

The Daily Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

NO. 43.

MOVING FORWARD AGAIN.

Buller Is Forcing a Way Into Ladysmith.

TWO HEIGHTS WERE STORMED ON TUESDAY.

The Relief Column is Now Within Ten Miles of Ladysmith--Gen. Buller and Gen. Kitchener Have Gone to the Front--The Boers Attacking Gen. Gatacre at Sterkstroom.

LONDON REVIEW.

London, Feb. 7, 4.30 a. m.--Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to "Free States and Transvaals to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of republican territory."

The minister's guarantee that those bringing horses to sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

Not a word has been received from the correspondents with Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting the heliogram from Ladysmith saying that the "Boers are cannonading and that fighting is going on."

Gen. MacDonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magerfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks, and, doubtless, has relation to the movements of the British east.

It appears that Gen. French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them or not is not known.

Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceed immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand disembarked Monday and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public reception was given to the arriving volunteers at Cape Town, because they had to leave immediately.

The World says it learns that Lord Methuen has disbanded Remington's scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had ascertained that some members of the corps had been communicating with the Boers.

Captain Walter Congrove, who received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes: "I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think anyone else did. Thousands of bullets pattered and shells burst all over the place; but the Boers were invisible."

The Transvaal special war tax of two shillings and six pence per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English owned land, a part of which is not worth more than the tax.

SKIRMISHING OUTSIDE OF LADYSMITH.

Modder Spruit, Monday, Feb. 5.--On Saturday the Pretoria corps discovered a party of British from Ladysmith, entrenched at a railroad bridge, protecting a number of coolies who were cutting grass. A party of Boers despatched to the scene was attacked from the trenches and all retreated except four who, hiding, permitted the British to advance to within 20 yards when they fired a volley, killing three men. This was seen from the front, but the Boers were not seen.

STILL BOMBARDING LADYSMITH.

Modder Spruit, Feb. 6.--Messages from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, Feb. 5, say continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of a Long Tom. The firing is added, continues.

CONSUL HAY AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, Monday, Feb. 5.--Mr. Adolph H. Hay, the new United States consul here, was received by the Transvaal government today and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

MACDONALD FLANKING THE BOERS.

London, Feb. 7.--The Standard has received the following despatch, dated Monday, Feb. 5, from Koppies Dam: "Gen. MacDonald with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of Lancers and one battery has reached here from Modder River camp in what is regarded as an important movement to the right of the Boer position at Magerfontein."

"Koppies Dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. The Boer laagers at Kamal Hoek and Griquatown are within striking distance. The arrival of Gen. MacDonald's column was opportune, as it just prevented two large commandos effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river."

"Our Lancers had two brushings with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy, and strong forces are concentrating to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

ST. JOHN MAY YET GET THE HORSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.--Hon. A. G. Blair has not yet despaired of getting the Strathcona Horse to go by St. John instead of Halifax. A cable has been received from Lord Strathcona expressing a preference for Halifax as being a military headquarters. Blair is endeavoring to get the horse to go by St. John instead of Halifax. A cable has been received from Lord Strathcona expressing a preference for Halifax as being a military headquarters. Blair is endeavoring to get the horse to go by St. John instead of Halifax.

UNDERTAKING.

Belleville, Feb. 6.--Richard Cunningham, a member of "D" company of the Canadian contingent, writes from Belmont, Dec. 29, he had buried a great many Boers since reaching here.

FIRST OF THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.--The first detachment of the Strathcona Horse, 200 men and a number of horses, will leave Regina Saturday. Two trains to follow, leaving Regina on the 14th and 21st, will bring the largest number of the horses which the officers are now busy selecting. The Manitoba detachment likely starts about the 13th.

MONTREAL TO BANQUET STRATHCONA.

Montreal, Feb. 6.--A movement is on foot to give Lord Strathcona a public banquet on his return to Canada and to present him with the freedom of the city.

