Notes from the Press Gallery.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Mr. Patten, the newly elected labor member for Winnipeg, was introduced by Mr. McCreary (McCarthyite), and Mr. Stubbs (McCarthyite). Mr. Patten took his seat near the other independent members, but he placed a question of privilege, Hon. Dr. Borden referred to the remarks made by Clarke Wallace respecting the alleged strained relations between Captain Williams and Lieut. Borden. Dr. Borden read a despatch from the chief of staff at Halifax, absolving the alleged strained relations between the two officers.

Clarke Wallace said he was glad to hear it. Sir Charles Tupper urged the government to organize the committee on the house, so that the work of investigation would not be thrown over to the end of the session, as happened last year.

CASE OF GEN. HUTTON. Col. Prior of British Columbia brought up the question of the departure of General Hutton. It was supposed that political troubles had led to his retirement. He regretted the loss, because Gen. Hutton was a good officer. He (Prior) thought it was necessary that an officer with imperial experience should command the Canadian forces, and regretted the political troubles and other troubles had removed General Hutton at this particular time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier hoped that the discussion would not go on. Gen. Hutton had been recalled by the home authorities and was about to depart. He had in some respects done good work, and it was better that he should be allowed to leave the country in peace.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with this view, especially as the correspondence of the case was not before the house. Col. Tisdale spoke highly of Gen. Hutton and strongly expressed the opinion that the time had not come to do without an imperial commander. Col. Tisdale maintained that the proper time to discuss Gen. Hutton was before he went away. The press said he was going away under a cloud. Gen. Hutton had no imperial appointment, yet he was leaving with one. He had trouble in Australia. He never held an imperial appointment more than a few months at a time. His departure was in the best interests of the country. He (Domville) was not pro-Boer, but he would rather have a Boer general than such a man as Hutton, and wanted no more imperial officers here. He quoted with approval a statement which he attributed to Napoleon, that the British were a nation of lions commanded by asses.

Mr. Sproule spoke highly of Gen. Hutton, as did Mr. Oster of Toronto, who said Gen. Hutton grew in public favor the longer he remained here. Mr. McNell took the same view, adding that he did not expect it to commend itself to a member who preferred a Boer general to a British general, or who regarded British officers as asses. If Napoleon used the words "I was ready to vote any amount of money necessary to uphold the honor of Canada and the welfare of the Empire. He exhorted the opposition and everybody to look on this matter in a patriotic spirit and without regard to party.

Mr. Bourassa, who followed, said that he did not introduce his own resolution now, as he preferred to bring it up when it could be considered by itself. He would, however, state his views now. He did not attach so much significance to the money expended, or the mere fact that a few troops had been sent to Africa, but the new relation adopted toward the Empire by Canada was important, and might be claimed by ministers as presiding a public opinion that had not been constitutionally expressed. He agreed with the view set forth by the premier in October, when he said that the Canadian militia should not be employed for other purposes than the defence of Canada. He did not feel big enough to say whether Chamberlain was right in Africa or not, but there were evidently two sides to the question, and he would not condemn the views of John Morley or the action of Gladstone.

Bourassa proceeded to contend that Kruger was straightforward and Miller was inconsistent, that Chamberlain improperly revived a claim of suzerainty after it had been disclaimed, and that generally British diplomacy was to blame for the present trouble. On the Manitoba question, the conservatives proposed to give by force the undoubted rights to the minority in Manitoba. The liberals proposed to do it by conciliation. He supported the liberal theory, and now held that some policy of conciliation should have been pursued in South Africa. The British government had adopted force in Africa. He refused to admit that Canada was at war in Africa. War could not be declared by order of the cabinet. How many would come back, he knew not. Let the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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Lucy a birth... make up... be, so the... ranky told her... he was lame... a present... in well-coun... "Why, Harry... Harry took the... of on the spot.

are from... th End,

A SUCCESSFUL MOVE.

Lord Roberts' Big Force Has Turned the Boer Flank East of Magersfontein.

General French Has Cut Commandant Cronje's Communication With Jacobsdal and Bloemfontein.

"Bobs" Army Consists of Fully Fifty Thousand Men, Including Seven Thousand Cavalry, and One Hundred and Fifty Guns.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The total British casualties up to tonight are:

OFFICERS.	
Killed.....	152
Wounded.....	380
Missing.....	112
MEN.	
Killed.....	1,477
Wounded.....	6,050
Missing.....	2,781
Other fatalities.....	563
Total casualties.....	10,515

FRENCH SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 11.35 p. m.—The war office has issued the following further message from Lord Roberts, received this evening:

"DEKIEL'S DRIFT, Feb. 14, 8.10 a. m.—Gen. French left this point at 11.30 yesterday morning with three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, including several colonial contingents, in order to seize a crossing of the Modder, distant about 25 miles. He reports by despatch dated 5.35 p. m., that he had forced a passage at Clip Drift and occupied the hills north of the river, capturing three of the enemy's laagers with their supplies, while Gen. Gordon of the 15th Hussars, with his brigade, who had made a feint at Rondevaal Drift, four miles west, has seized it and a second drift between that and Clip Drift, together with two more laagers.

"Gen. French's performance is brilliant, considering the excessive heat and a blinding dust storm which reigned during the latter part of the day.

"Owing to the rapidity of his movements, Gen. French met with but slight opposition, and his losses were small. Lieut. Johnson of the Inniskilling Dragoons is the only officer reported severely wounded.

"The sixth division was last night on the north bank of the Riet, at Waterval Drift, and is moving to support the cavalry. The seventh division is here and will go on this afternoon.

"Four officers and 52 men had to be sent last evening in the returning ox wagons to the railway lines, prostrated by heat and exhaustion."

THE WITHDRAWAL TO RENSBURG.

RENSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 13.—Before dawn yesterday the enemy opened an attack upon Slingsersfontein, as well as upon the hills on the northeast held by three companies of the Worcesters under Captain Hovel.

The artillery attack began at sunrise. The Boers approached in great numbers, estimated at seven to one. The British under good cover sustained the attack throughout the day.

Meanwhile two big guns on the west opened upon the British at daylight and fired for half an hour, when a British howitzer silenced them with precision.

Then another Boer gun to the north opened on the Royal Irish Rifles, but rather ineffectually, as the rifles had good cover.

The shelling continued all day, and last evening the Boers brought up a forty pounder in order to bombard the camp from a hill to the north. The attempt was plainly visible, as the gun could be seen being drawn up by 18 oxen.

With the Boers surrounding the British in overwhelming numbers and having artillery, it then became evident that it would be impossible to retain Slingsersfontein, which the British evacuated under cover of darkness, falling back upon Rensburg.

The British casualties were lighter than might have been expected under the circumstances.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Gen. Lord Roberts' advance from Modder River has begun with considerable success. The British have invaded the Orange Free State in an attempt to flank the left of Commandant Cronje's force at Magersfontein. They have gained possession of four drifts by which the Riet and Modder rivers were apparently crossed and have captured five Boer laagers with their supplies, though there is no official indication of the amount of booty. It is difficult to follow the movement clearly here owing to the imperfection of the maps, but it seems that Gen. French's rapid operation not only cut off the Boers' communication with Jacobsdal, but barred their direct route to Bloemfontein, while at the same time exposing the enemy to a flank attack on the road to Boshof, such at any rate is the view of the situation taken here. It is assumed that Gen. Methuen still holds a position south of Magersfontein, and it is regarded as probable that Gen. Macdonald's expedition to Koodenaberg had for its main object the drawing of the Boers attention westward from the contemplated move of Gen. French. The presence of Gen. Roberts with

the Kimberley relief column had not been previously definitely known, though it was guessed that he went to Modder river after leaving Cape Town, but the presence of the sixth division was a complete surprise here, as it was last reported at Thebus. It adds about 10,000 men to Gen. Roberts' army, which is now estimated to number something like 50,000 troops. The newspapers in their comments take a hopeful view of the situation. In some cases they adopt an exultant tone, but more sober opinion is content to await the outcome of the operations having learned to avoid discounting successes in advance. There is a disposition in some quarters to doubt that so skillful a commander as Cronje has been caught napping, and it is suggested as not improbable that he has abandoned his position at Magersfontein and the siege of Kimberley to concentrate his forces elsewhere. The recent great increase in the strength of the Boers in the Colesburg district favors this view, which, however, may as yet be other than conjecture.

Meanwhile Gen. Buller in Natal seems to be inactive except in making cavalry reconnaissances. Parties of Boers have crossed the Tugela river and occupied the British camping ground at Spearman's. They are constructing defensive works from Richard's Drift eastward to Hangwan and Monte Cristo.

In a skirmish to the eastward of Ohliewey, Tuesday, the South African Light Horse sustained a few casualties, among the number wounded being Lieut. John Churchill, a son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who was shot in the leg.

Despatches from Ladysmith, dated Feb. 8th and 9th, have been received. They are interesting, but unimportant in view of the events that have occurred since those dates. They declare that food is abundant in the town, and that the garrison is determined to hold out to the bitter end. One correspondent refers to the presence of Dr. Jamieson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, as a fact, thus apparently settling the disputed question of his whereabouts.

Reports from Gaborones state that Col. Plummer is still in that neighborhood. He is holding his own in frequent artillery combats with the Boers, who are estimated to number about 500.

Telegram from Lorenzo Marques record the arrival there of Webster Davis, American assistant secretary of the interior, Pretoria. He will sail on the German steamer Kanzeier for Naples en route to New York.

The Times correspondent says that Mr. Davis emphatically repudiates alleged interviews with him published by the Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg, in which he is made to say that the Boers were unconquerable because God intended that such brave people should be forever free.

Lorenzo Marques has had no telegraphic communication with Pretoria for two days.

A latest news from Mafeking is contained in a despatch to the Times, dated February 4th, on which date the Boers received a new gun, for which they had been preparing an emplacement at a point which threatens to prevent the British from returning to their sniping post in the river bed.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Feb. 15, 4.20 a. m.—The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts, with at least 40,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks; and, with half of his corps, he is already operating on Free State territory.

A battle has not yet been fought, but large tactical advantages have been gained. The relief of Kimberley is within measurable reach, and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

The despatches of Lord Roberts sketch three days' work. The forward movement began on Sunday, when Col. Hanney set out, with a brigade of mounted infantry, for Remah, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdal, one of the Boer supply bases.

On Monday Gen. French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet River at Dekil's Drift, south of Jacobsdal, and 18 miles east of Honey Nest Kloof. He sketched with the Boers and cleared the way for 30,000 infantry, who followed across.

On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, Gen. French rode to the Modder River, a distance of 25 miles, and took three fords, with high ground beyond the river and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse. Gen. French has now fixed himself on Gen. Cronje's main line of communications with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry, with 72 guns, are being pushed up to support him there.

Lord Roberts' despatches, wired from inside the Free State and on the

Riet River, left Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force. Their party melted away as the British moved forward. The Boer army is likely to be fed in a day or two and a battle is consequently imminent.

As to what forces Gen. Cronje has now at his disposal and as to where he purposes making a stand against the invaders, no one here connected with the war office knows anything. The data for conjectures are wholly wanting.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 50,000 in a general way. Quite possibly Lord Roberts has 10,000 or 20,000 more.

It is now realized that the incidents at Rensburg have been seen out of all proportions. Merely skeleton lines were being maintained there, while troops were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder river. The facility with which 30,000 men have already been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transport. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transport. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division.

The London morning papers take rather sober views of the situation, but are greatly pleased and hopeful of what is seen of the Boer position. Lord Roberts' announcements make the operations in other parts of the field shrink.

AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY MOUNTED.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.—The entire Australian infantry has been mounted. This was done as most of the manly part of the command needed coaching. The remaining 85 per cent. were thoroughly at home on a horse.

A brother of the wife of the commissioner of public works, Sauer, of Cape Town was among the Free State killed at Colesburg.

LADY WILSON WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following despatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29: "The Boers shelled the women's laager for two hours on Saturday (Jan. 27). Boer women, armed by the Boers, evidently went into the trenches, clapped their hands and hurrahed when the shells fell near the English women. Lady Sarah Wilson was slightly wounded.

"Major Good-Godams and Captain Wilson received contusions from shell fragments."

CAN HOLD OUT TILL JUNE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, from Mafeking, via Gaborones, Feb. 6, says: "The sniping of the Boers has been less troublesome lately, and the shell fire is lighter. Our guns have caused serious losses to the Boers. The food supply is leading well and we can hold out till June. The garrison is very confident. There were fewer casualties in January than during any month since the siege began."

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Lt. Col. Gordon, D. O. C., Montreal, has been appointed for special service in the Transvaal to take the place of one of the officers there who will join his own regiment.

WEBSTER DAVIS EN ROUTE HOME.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 12 (Monday).—Webster Davis, U. S. assistant secretary of the interior, has arrived here from Pretoria and sails on the steamer Kanzeier, via Naples, on his way home.

FOR THE NATIONAL FUND.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The Massey-Harris Company, at the annual meeting, voted \$5,000 to the national patriotic fund. Senator Cox was elected a director of the company.

LT. McLENNAN'S SUCCESS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Hon. F. W. Borden yesterday afternoon received a report from Col. Otter giving details of the court martial of the three members of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Modder River for having been asleep while on sentry duty. The finding of the court martial, which was sustained by the officer commanding the division, was that the sergeant in charge of the post, who was charged with the sentry duty, was negligent, and the three sentenced to eight days' confinement. Thus it is seen the story as to death sentence having been passed upon the delinquents was made out of whole cloth.

Lieut. Col. Otter further states that Lieut. Methuen of St. John, company "G," who has resigned to join the Imperial Field Artillery, made a great hit with Lord Methuen with his maps of the country. Gen. Methuen was highly impressed with Lieut. McLeenan's efficiency, both as cartographer and as officer, and promised to endorse his application for a commission in the imperial army. Lord Methuen carried this out and thus the Royal Canadians lose one of their most promising subalterns.

ON THE TUGELA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated Tuesday, from its special correspondent at Frere:

"On Sunday the Boers advanced down the Ladysmith road toward Potgieters. Three hundred men on horseback with others proceeded to a point, where they began to construct new rows of trenches at right angles to the road. This was about two miles north of the drift.

"A party of Boers also crossed the Tugela about six miles below Potgieters' Drift, where they sniped the South African Light Horse, who repulsed them.

"Several other skirmishes have taken place, and the Boers are evidently anxious about their positions."

MARRIAGE IS SAID TO BE AN EQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

But the kind of a one-sided partnership it really is, cannot be better expressed than in that old saying, "A wife should double her husband's joys and halve his sorrows." That's what is expected of a wife, and the woman of the world is that she comes so closely to expectation. For as a rule from the time of marriage onward, her body is daily drained of strength and her mind daily burdened by cares. She lies on the couch, her back aching, from female trouble, and gets up and puts on a smiling face to meet her husband.

Marriage can only be an equal partnership when the drains and strains of married life of the woman can be replaced by the perfect health of the delicate womanly organs. No woman need suffer with inflammation, ulceration, debilitating drains or female trouble. There's Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes life a pleasure, does away with morning sickness, and makes the baby's advent easy and almost painless.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years. I had two miscarriages at that time, and the doctors said I would have to give up all hopes of ever having a child. I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after taking it I felt better than I had for years. I had a one-half bottle of it, and I had a bright baby who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Nothing else is "just as good." Refuse all substitutes. If you go for Dr. Pierce's, get Dr. Pierce's.

A despatch to the Morning Post from Chieveley, dated Tuesday, confirms the report that parties of Boers have occupied the old British camp on Spearman's Farm. The correspondent, who identifies the wounded Lieut. Churchill as the brother of Winston Churchill, says he was shot through the right leg.

SERGEANT J. RUSSELL DEAD.

(Special to the Sun.)
QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—Lt. Col. Wilson, commander of the Quebec contingent, has received a cablegram from South Africa, announcing the death of Sergeant Russell, of the company of first Canadian contingent, who died from enteric fever. Sergeant Russell was formerly a well known member of the R. C. A., and the news of his death was received with regret on the citadel. Russell was from the maritime provinces, and was taking a short course with the R. C. A. here when he enlisted in "G" Company of the first contingent.

WILL SAIL NEXT TUESDAY.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—Orders received from Ottawa today are to the effect that the Milwaukee will sail on the 20th, and that the Canadian mounted rifles will embark the morning of that date.

The militia authorities have received a telegram from Ottawa that fourteen artificers will go on the Milwaukee, and asking how many can be supplied from Halifax. Five will be enrolled here.

Doctors Tobin, Jones and Cogswell, who were appointed a board to enquire into the case of several of the troops who were incapacitated, handed in their report, which is as follows: Sergeant Brucumbe, pneumonia, unfit for service; Trooper Price, rupture, unfit for service; Trooper Dupre, acute rheumatism, unfit for service; Trooper Labin, dislocation of shoulder, will be fit to go; Trooper Watson, scarlet fever, unfit for service. The four named as unfit for service will be sent to the respective homes.

Trooper Dupre is a member of the permanent corps.

An unfortunate accident happened to Trooper W. H. Snyder of Berwick, N. S. During the mounted drill he was standing holding his horse when Lieut. Cairns galloped up. The lieutenant stopped for a moment and his horse backing up kicked Snyder, knocking him completely off his feet. He got up and attempted to continue the drill, but turned faint from loss of blood, and had to be accompanied to the barracks by a comrade. It was then found a cut two inches deep had been made in the outer part of the leg, a few inches above the knee. In addition to the wound the flesh is badly bruised, and he will likely have to go to the hospital. Had the blow been a few inches lower it would have been much more serious.

Trooper Labin, Lieut. Borden's orderly, who was badly injured some days ago, is recovering. He came here from British Columbia at his own expense to join the contingent and on enlisting here was attached as orderly to Borden. He is a chemist by profession, and lived several years in Montreal.

The shoes are now being removed from the horses and replaced with flat ones without caulk. These shoes were all previously fitted and are being nailed on cold.