CANADIANS HOLD AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Kingston, Feb. 6.--Lieut. Col. Drury writes to his family that on the 26th of December he landed with Gen. Methuen at Modder River. He had been posted to Gen. Buller's staff and is likely to be entirely with Buller's artillery. Bruce Barrington, staff sergeant in charge of the regimental signallers at Belmont, says Lord Methuen told the Canadians they were more likely to be attacked at Belmont than if they were at Modder River as they hold an important point.

ANOTHER DONATION.

Calcutta, Feb. 6.--The Maharajah of Jaipur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South African fund.

BRITISH MOVING EVERYWHERE.

London, Feb. 8, 4 p. m.--The British columns are putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress. General Buller has obtained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela river after two days' fighting.

On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while General MacDonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front. Lord Roberts who, according to an informant in close touch with the war office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, has begun the march on Magerfontein.

Three thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at various coast defences are being replaced with modern naval guns. The government is preparing a plan to be submitted to parliament for the conversion of the Yeomanry, volunteers and militia into a well organized and properly equipped army for home defence.

WAR OFFICE STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 6 p. m.--Gen. Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries.

At 11 the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later. Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the Engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, half hidden among the trees on Zwart's Kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised.

At 4 o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof.

The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (Tuesday) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Zwart's Kop, which is on the right of the captured hill; but the British shells exploded in its magazine, and the guns were put out of action until late in the day.

Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill. Reinforcements rushed up cheering; the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the feint attack in the face of a heavy shell fire. It is believed that the Boers suffered very heavily as their ambulances were hard at work.

The position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer entrenched position at Brakfontein kept the enemy busily employed. While this diversion was being made the remainder of the infantry told off for the attack, who had bivouacked Sunday night under Mount Alice, moved along at the foot of Zwart's Kop in the direction of our right.

A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the Engineers under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in the forenoon was the Durham Light Infantry, of Gen. Lytton's brigade. They advanced against Vaal Krantz, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith; and, after two hours' steady work, they got within charging distance of the Boers.

The first of the kopjes was carried by them at the point of the bayonet, with the utmost gallantry. Almost simultaneously the first battalion rifle brigade cleared the second kopje and after moving across the long ridge they bivouacked.

The feint attack at Potgieter's Drift having served its purpose in preventing the concentration of the Boer forces, the critical point the 11th brigade fell back to the river.

In the course of the operation both the infantry and the artillery had been subjected to a severe shell fire. "Yesterday (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, encouraged by the Boer position, endeavored to recapture the position taken by us at Vaal Krantz. They were beaten back, however, with losses which were magnificently done. The shell and Maxim fire poured in by the Boers has been extremely heavy, but our troops, comparatively speaking, small.

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Durham Light Infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge. The enemy as usual fought with the utmost stubbornness. The British maneuvering and the accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Boers will succeed in driving us from the positions we have gained and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

lie therefore, are naturally on tender hooks in regard to the next news.

BOER STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Boer Head Lager, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 6.--Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at the Pont and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former Gen. Bungen beat them back and they recrossed in disorder. The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commands. The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long. This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

At 11 a. m.--Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the upper Tugela river show that the British lost their position on a small kopje, on the Molen Drift side. Four Boers were killed. The British lost 100 men. They are still in possession of the kopje and the big guns have ceased firing.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south. About opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday night, says the War Office. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. As the British force of troops, the outbreak is hopeful.

Thirteenth Hussars but not a soul was touched. "Our guns from Zwart's Kop and on the plain soon silenced the enemy's artillery; but repeatedly the Boers brought back their guns, popped them into works over the hills, fired a few rounds and then again changed their position.

"During the morning our gunners succeeded in blowing up the enemy's ammunition wagon upon Doorn Kloof. Gen. Lytton's brigade was shot at from three sides and had a warm time upon Vaal Krantz.