There are sixty-six horses in the hospital, but the salient of several is only slight, and the number that will have to be left behind when the transport sails will not likely be more than two or three.

The mounted rifles were drilled today on foot at the exhibition shed. They were put through their regular exercises. They did their work well, and were complimented by the commanding officer.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The Toronto Globe today publishes the following despatch from Frederick Hamilton, correspondent with the first Canadian contingent:

BELMONT, Feb. 12.—Private J. J. Purcell, of B company, Royal Canadian Regiment, died at Orange River hospital today of locomotor ataxia. The inspection by Brigadier Smith Dorrien today was satisfactory. Private Purcell was formerly in the Royal Canadian Artillery, B company, Royal Canadian Regiment, is a London company.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The minister of militia has received a cablegram from Lt. Col. Otter stating that Purcell, 364 on this list, died of enteric fever at Belmont Sunday last. There is no 364, but 324 is Pto. J. J. Purcell, of the London Artillery Company, and it is evidently meant for him. This will make four deaths in the first Canadian contingent.

Major Boushanger of the 1st Field Battery, Quebec, takes the place of Lt. Col. Drury in South Africa. Lt. Col. Drury will command the battery division of the second contingent.

WAS A HALIFOGNIAN.

Private Purcell, of B company, of the Canadian contingent, whose death at Orange River, South Africa, was announced in the Sun yesterday, is a son of John J. Purcell of Brunswick street, Halifax, and joined the R. C. A. over a year ago. He was one of the first of the permanent corps to volunteer for South Africa. Private Purcell was 29 years of age, and a letter received from him a few weeks ago stated that he was, at the time of writing, in good health.



Pure and Fragrant
The "Albert"
Baby's Own Soap
Is specially recommended by many family physicians, for nursery use. Beware of imitations, some of which are dangerous and may cause skin troubles.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS. MONTREAL.

Adamson's Botanic Neglect a Trifling Cold
and, until the irritation is reduced and there is no possibility of stopping the disorder, ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed.
25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

LIPTON LOVING CUP.

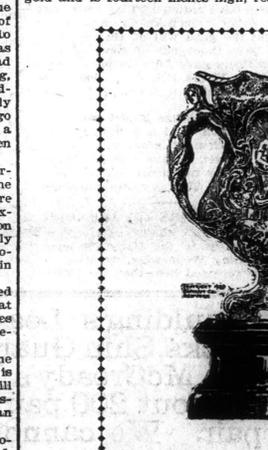
(New York Herald, 7th.)

At the Mechanics' Club, Broadway and Leonard street, will be placed on exhibition today the \$5,000 gold loving cup to be presented to Sir Thomas Lipton as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by business men of this city. When the proposal to raise a fund for a cup to be "lifted" by Sir Thomas as a memento of the International contest for the America's cup was first broached a committee of prominent business men asked the co-operation of the Herald. Through the Herald \$1,350.67 was raised and a check for that amount was sent to F. B. Schenck, president of the Mercantile National Bank and treasurer of the Loving Cup Fund, yesterday.

The cup is made of eighteen carat gold and is fourteen inches high, rescription in appropriate design, "To Sir Thomas Lipton, From His American Friends, 1898." At the foot of the cup are decorations of dolphins, seaweed, shells and other marine adornments, with wreaths of oak and ivy and the arms of the United States, Great Britain and Ireland. The cup was made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in a window of which it was exhibited yesterday with the card, "The gold loving cup that Sir Thomas Lipton 'lifted.'"

The following subscribed themselves to the list of prime movers of the loving cup fund:—

William L. Strong, chairman; John N. Beach, vice chairman; Frederick B. Schenck, treasurer; Howard Carroll, John D. Crammins, Cornelius B. Bliss,



ing on a green marble base five inches high. Three marauds hold the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose and goldenrod, emblems of Ireland, England and the United States. There are three panels on the body of the cup. The subject of the first is an allegorical seated figure of Welcome extending her arms toward a yacht. At the lower edge of the panel is a ribbon bearing the inscription "Amicus Amicus," the motto of the family of Bellingham. In the second panel are the figures of Columbus and Britannia with clasped hands, with an eagle and lion in attendance, while the sun in the zenith typifies the meeting of the East and the West. The third panel bears the

Fred W. Haynes, George Fred Victor, Wm. F. King, Seth M. Milliken, Rufus B. Cowling, Horace Russell, James J. Belden, Edwin P. Benjamin, George M. Hard, Richard Deever, Albert M. Thornburn, John Clifton, John U. Friley, A. D. Fullard, Charles H. Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, Bourke Cochran, Isaac Stern, Henry Stegel, Richard Harding Davis, John T. Terry, D. Le Roy Dresser, Elverson R. Chapman, Horace J. Morse, Francis C. Moore, Andrew H. Kellogg, Francis M. Bacon, Hugh O'Neill, J. H. Walbridge, Ugal H. McCarter, John B. Borne and Adrian Lestin, Jr.

The arrangements for the presentation to Sir Thomas have not been completed.

SURPRISE

a pure hard soap.
A purity that makes a hardness.
A hardness that wears well.
5 cents a cake.

DEATH OF MRS. HUGH MILLER.

(St. John Gazette, 14th.)
The death is announced of Mrs. Hugh Miller at Glassville, Carleton county, yesterday at the ripe age of 79 years.

The deceased lady was among the first settlers of that part of the province, having gone there from Jerusalem, Queens Co., upwards of forty years ago. At that time in provincial life there were neither roads nor railroads, and travel was not the easy problem it is nowadays.

Mrs. Miller was a daughter of the late James Pender of Jerusalem, Q. C., and leaves beside her sorrowing husband, three children, two sons and one daughter, the wife of Dr. Bell of Dawson City. Two sisters and one brother also survive, viz. Mrs. John Young of Glassville, Mrs. A. G. Bowes of St. John, and L. T. Pender of Jerusalem.

The deceased had always enjoyed good health during her long and useful life, until about seven months ago, when she received an injury which had since confined her to her bed. After a long life of industry, and with the esteem and respect of every one who knew her, she passed to her great reward.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, Feb. 9.—The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McClean, on Wednesday evening, entertained at Government House, Rev. W. Smithers and Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McNulty, Dr. and Mrs. L. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Rogers and Rev. John Higgs.

The three-master Demisselle, owned by Hopewell Cape parties, was recently sold to Capt. Corbet of Nova Scotia.

The marriage took place last night at Harvey of Allen Bishop and Susan Brewster, both of that village. Rev. T. Bishop officiated.

There is some talk of a general election. Some of the country every day of some committee party in leave at tion. H. the fact thought with his honey a would woolly scalp of comper but wot some of govern comes e would f by som candida the All present Mann, e greab being a president

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

And the St. John Telegraph Still Draws Its Pay.

How the Grit Press is Rewarded for Its Devotion to the Great Cause of Public Printing.

A Costly Investigation—Talking Against Time—John Charlton Don't Want Canada to Do Much in Defense of the Empire—McNeill Has His Heart Gladdened.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The two houses have been in session for a week, and so far the commonsense has led. In this chamber the address in reply was passed on the third day of discussion, Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster having made the two opposition speeches, while the premier and Sir Richard Cartwright, with the two senators, held down the government side. This is a great contrast to last year's discussion, which occupied three or four weeks. The precedents are in favor of the shorter discussion. That of last year was made longer because it suited the opposition to take the question of the Yukon, and also the matters usually discussed in the budget debate. This year the particular discussions will of course take place. But they will come in later.

The end of the debate on the address was quite unwelcome to the ministers. They got the members here on the first of February and have nothing for them to do. Their own blue books are not yet at hand. That important publication, the auditor general's report of the expenditure of the year, came down today, but it does not include Mr. Blair's expenditure statement, which is not ready. Mr. Fielding has not estimated ready. It has not been prepared the budget. The routine bills which the government promised are not yet prepared, and these larger measures which are vaguely hinted at in the speech from the throne were probably not intended to be forthcoming. Consequently the ministers find themselves with two government days in the week and nothing to bring forward.

There are other embarrassments. Some things have happened in the country since last session and nearly every minister is bearing his burden of sorrow. Mr. Sifton is receiving commiseration on the smash up of his party in the west and the further collapse of the Winnipeg federal election. His one consolation is found in the fact that Mr. Martin, who was thought to be elected, will not be here with his knife. Mr. Martin's defeat is honey and balm to Mr. Sifton, who would welcome the wildest tory in the scalp of that independent liberal. The conservatives will welcome Mr. Puttee, but would prefer that he had beaten some other man than Mr. Martin. The government, on the other hand, welcomes the defeat of Mr. Martin, who would be glad if he had been beaten by some other man than the labor candidate. In the present condition of the Alien Labor Law, and with the present relations to McKenzie & Mann, the labor candidate is as a general rule, except a really independent liberal of the old school.

Then the Ontario ministers have a white man's burden in the situation in that province. The condition of the "right arm" is not much improved, and there is no doubt that next year it will be amputated. Mr. Mulock, Mr. Mills, Mr. Peterson and ex-whip Sutherland have tolled day and night over the provincial by-elections, and, like the disciples of old, they have taken nothing. Sir Richard Cartwright does not worry about these things, gets what enjoyment he can out of the gout and Henty's novels, and appears to be in fair spirits.

Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte staked heavily on the Sherbrooke election. So it is said did some of their capitalist friends. They might as well have put their money in the bucket shop on a falling market, for yesterday Mr. McIntosh, the newly elected member, was on hand with a strong speech condemning the administration, and especially denouncing Mr. Tarte's appeal to race and religion among the French electors of that fine constituency.

On Wednesday Sir Wilfrid introduced Mr. Fortier to the Speaker. He did it in the usual way, but if he had gone a little into detail the introduction would have taken this form:

"Mr. Speaker—I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Fortier, a student in the law, who has been admitted to the bar. I would like to see the people to vote for his opponent. I may mention that two of my colleagues, the Hon. General Fitzpatrick and Sir Henri Joly (who has the misfortune to be the Seigneur of La Riviere), went into the county and stumped against this gentleman. Sir Henri wishes me to say that the men employed by his own mills refused to vote for his candidate, so we are obliged to introduce Mr. Fortier and to make the best of him."

Sir Louis Davies is still haunted by the memories of last fall's campaign in Prince Edward Island, where he tried to bribe with public money the two constituencies and tried to intimidate those who would not be bribed. He is expecting any day the news of the final collapse of the Prince Edward Island government, which he made frantic efforts to save, and which is now trying to get along with ministers who have not seats in the house.

And lastly, Mr. Blair has the name of Charlton county as deeply engraved on his heart as the word Calais was on the heart of Queen Mary. These ministers have their separate sorrows and their collective grief and are united in a bond of mutual forbidding for the future.

Yesterday the house of commons discussed a question of privilege. It was really the discussion of the campaign now going on in Quebec under the auspices of the ministers for that province, who are anxious to make the people there believe that the conservatives are preparing to drive them into the sea. The day before Sir Charles

Tupper had mentioned a despatch sent from the press gallery, which described his speech on the address "as a bitter attack on the French people." Sir Charles had not attacked the French people, but had spoken of them in high terms. Whatever may be said about Sir Charles, even by his enemies, it could never be said that he was a narrow-minded man, or that he was provincial or local in his sympathies, and there is nothing he so much regrets as the charge that he is in the habit of setting out the race of provinces against another. Such a charge might indeed be made against Mr. Fielding, whose attacks on Canada and efforts for repeal are not yet ancient history. It might be made against the premier, who has all his life been endeavoring to secure support to his party from his province on the score of his own race and creed, and who, not long ago, was ready, so he said, to take up his musket to fight against the Canadian army in the west. It is fairly made against the ministers in Quebec, who yesterday day by day, proclaim in every French speaking constituency that Sir Charles Tupper and the conservative party are determined to drive the French out of power in Canada and deprive them of their political liberties. It might be made against the party in Ontario, which has gone to the country with campaign songs setting forth that

"The traitor's hand is on thy throat, Ontario, Ontario." These songs also admonish the people of Ontario to "Beware of the French Canadian horde."

The charge might be made against Mr. Sifton, who up to the time he was in the west had no other politics but to keep up a feeling of jealousy between Manitoba and the rest of the dominion, and between the Catholics and Protestants of the country. But it cannot be made against Sir Charles Tupper.

There was some discussion as to the authorship of this libel, and Sir Charles strongly expressed the opinion that he was not the author of it. He said that he had done what he considered to be right in that matter for the purpose of protecting a Manitoba minority, insignificant in numbers, and had thereby for a time alienated some of his own best friends. The discussion took a somewhat wide range, but before it was over Mr. Bourassa had made some observations. Mr. Bourassa should be in the house as an opponent of the government. He resigned because he condemned the action of the ministry, and appealed to his constituents to support him. When he came back, sustained in his attack upon the government, his election was hailed as a government victory, and Mr. Tarte introduced him. As in the case of Mr. Fortier, the introduction was after the usual form, but it ought to have been something in this style:

"Mr. Speaker—I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Bourassa, a student in the law, who has been admitted to the bar. I would like to see the people to vote for his opponent. I may mention that two of my colleagues, the Hon. General Fitzpatrick and Sir Henri Joly (who has the misfortune to be the Seigneur of La Riviere), went into the county and stumped against this gentleman. Sir Henri wishes me to say that the men employed by his own mills refused to vote for his candidate, so we are obliged to introduce Mr. Bourassa and to make the best of him."

Mr. Bourassa has not yet taken occasion to express these sentiments. He is going to do it in a resolution, which he has given notice, setting forth that the despatch of troops should be no precedent for the future and that Canada does not want to change its military relations with the Empire. Mr. Bourassa's motion, it will be observed, contains the same matter which Mr. Tarte declared at St. Vincent de Paul that the government had placed in the order-in-council.

Naturally Mr. Clarke Wallace took a hand in yesterday's discussion. He thoroughly reviewed Mr. Tarte's declarations at various times and places, showing that he was distinctly hostile to the loyal action, both before and after taking, and that logically he should have resigned his seat. Mr. Wallace is evidently of the opinion that Mr. Tarte does not need to resign because of a want of harmony with his colleagues. He thinks that the premier does not take a very different view of the case from Mr. Tarte.

But Mr. Wallace's speech was mainly a defence of the Orangemen, who, he says, are daily maligned by the Tarte organ. He declares that the Orangemen have never accused them of disloyalty, and do not believe them to be disloyal. But they do attack a disloyal public man wherever they find him, and they intend to continue it.

Mr. Wallace does not think that the government has used Colonel Sam Hughes, M. P., as well as he deserved. Col. Hughes' seat is vacant, and a fine photograph of him is fastened on the back of the chair. Referring to it, Mr. Wallace said that he believed Col. Sam was a much better soldier than a politician. It will be remembered that Col. Hughes voted for the Remedial Bill, and that the political relations at that time were rather strained between him and the Grand Master. Mr. Wallace did not pretend to forget this, but he declared that Col. Hughes was the first man in this parliament to propose sending troops to Africa, and he was the first to offer his own services and the first to propose to raise a corps. It was his offer which came to the attention of the home authorities and led Chamberlain to open negotiations with the government. Moreover, according to Mr. Wallace, Col. Hughes is a capital soldier and admirably suited for campaign work in Africa. But this government, though it could not keep him home, did the great injustice of compelling him to go to Africa in civilian clothes and of depriving him of a position with the force.

Mr. Wallace agrees with the government that Lord Strathcona's offer is worthy of high praise. It represents at least one year of Lord Strathcona's income. But he thought at least one word of mention might be made of those 2,200 men now in Africa or on their way thither, who had also given

up one year's income and risked their lives as well. Mr. Wallace has some right to speak on this point, for his own son is fighting as a private in the ranks, though he had the position of a captain before he resigned it to go on this service. His father made no mention of this, but perhaps he had him in mind when he said that while some members of parliament were raising their voice in protest against the expenditure of Canadian money in defence of the Empire, it might be that many Canadians were now suffering the enemy, exposed to the peril of death, or perhaps at that hour lying upon the velvet pierced by a Mauser bullet.

Before the debate concluded, a strong remonstrance was made by Mr. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, who declared that the government press in the province of Quebec, regularly, systematically and daily asserted that the conservative party and its leader were hostile to the French Canadian and determined to subjugate the province of Quebec. He read this every day in the organ of the minister of public works. Every day all the French Canadian people of Quebec saw this statement repeated. It could not fail to have the effect of estranging the French people from their English fellow citizens. The French Canadian were singularly broad minded.

They often gave the principal places in the weekly municipalities to English speaking people. They had in solid French constituencies elected English members. They had even given Quebec at times a Protestant premier. But he could not help feeling that a campaign like this now being carried on in Quebec might make a great change, and it was possible that he, and the other conservatives from Quebec, might be driven out of the house because of it, so that Mr. Tarte's boasts of solid Quebec for the future might be a cruel disappointment. In the meantime he would protest, strongly and earnestly, as a French Canadian, against this form of campaign. He believed that it ought to be exposed, and it was his intention to bring a resolution of parliament on the more striking cases that came to his notice. One article to which he referred, and which was published the day before in La Patrie, discussed Sir Charles Tupper under the heading, "Get Along, Old Clown."

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The house would have adjourned about four o'clock yesterday afternoon if the opposition had not come to the aid of the government and done a little work for them to do. It was government day and the government programme consisted of the introduction of two bills and one notice of motion. Sir Louis Davies has been paying so much attention to provincial by-elections and other matters that he got his declaration of legislative intent into an ugly mess. His bill of last session arranged for declarations during part of the year, but omitted altogether the period between autumn and spring, so that any declaration made during that period would carry what they liked. Moreover, he imported a portward into the regulations and then afterwards that there was no particular hankering for the interference of parliament in the matter. The minister of justice has now killed the most of last year's bill, leaving only the provision about extension of time for summer load line for steamships.

Mr. Mulock is going to do it again. He introduced again last year's gerrymander, not that he expects to make it law, but since the government has no business to do it, he might as well have a subject for conversation in the house. The fact that Mr. Casey, who is a professional talker against time, proceeded to speak in favor of the bill on the first reading, goes to show that at that stage he simply had the intention of making a speech, which he intended to delay the proceedings until the government has some serious business ready. Mr. Mulock bases great hopes on the six new senators. He thinks they will be able to convince the opposition that the gerrymander is a question which ought to be approached in a judicial spirit. As for their own judicial spirit, Mr. Mulock seems to be perfectly satisfied, for he assumed that they were all going to vote for the bill without hesitation. The speaker, with great satisfaction, declared that his chances of election would not be so good after the gerrymander, seeing that he inhabits a hive. But he was willing to take his chances for the good for the country. This does not mean that he considers it would be possible benefit to the country for him to disappear from the chamber. It was interpreted on the other side to mean that a postmaster's office is rapidly travelling in his direction.

Mr. McNeill had his heart gladdened over the result of his three repeated urging that the government should offer to garrison Halifax when the Leinsters go away. When the member for North Bruce first brought the question up, Sir Wilfrid had not heard that the troops were going to go. When it next was raised the government had not decided anything, but yesterday Sir Wilfrid announced that the government would offer a garrison. The matter has been mentioned by the conservative press in the country, but the honor of bringing it up in parliament and pressing it upon the government belongs to Mr. McNeill, who thus gives another proof of his great eagerness to promote the strength and consolidation of the empire. It may be remarked that Mr. McNeill, who is a farmer in moderate circumstances, gave nearly the largest subscription to the patriotic fund that was offered in Ontario. His contribution of \$1,000 is equal to that of some of the millionaires.

Mr. McNeill is desirous that something further should be done. In view of Sir Wilfrid and Sir Charles Tupper should consult together and devise measures for the further assistance of the Empire. Sir Charles Tupper was not present, but Mr. Charlton strongly expressed the opinion that the case did not call for such a desperate remedy as a consultation between leaders. Mr. Charlton is not generally been regarded as much of a Britisher. He has been an annexationist, and was one of the leaders of

the commercial union party. He has made frequent pilgrimages to Washington, to show the members of congress how to bring Canada to her knees by retaliatory legislation. But now he is quite exuberant in his loyalty, and is so sure of the greatness and strength of the British Empire that he denounces Mr. McNeill's remedy, body else who suggests that the situation is critical. So proud is he of the British Empire that he does not want Canada to help her too much, and especially does he not want Sir Charles and Sir Wilfrid to consult together. Probably Mr. Charlton foresees in such a consultation that the strong man who has the courage of his convictions would force the weaker man to go to greater length than Mr. Tarte would approve.

On the whole the opposition may have shared Mr. Charlton's views. Perhaps a consultation might be good, but great success seems to attend the process now going on. The opposition leaders lay down a course, and the government, at first with opposition, then with reluctance, then with hesitation, and finally with some degree of cheerfulness, goes to the aid of the opposition leaders, but has simply obeyed their orders, without having any part in drafting them.

Mr. Charlton seems to think this is all right. He boldly laid down the proposition that it was not the business of the leader to lead. Great leaders, he declared, never direct a rebellion. They simply followed it. Mr. Charlton did not say what kind of leaders they were who were in advance of public opinion or had something to do with forming it, but evidently he does not think his own leader is one of them. He is quite delighted with Sir Wilfrid's method, which is to find out what the people were determined to have and then give it to them. In other words, Sir Wilfrid is simply a follower, like the dog behind the wagon. But why should the object in tow be called a leader at all? Mr. Charlton did not explain that. Mr. Davin in a very eloquent speech pointed out that one of the functions of a leader was to lead, and that one who did not lead had no right to the name.

Unfortunately for Mr. Charlton's contention, Sir Wilfrid Laurier did try to be a leader. He made a proclamation, setting forth that Canada had no power or right to send soldiers to Africa before the meeting of parliament, and declared that it should not be done. This was followed by a like declaration from Mr. Tarte. We may call these acts leadership. But a leader requires followers, and the people of Canada decline to follow this lead. They went after a leader who was travelling in the opposite direction. Thereupon Sir Wilfrid himself turned about and followed in the rear of the procession. This may be leadership, but it can hardly be called great leadership. Dr. Smith of Sackville tells the story of a man who desired to show how great a control he had over his dog. "Go and lie down by the fire," he ordered. Whereupon the dog ran under the bed, and the man said, "Or else go under the bed." This was the model for Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Part of the auditor general's accounts have been brought down. There is much interesting reading in the budget view of the remark made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier this week about the "reptile press," we may find some entertainment in seeing how our friends of the grit press are now rewarded for their devotion to the great cause of public purity. Here are some items of moneys paid by the government:

Table with columns: Name, Adver. Printing, ing. Halifax Recorder, \$87, 22.12; Chronicle (Halifax), 1,058, 4,320; Halifax Post, 773, 2,854; London Advertiser, 554, 2,000; Montreal Transcript, 352, 3,200; Montreal Herald, 2,800, 12,658; Montreal La Patrie, 1,117, 561; Quebec Soleil, 821, 211; Quebec Telegraph, 604, 1,471; St. John's Globe, 574, 2,624; Globe (St. John), 484, 1,753; St. John Telegraph, 758, 2,247; Toronto Globe, 2,629, 11,200.

Among the job printers the name of Mr. Knodell of St. John is down for \$2,291 and J. & A. McMillan for \$2,517. The total amount paid for advertising is \$44,000, and for printing and lithographing \$196,000.

Another series of items which the auditor general groups together as of special interest is that giving the amounts paid to lawyers and for taxed costs. Among these we find the following payments: To S. H. Blais, \$1,855; to E. V. Bodwell, Victoria, \$1,000; Day, Russell & Co., London, England, \$1,900 (Mr. Russell, it may be remarked, is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's usual counsel with the Valparaiso); S. E. Ewart of Winnipeg, who wrote a campaign pamphlet before the last election, is remembered to the tune of \$5,307; A. W. Fraser of Ottawa comes in for \$2,000; Hon. J. W. Longley of Halifax only got \$51; E. H. McAlpine of St. John fared exceedingly well, his takings for the year amounting to \$1,177; F. A. McCully of Moncton obtained \$125; S. Macdonnell of Port Hood, \$313; D. D. McKenzie of North Sydney escaped with \$1,543, while the Hon. H. A. McKewen of St. John got \$91; Hon. J. Williams of Pugwash, St. John, succeeded in earning \$2,378; W. D. Ritchie of Halifax, \$750, while the lion's share of Halifax patronage went to W. B. Ross, who secured \$2,183; A. L. Sifton of Calgary, another to the minister, gathered \$1,562, and F. C. Wade of Dawson, of whom perhaps the less said the better, got out with \$1,726.

The justice department seems to have paid the archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, \$4,000 to cover counsel fees paid by him, presumably in connection with the school question, and the heavy amount paid to Mr. Ewart is probably the same story. But the justice department excels itself in the salaries and expenses in the manner in which it carries on penitentiary investigations. In other years there were huge bills, amounting to thousands of dollars, for investigating

Kingsford, but we have a new account of \$3,540, to be added.

The most astonishing bill is perhaps that of the Dorchester investigation. Mr. Edward M. Hill, commissioner of the land office, was investigating for 140 days, from December 12th, 1898, to June 29th, 1899, at \$15 a day. This period seems to include those numerous and lengthened intervals in which Mr. Hill was enjoying himself around the country. However, he charges for 160 days board at \$1 a day, \$64 for rent of a parlor, a certain sum for laundry, with accounts for seasonery, and so on, and \$80 for "sundry trips." There is a typewriting bill of \$251, which is very moderate in comparison with the accounts of the commissioner and his secretary. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the typewriter was only paid for the work he did, and did not draw anything in the leading periods. James Friel, secretary to the commissioner, was paid \$10 a day for 138 days, which goes to show that he put in one day less than the commissioner. The total amount of witness fees is \$37,000, so that the 140 days do not appear to have been expended in examining witnesses. The whole cost of this investigation down to the end of June was \$4,207.23. How much more investigation there was during the four or five months for which Mr. Foster was dismissed is not stated, and will not be known until next year, but it is not to be assumed that Mr. Ross and Mr. Friel gave up their job at the end of the fiscal year without a severe struggle.

As it was determined beforehand that Mr. Foster should go, and as the examination was never supposed by anybody to be serious, it is hard to see what value was obtained for this expenditure. During all the periods that it was going on, Mr. Foster was under suspension and drawing his full salary, so that there were reasons why the investigation should not be stopped. But these reasons do not always prevail with men who are getting \$10 or \$15 a day while they amuse themselves. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—In view of the discussion as to the attitude of the other colonies and the home government in the matter of contingents for Africa, it is worth while to review the correspondence relating to this matter. It will be found, so far as the government has chosen to give it, in the returns brought down during the debate on the address.

As is generally known, Queensland was the first colony to offer a corps. On July 11th, at eight o'clock in the morning, Mr. Chamberlain received a despatch from the governor of that colony offering 250 mounted infantry with machine guns. On the same day the colonial secretary replied, stating that her majesty's government "highly appreciate the loyal and patriotic offer of Queensland," and adding that they would avail themselves of the offer if the occasion arose.