"Desperate efforts were made by the Boers to recover the smoking hill. The Durham Light Infantry, the King's Royal Rifles and the Scottish Rifles gallantly charged and cleared the position. Gen. Hildyard's brigade relieved Gen. Lytton's brigade toward sunset.

The fighting continued until 9 o'clock. Several prisoners have been taken. They declare that the Boers yesterday lost heavily. The enemy suffered severely today. It is reported that among their dead in the trenches armed Kafirs were found."

BOERS PUSHED FOR SHELLS.

London, Feb. 8.--Europe is being scoured by Boer agents for ammunition. The Boers are running short. Big gun projectiles seem to be the thing they need most for the most tempting offers. Most of the contracts will probably go to continental makers as English manufacturers will not accept the most tempting offers. The shortage in big gun ammunition probably accounts for the lack of systematic firing on Ladysmith during the past week or more. Heliographic reports show that the shell fire on the town has recently been very slack.

THE POMERANIAN REPORTED.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Feb. 8.--The Albatross steamer Pomeranian, bound for South Africa with Canadian troops on board, passed here today. She left Halifax Jan. 27.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 5.--The American hospital ship Maine, filled with wounded soldiers, has started here from Cape Town.

London, Feb. 8.--Lady Randolph Churchill has cabled to the Maine hospital ship committee as follows: "Durban, Feb. 8.--One hundred and forty patients are now on board the Maine, mostly Dublin Fusiliers, Hussars, West Yorks and Lancers. There are 60 wounded mostly from Colenso and Spion Kop, including stretcher-bearers and members of the army medical corps. There are many cases of rheumatism and fever. Expecting additional today. Owing to the excellence of the ship the authorities are giving us many cot cases. The staff is hard at work and everything is satisfactory."

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A concert will be given in St. John's church school house next Wednesday evening under the direction of Mr. S. Ford which will well merit public support, as the entire proceeds are to be devoted to the Transvaal fund. An on occasion of a similar nature, some novelty will be introduced. Besides Brahms' New Liebeslieder, which, by the way, figures for the first time on a Canadian programme, a revival of the Catch and Round, humorous composition in which our forefathers took a special delight is also promised. Variety and contrast is the one thing aimed at, so that everyone may find enjoyment. The following ladies and gentlemen taking part will testify as to the character of the entertainment: Miss Louise Skinner, Miss Grace Fairweather, Mrs. H. B. Schofield, Mr. A. H. Lindsay and Mr. G. C. Coster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 8.--In the house of commons today, replying to a question

THE LIFE OF METHUEN'S MEN.

How the British Soldiers Work and What They Talk About.

Tommy is a Good Fighter and a Faithful Attendant—Christmas in Camp—The British Officer.

The following letters by Julian Ralph, American writer who is working for the London Daily Mail in South Africa. The Mail is reporting the war more graphically than any newspaper in this country. Ralph is probably the most brilliant of its staff.

Eight or nine inches wide in the middle. In one of these Porridge is cooking, in another tea, in others coffee, milk, bladders, and the like. Officers are around the food to the servants. The mess sergeant's tent is near by—a little provision shop, in and before which are boxes and tins of biscuits, cakes, tinned goods, almost every sort of sauce, beer, spirits, and other edibles—milk and butter being wholly missing.

War at Odd Moments. Modder River, Dec. 29.—War has many faces and phases as Dame Fortune herself. For weeks we of Lord Methuen's force were aptly described as a flying column—a flying and fighting column. We were leaping northward and dealing blows right and left as we moved.

A BRITISH OFFICER

Cannot Stay Away From Fighting Ground.

ALTOGETHER A FINE MAN.

Brave and Modest, Active and Self-reliant, Knows When to Talk and What to Say and When to Keep Silent—South Africa is Full of Him.

We have taken—for we are fighting an invisible foe as every one knows by this time. "Well, have a look through this." He taps the gun's telescope as he speaks, and we look through it. "Heaven! are those Boers?" We see them all over the hill in numbers, foot plants on the left. They are all over the hill—riding, walking, sitting in groups, looking over redoubts, digging trenches, passing water up the slope—the little range of purple breasts is alive with Boers.