One day later Governor Brassey of Victoria sent a telegram, which is not printed in full, conveying the information that the governor had received a telegram from the governor of South Africa. A fortnight afterwards Mr. Chamberlain replied with a telegram, of which an extract only is printed, but which requested the governor to inform the volunteers that the offer of the contingent was highly appreciated and that their offer was on record and would receive full consideration. On the 1st of August Governor Brassey again telegraphed that public meetings had been held in support of the policy of the home government and that numerous offers had been received. The next communication was sent from Mr. Chamberlain on October 3rd, and will be spoken of later.

Meanwhile the high commissioner from the federated Malay States, telegraphed on July 17th, that the resident general offered 300 men belonging to the Malay States Guides. The high commissioner also stated that this contingent formed a large part of the Singapore garrison, but he sent the offer as showing the good spirit of the native states. In reply, Mr. Chamberlain sent the thanks of the government, but observed that they would not be in a position to avail themselves of the offer. Similar correspondence took place with reference to Lagos, whose legislative council offered 300 Husas. These two colonies are not self-governing and their contingents have not been accepted.

New South Wales was heard from on July 21. The extract from the telegram printed states that the premier has received offers from 1800 officers and men of the New South Wales force. Mr. Chamberlain's reply was similar to that sent to Victoria.

While these communications were going on the Canadian parliament was in session. This should be remembered when it is claimed that Canada could not act as early as the other colonies because the ministers could not consult parliament. In July, after the offer of Queensland had been sent, Col. Hughes brought the matter up in the house, urging that Canada should offer a corps. Sir Charles Tupper spoke in the same sense, but Sir Wilfrid demurred, observing that he hoped there would be no need of assistance. In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell suggested that the government take power to act in the matter. If, therefore, the government had no mandate from parliament it was the fault of the government itself.

The Canadian parliament prorogued August 10th, and the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and the other colonies went on. Sept. 21st the crown colony of Hong Kong offered 50 men and four maxim guns, ready to start at once. This offer was treated in the same way as that of the other crown colonies.

On September 22nd Queensland had formed the impression that the contingent offered would be accepted, for the governor telegraphed to know what arrangements should be made for transport and what port in Africa should be the destination. This telegram was answered October 3rd, by a despatch which will be mentioned later. Victoria, on September 27th

asked for particulars as to the organization required.

The next day New Zealand was heard from, the governor announcing that the house of representatives, by a large majority, offered as a contingent of mounted rifles, "two full companies, mounted fully equipped, delivered direct wherever desired at short notice. Transport and pay defrayed by New Zealand, imperial government to provide supplies on arrival." Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, stated that he would advise New Zealand as soon as possible.

Now we come to the despatches of October 3rd. At this time the home government had decided to accept the colonial contingents which had been offered by Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand. The despatches sent out included one to Canada, aimed in the same terms as that sent to those colonies which had made offers. Of course it could not mention in the case of Canada the despatches from the government of that colony, seeing that it had not received any. The despatch to Canada begins as follows:

Secretary of state for war and commander in chief desires to express his appreciation of signal exhibition of patriotic feeling of people of Canada, and offers to serve in South Africa, and to furnish following information to assist organization of force.

Then follows the directions. The despatch closes with these words, "Informed accordingly all who have offered to raise volunteers." This last clause is open for discussion in the despatches to the other colonies.

It will be seen that the telegram to Canada is merely a communication to the volunteers sent through the government of the dominion. Mr. Tarte, in his speech in St. Vincent de Paul, sent in a letter over his name, has stated that this despatch was a request practically amounting to an order for the Canadian government to organize a contingent. This was the apology of the government for changing his mind, and the mind of his leader on the matter, both having declared against sending a contingent. It happened that the message of October 3rd did not come into the hands of the government until the 5th. That is the secretary of state, who says that the governor general was absent when the despatch arrived. This is important, because it was on October 5th that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his statement, which would only be used for the defence of Canada and that the government had no power and no right and no intention of sending or offering to send a corps to Africa. The secretary of state made good his word, and Sir Wilfrid had seen the despatch before he made his statement supporting the position of Sir Wilfrid. He has himself said that he saw and read the despatch before it was received at Ottawa.

Keeping in mind that Chamberlain's acceptance of contingents from Australia and New Zealand and his invitation to Canada was dated October 3rd, and that Sir Wilfrid's statement that no contingent would be offered was made on October 5th, let us follow the order of proceedings. Western Australia forwarded an offer October 5th. On October 5th Victoria acknowledged receipt of Chamberlain's despatch and asked for further information. On the same day Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of October 3rd was repeated to Western Australia, which was authorized to send one unit. On October 7th New South Wales consented to the enlistment of the Lancers then in Aldershot. On October 7th the government of New Zealand accepted the conditions of Chamberlain's despatch, and announced that the contingent would sail on the 20th. On October 9th Tasmania offered a company, which was accepted on the 10th on the terms of Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of October 3rd. On the same day Queensland wanted to know whether the government would send machine guns. New South Wales on October 11th proposed to send a field battery with six fifteen pounder guns, which was not accepted. On the same day Victoria legislated an assembly passed a resolution in favor of the despatch of a military force, the vote standing 6 to 13, the legislative council being unanimous. Mr. Chamberlain was informed of this and also that the contingent would sail on the 28th. On October 13th Tasmania announced that their contingent would sail on the 28th, and South Australia stated that theirs would sail by the same ship on the 30th. New South Wales offered a medical staff and field hospital ready to start in ten days, which offer was gladly accepted.

All these things happened before Canada was heard from. On October 14th Lord Minto telegraphed to Chamberlain, "Much pleasure in telling you that my government offers 1,000 infantry on the organizations proposed in your telegram of the 3rd of October." This is printed as an extract only. Whether the part withheld contains the words read by Mr. Tarte at the time of his statement, that this offer must not be taken as a precedent, is not yet known. It will be remembered that Mr. Tarte declared that this reservation had been wired to the home government.

Several despatches between Mr. Chamberlain and the Australian colonies followed, and on October 16th Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged Canada's offer. Two days later Mr. Chamberlain sent further instructions, and received from Canada on the same day an announcement that the ministers had decided to offer a regiment of infantry under Lt. Col. Otter, and that the Canadian contingent would be kept together as much as possible. After some further correspondence on matters of detail Mr. Chamberlain conveyed the thanks of the Queen in the same terms to Canada and the other colonies.

The second contingent was offered by Canada on November 2nd, but was not accepted, and the further correspondence with regard to that matter is not yet made public. One of the documents is worthy of notice. That is the report of the committee to the privy council of Canada on

(Continued on Page Six.)

PROVINCIAL NEWS

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 11.—Police Inspector Skelton and Officer Jones of Amherst have gone to Sherbrooke, Quebec, to see if the Exville bank robbers are the desperadoes wanted for shooting Officer Jones in October last.

Another case of smallpox appeared here on Saturday, the victim being a man named Coleman, employed in the I. C. R. shops, Coleman belongs to Hampton, N. B.

SUSSEX, Feb. 12.—Yesterday being the day appointed by Bishop Kingston for the consecration to Almighty God for the success of the British arms in South Africa, the attendance in Trinity church at 3 p. m. was quite large, many from various denominations being present in both congregation and choir.

A Frenchman, working in the saw mill at Pembroke, whose fingers had been severed from his hand, was taken to a doctor in Sussex, who dressed his wounds and sent him to the St. John Hospital for further treatment, hoping to save the fingers.

A fine horse, a slight, owned and being driven by Henry Clipp, a farmer at the new line road, took fright at one of the engines in the I. C. R. station yard, this afternoon, and ran at a frightful speed, fetching up near the residence of Dr. McAllister, who dressed a couple of horses which were forewarned by being thrown from the sleigh. Beyond this, little damage was done.

Miller Bros., butchers, have purchased the Byrnie lot, near the railway station, the buildings on which were recently destroyed by fire. It is their intention to immediately erect a new building.

Harry Parlee has entered as a student in the office of Geo. W. Fowler, barrister.

Many new and costly buildings will be erected during the coming winter. The new Roman Catholic church, on Church avenue, is being nearly finished.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 10.—The young ladies of St. Paul's church have organized St. Paul's Church Club, with the following officers: President, Miss Grace Fawcett; vice-president, Miss Effie Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith Willis. The club will engage in various branches of church work and are ready to take orders of sewing. They will meet every Friday at the different houses, and once a month will have a social evening, in which the young men are invited. The work done so far has been for the Red Cross Society.

The young people of the town gave, in Music hall, last evening, a patriotic concert for the Red Cross Society. The house was filled with most enthusiastic audience, who enjoyed everything. Among several visitors was Premier Emmerson. The affair was extremely well got up. The readings were above the average, the solos and duet well rendered, and the choruses most inspiring. The Sackville, Miss Edith Willis, who played the piano, added much to the occasion. Miss Higley of Mt. Allison kindly assisted with an acceptable violin solo, and Miss Borden of the same institution did good service with her well rendered accompaniments. The tableaux were most effective, especially the "Hospital Ward." The sweet toned piano loaned by the W. H. Johnson Co. added much to the beauty of the music. At the close of J. F. Allison, in a neat speech, thanked the house for the splendid turnout, and announced that on Feb. 19th Hon. A. R. Dickey would give his lecture, "The British Empire, in Beethoven Hall, for the Red Cross Society. The proceeds of the concert were \$115, of which most will be net.

Today the officers of the Red Cross Society put the last touches to the huge packing case that will go with the next troop to Africa. Considering the society has been in working order hardly a fortnight, the result is astonishing, and is partly due to the extremely efficient staff. Everything has gone as smoothly as clockwork, and the response of the people has

been prompt and generous. The merchants have been most liberal, and many contributions unrecalled have been made all over the place. Point de Blede and Folger came well to the front with 33 pillows, with cases, besides other comforts. Altogether about \$141 cash has been received, and of this at least \$80 has been spent in rubber sheeting, drugs, etc. All the garments have in the pocket a slip of paper with the message: "From the Red Cross Society of Sackville, N. B., to a Soldier of the Queen, with God's blessing and prayers for his safe keeping." The soldiers' spiritual needs have been remembered by one lady, who has given 40 well bound Testaments. The housewives, without which no box seems complete, are to be sent to Chaplain Lane, who will personally distribute them to our boys. Everything that could be thought of in so short a time seems to have been done, and the society are prepared for further good work, if necessary.

Evangelist, Gale left Sackville Monday. He did excellent work here, which was unfortunately marred by a few indiscreet remarks at his last meeting. Mr. Gale is a big man, mentally and physically, but there has been a bigger gain in his life, a slip of paper in the pocket of a leading citizen being much re-acted.

HOPEWELL HILL, Feb. 11.—The great scarcity of snow is proving a quiet serious drawback to the lumbering operations throughout this part of the county.

Miss McLeod of Queens Co., who has been visiting friends here, has taken charge of the school at Shenton. Miss Lena Cahoun, lately from the Normal School, is teaching at Lower Hillsboro, in the place of Miss A. Woodrup, who has been called to her home in Collins by the serious illness of her sister.

A four-year-old child of Mrs. C. S. Starratt's fell from a sofa a few days ago and broke one of the bones of his arm, near the elbow.

The Hutterian governor and Mrs. McClean entertained the following at dinner at Government house on Friday: Rev. Mr. Comben and Miss Besse Comben, Rev. F. D. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, Rev. T. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Starratt, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Turner and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. West.

ROBUSTOWN, Northumberland Co., Feb. 8.—Miss Nellie Taylor of Fredericton is the guest of Mrs. P. Saunders. Mrs. James D. MacMillan has gone to her former home in Loggville for a short visit. Joseph Green has been ill for some time with cancer. Wm. Richards, involving health, is still quite ill.

The recent blockade on the Canada Eastern has caused great annoyance to very many. St. John papers of Saturday did not arrive until Wednesday afternoon. The snow was deep that in many places the greatest difficulty was experienced by the mail in forcing its way through the drifts. Commissioner McCloskey had all the available men and teams of the town on the road on Saturday with the Holslein bull cart "Prince of Frognore," bought of C. H. Ebbett of Gagetown, and a prize taker at the International Exhibition last fall.

Mrs. C. W. Shields has returned from an extended visit to Fredericton, where she was the guest of Mrs. C. Dykeman.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., Feb. 12.—Duncan Fair's of Waterford is confined to his home with inflammation of the bowels.

Stephen A. McIntosh, C. W. White, Henry H. White, and H. B. White were to Newcastle for coal on Friday. They report the travelling excellent.

The remains of the late Ambrose Palmer of Douglas Harbor, who died of heart disease on Tuesday, aged 75, were laid to rest in the Indian Point burying ground, Scotchtown, on Saturday. Mr. Palmer was a Congregationalist. The funeral obsequies were performed by Rev. A. C. Bell, Methodist. A large concourse of people followed the remains to their last resting place. A widow, one son and two daughters were present.

Geo. Spout of the city market, St. John, spent upwards of \$500 here and at Scotchtown, last week, in the purchase of farm produce.

A large number of the young people of White's Cove and Waterford, were met at the residence of Elizabeth White, on Saturday last, for dancing. The dancing was very successful. Dancing was the attraction.

Minnie Peters, aged 23, of Young's Cove road, died on the 9th inst., after a short illness of pneumonia. Miss Peters came from Bristol, England, when only a child, and for the last ten years had been living with Mr. and Mrs. William J. Irons at Young's Cove road. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Her remains were laid to rest on Thursday in the Methodist cemetery. Rev. L. J. Watson conducted the obsequies.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. DOGS SUFFER FROM PLAGUE. British Medical Press Suggests That Bubonic Disease Is Now in England in Unsuspected Form.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A story which at first sight is alarming has been printed in the medical press—that the plague is in England in an unsuspected form. Some months ago a strange disease appeared in Southampton, where it attacked dogs. Since then the disease, which appears to be highly specific in its nature, has been slowly spreading to other parts of the country.

The disease seems to have been brought on ships by rats and communicated to dogs. It is highly infectious and fatal. It is now in London, and many deaths of dogs have occurred from it, though not diagnosed as the bubonic plague.

Nothing has been said, however, about it having attacked man. Meanwhile, in London, which for a time was spreading so extensively, is now dying out, so rapidly, in fact, that the death rate of London, from being double the average, has fallen in three weeks to slightly below normal.

Dr. Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading Dispensaries, Chemists, and Druggists. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

MARTSVILLE, York Co., Feb. 10.—A very successful entertainment was given on Friday evening by the Knights of Pythias. The proceeds, which amounted to \$85, were sent to the committee for the patriotic fund in St. John.

The pulpit of the Methodist church was occupied by Rev. H. B. Shost

white the Baptists last evening heard from Mr. Pinkerton. The Church of England held a special service of prayer for the British forces in South Africa.

HOPEWELL HILL, Feb. 12.—By direction of the lord bishop of the diocese, yesterday, Septuagesima Sunday, was observed by the Episcopal clergy throughout the Albert mission as a day of humble supplication on behalf of the forces in South Africa.

"The prime minister, in view of the well known desire of a great many Canadians who are ready to take service under such conditions, is of opinion that the moderate expenditure which would be thus involved for the equipment and transportation of such volunteers, may readily be undertaken by the government, without any special parliamentary appropriation, especially as such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial policy, now consistently maintained under similar conditions New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland has sent 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each."

This order was passed on the 14th of October, nine days after the publication of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that the proceedings would be a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial policy, now consistently maintained under similar conditions New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland has sent 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each."

Harvard Martin, mate of the schooner, "The Star," referred to the United States, who has been called to his work on the vessel at Kingsport, N. S., and has returned to his home at Hopewell Cape in consequence.

Lorenzo Milton cut his foot badly today while at work in the woods. Mr. J. H. Oliver and James Fenias of White's Point, Grand Lake, called here for a short time while on their way to Fredericton on Friday. J. H. Fenias was renewing old acquaintances made over thirty years ago.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Chamberlain's despatch of October 3rd, the one which, according to Mr. Tarte, amounted to an order to send troops. The report states that the despatch was referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, after setting forth the circumstances, adds:

"The prime minister, in view of the well known desire of a great many Canadians who are ready to take service under such conditions, is of opinion that the moderate expenditure which would be thus involved for the equipment and transportation of such volunteers, may readily be undertaken by the government, without any special parliamentary appropriation, especially as such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial policy, now consistently maintained under similar conditions New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland has sent 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each."

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to South Africa, corresponding with those of the late Alexander Selkirk. Better dwell in the midst of alarms. Than reign in this horrible place. S. D. S.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VIII.—February 25. GOLDEN TEXT. He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—John 1: 11.

THE SECTION. Includes the first three months of the second year of Jesus' ministry: The healing at the pool of Bethesda; and discourses thereon (John 5); the imprisonment of John the Baptist (Luke 3: 19, 20); the departure into Galilee (Matt. 4: 12; Luke 4: 14, 15); the rejection at Nazareth (Luke 4: 16-30); and the making his home in Capernaum (Luke 4: 31).

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The beginning of the great Galilean ministry. The fourth month of his second year—the Year of Primicias.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—April, A. D. 28, after April 5, the close of the Passover that year. Place.—Nazareth, in Galilee. Jesus, thirty-one years old. John the Baptist, just imprisoned in Castle Machorus by Herod.

JESUS REJECTED AT NAZARETH.—Luke 4: 16-30. Read Matthew 4: 13-16; Mark 1: 14, 15; John 4: 46-54. Commit verses 17-19.

16. And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up; and, as his custom was, he (a) went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

17. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet (b) Esaias. (c) And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written.

18. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he (d) hath anointed me, to preach (e) the gospel to the poor; he hath sent (f) me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised.

19. To (g) preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

20. And he closed the book, and he gave it (h) again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all (i) them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

21. And he began to say unto them, This day (j) is fulfilled in your ears.

22. And all bare him witness and wondered at the (k) gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. Which is worse all the time than you have in midsummer in New Brunswick, but the dust is a terror. I suppose you had sauntered out in that direction. Monday about noon we rather surprised Mr. Borden, who before we were there he had cleaned him out entirely.

23. And he said unto them, Ye will surely say unto me this (m) proverb, Physician, heal thyself: whatsoever we have heard done (n) in Capernaum, do also here in (o) thy country.

24. And he said, Verily I say unto you, No prophet is (p) accepted in his own country.

25. But I tell you of a truth, many widows were in Israel in the days of (q) Elias, when the heaven was shut up three years and six months, when (r) great famine was throughout all the land.

26. But unto none of them was (s) Elias sent, (t) save unto a widow in a certain city of Sidon, unto a woman that was a widow.

27. And many lepers were in Israel in the time of (u) Elishaeus the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, (v) saving Naaman the Syrian.

28. And all they in the synagogue, (w) when they heard these things were filled with wrath.

29. And rose up, and (x) thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the top of a hill, whereon their city was built, that they might (y) cast him down headlong.

30. But he, passing through the midst of them, went his way.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 16. (a) He entered. Ver. 17. (b) Isaiah. (c) And he opened. . . and found. Ver. 18. (d) Omit hath. (e) Good tidings. (f) Sent me to proclaim release to. Ver. 19. (g) Proclaim. Ver. 20. (h) Back to the attendant. (i) Omit them that were. Ver. 21. (j) Hath. . . been. Ver. 22. (k) Words of grace. Ver. 23. (l) Doubtless ye will. (m) Parable. (n) At. (o) Thine own. Ver. 24. (p) Acceptable. Ver. 25. (q) Elijah. (r) There came a widow. Ver. 26. (s) But only to Zarephath in the land of. Ver. 27. (t) Elishae. (u) But only. Ver. 28. (v) As. Ver. 29. (w) Cast him forth. (x) Threw.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Introductory.—It was now more than a year since Jesus began his ministry. Most of the first year was spent in Judea, but the last three months he had been in Galilee. John the Baptist had just been imprisoned. Jesus had been to Jerusalem to the Passover and had just returned to Galilee for his great Galilean ministry.

16. And he came to Nazareth—His home for twenty-eight years. It was then a town of considerable importance in that region. As his custom was—Jesus set us an example of church-going and Sabbath keeping. Synagogue—a building very much like a common modern church. Stood up for to read—They always read standing, and sat down while preaching (v. 20).

its. Blind—To God, and heaven, and eternity.

18. Acceptable year—The time had come when the kingdom was near, and God was very ready to accept all who would come. The reference is to the year of jubilee, when slaves were released and alienated homestead property restored (Lev. 25: 8-13).

22. Is not this Joseph's son?—One of the common people of the town.

25. In the days of Elias—Greek for Elijah. (See the story in 1 Kings 17).

27. Elishaeus—Greek for Elisha. (See 2 Kings 5).

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.—(For written and oral answers.) Subject.—The Good News Jesus Brought to His Own Town. Note.—With maps, chart, and pictures go with Jesus on his journey from Jerusalem to Nazareth and Capernaum, taking note of the towns, rivers, mountains and events on the way.

Learn all that you can about Galilee, where Jesus spends most of the next year and a half; its fertility, population, character of the people, business, the lake.

I. The Preacher in His Own Town (v. 16).—How many years had Jesus lived in Nazareth? Why did he go down to preach here? What did he do on the Sabbath? What was Jesus' example as to Sabbath keeping?

II. A Wonderful Sermon (vs. 17-21).—The text. From what book did he take his text? From whom were these words first spoken? How was the return from Babylon a type of what Jesus came to do for man? What good news did Jesus bring to his townsmen? Do these always follow the acceptance of the gospel? The Gospel of Love—What did Jesus do for the poor? What for the brokenhearted? The Gospel of Light—What for the blind? What for the captive? The Gospel of Liberty—Who are meant by captives? How does Jesus set them free? The Gospel Year of Jubilee—What was the year of jubilee to the Jews? (Lev. 25: 8-13). Show how the year of jubilee was a type of what Jesus came to do.

III. Two Ways of Treating the Gospel (vs. 22-30).—How did some treat the message of Jesus? What did others try to do? Why is a prophet without honor in his own country?

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CONSECRATED MUSCLE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on the Value of Good Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage sets forth the responsibility of those who are strong and well, as in a former discourse he preacher to the disabled and "the shut in," text, Judges xiv: 1, "And Samson went down to Timnah."

There are two sides to the character of Samson. The one phase of his life, if followed into particulars, would administer to the grotesque and the fearful. But there is a phase of his character fraught with lessons of solemn and eternal import. To these graver lessons we devote our sermon.

There is an evil woman living in the valley of Sorek by the name of Delilah. They appoint her the agent in the same building, and then Delilah goes to work and coaxes Samson to tell what is the secret of his strength.

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In one county in the state of Indiana it furnished 11 divorces in one day before dinner. It has roused up eloquents north, south, east and west. You can hardly take up a paper but you read of an eloquent. As far as we can understand the doctrine of free loveism it is this—that every man ought to have somebody else's wife and every wife somebody else's husband.

Free loveism! It is the double distilled extract of rux vomica, strychnine and opium. Never until society goes back to the old Bible and hears its eulogy of purity and its anathema of uncleanness—never until then will this evil be extirpated.

THAT PHYSICAL STRENGTH. It is in doing positive damage or in luxurious ease, when, with sleeves rolled up and bronzed bosom, fearless of the shafts of opposition, it ought to be laying hold with all its might and tugging away to lift up this sunken wreck of a world.

OH, HOW OFTEN it is that men with great physical endurance are not as great in moral and spiritual stature. While there are achievements for those who are bent all their days with sickness—achievements of patience, achievements of Christian endurance—I call upon men of health, men of muscle, men of nerve, men of physical power, to devote themselves to the Lord.

BEHOLD ALSO how a giant may be slain of a woman. Delilah carried the pulley down the temple of Dagon about Sampson's ears. Tens of thousands of giants have gone down to death and hell through the same fascinations. It seems to me that it is high time that pulpit and platform and printing press speak out against the iniquities of modern society.

SUBJECT OF PETTY REVENGES and out-planted by low passion. I am far from throwing any discredit upon physical stamina. There are those who seem to have great admiration for delicacy and sickness of constitution. I never could see any glory in weak nerves or sick headache.

OUR AMERICAN COMMUNITIES are suffering from the gospel of free loveism which 50 years ago was preached on the platform and in some of the churches of this country. I charge upon free loveism that it has blighted innumerable homes and that it has sent innumerable souls to ruin.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE 25c. It is the best cure for the disease. It is made by the Improved BLOWER. Heals the inflamed, cleans the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Lower Price. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

tears of their mothers accuse those who are responsible for sending them there. The government was spending millions in bringing immigrants to people this country, and yet was now sending the pick of her own sons to die abroad.

Mr. Monck (Napierville) regretted he was obliged to oppose this new policy. He had already done so outside of the house, thereby incurring the charge among his political friends that he was disloyal to his party.

NOTES. The Rideau Club farewell banquet to General Hutton tonight was most enthusiastic. The general got a great send off. In acknowledgment he set forth some of his aims and schemes for the development of a national militia.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—After questions Mr. Bennett, conservative M. P. for Simcoe, brought up the question of grain transportation, urging that greater facilities should be made for handling grain at Montreal.

NOTES. Replying to Mr. McNesney of Kent, N. B., Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that electoral lists had been received from Charlotte, Kent, Restigouche, Queens and Sunbury, St. John city, St. John county, Westmorland and Northumberland.

GEN HUTTON'S VALEDICTORY. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—Militia orders today appoint Chairman Colonel F. H. Oxtley, Major Siroom, Captain Bloomfield Douglas and Surgeon Robert G. P. R. under good conditions they could compete at St. John with Portland, Maine.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. KILLED BY A C. P. R. TRAIN. MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—Four persons were killed by a collision of two trains with the Canadian Pacific's Quebec express at a crossing situated near Three Rivers, Que., this afternoon.

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON. OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The following are appointments, as to those appointed to commissions in Strathcona's Horse. The exact positions they will fill are not determined.

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A Dollar Made Is A Dollar Saved.

You can do this by buying your Hardware from A. M. Rowan, 381 Main Street, North End, ST. JOHN, N. B.

You Will Be Surprised to learn how cheap we are selling fencing this year considering the cost of wire. Better see about it before you buy. No other fence made of wire like ours. Put Page up with good end posts, it will stay there tight and nice. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (INC) Walkerville, Ont.

frauds investigation resumed. He had given the usual notice belonging to a matter of privilege, but Mr. McMillen insisted that a formal notice on the order paper must be given.

CORNWALLIS NEWS. CORNWALLIS, N. S., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Ried Shaw died at her home in Scott's Bay on Friday, aged forty-three.

DEATHS. HOWMAN.—In this city, on Feb. 15th, I. C. Howman, aged 77 years, leaving a widow and six children.

OFF TO SOUTH AFRICA. MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON. OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The following are appointments, as to those appointed to commissions in Strathcona's Horse.

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