THE POLICEMEN ORGANIZE.

St. John Police and Relief Association a Fact.

HAS A BANK ACCOUNT

At Present of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars—A Substantial Sick Fund Arranged For—Contributions From Each Man Once a Month.

An important meeting of the St. John policemen was held in central station building Tuesday afternoon with Chief Clark presiding. After the meeting had concluded for the day, "The St. John Police and Relief Association" was a live and active organization under a well arranged constitution and by-laws and a competent staff of officers.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Kars, Feb. 5.—On the evening of the 27th ult. the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart assembled at their residence in Beulah to celebrate the 15th anniversary of their marriage.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, N. B., February 5.—The family of Isaac DeBoo, trackmaster on the northern division, intended leaving here Saturday, to take up their residence at Newcastle, but received a telegram telling them to remain where they are for a while longer, as Mr. DeBoo is quarantined in a boarding house which is said to have lately contained a man who is now sick with the small pox.

DEATH AT CHATHAM.

Bessie Hocken Passed Away Monday Afternoon—Big Storm.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—Miss Bessie Hocken, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., died at her residence Monday afternoon after a brief illness. The relatives have the sympathy of the community for their bereavement.

The Squeezing, Surging Noise. When pushing his way in as if you were in a drum and he was breaking through it. He is your soldier servant, and remarks, "Gin fire, sir! I've got a good cocco, sir."

Tamed Almost Like Mahogany. How modest and unassuming, how frank and brotherly they are, these sterling fellows who have been in the heat of four battles, have been thinned in mess and ranks by shocking losses, and yet are eager for the next fray as the newest recruit out here. I know no other regiment so well, for I have lived with this since the first day's start.

Got Communited Fractures. In the last great battle, in all the world there are no many trades as active and laborious as this "soldiering" which once bore such a poor nickname. Let me quote a few lines about us here which are making ourselves believe that we're at rest; and our surroundings help to strengthen this form a complete picture of peace; they symbolize calm and leisure; they wear a Sabbath air of village restfulness. Come to my quarters, which are rendered like the tops of so many pepper pots by Mauser bullets, and in a storm it always rains harder in the hotel than outside.

Studied Colours Cards. And jingled coils at tables in the bed room. I am afraid these folk would not know the place this year any more than I can imagine it as they have known it. A shrapnel shell burst in the dining room another ventilated the bed-room of the Times, and a third has made a new window in the wall of Number 5. All the walls are rendered like the tops of so many pepper pots by Mauser bullets, and in a storm it always rains harder in the hotel than outside.

What more appropriate name could be applied to that most insidious and universal of diseases—Catarrh—which affects nine hundred in every thousand of our people.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick. Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

Another Mighty Roar. And so we come to lunch in our windy, dusty, and hot rendezvous, and pleasant and good spirits flow among us, for we have all been thrilled by that cheering "Ah, here is the general now," says Col. Buxton and leaves us to go out upon the "cold and welcome" of the day.

So-called cures come and go and hardly a week passes but some new claimant as a cure for catarrh presents itself, only to fail in its mission, add another to the long list of disappointments in the line of permanent cures for this universal and distressing disease.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

It makes life worth living—it helps in a hurry—and it cures permanently—relief in 10 to 60 minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick. Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings. Metal Roofing Co. Limited. TORONTO.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

THE POLICEMEN ORGANIZE.

St. John Police and Relief Association a Fact.

HAS A BANK ACCOUNT

At Present of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars—A Substantial Sick Fund Arranged For—Contributions From Each Man Once a Month.

An important meeting of the St. John policemen was held in central station building Tuesday afternoon with Chief Clark presiding. After the meeting had concluded for the day, "The St. John Police and Relief Association" was a live and active organization under a well arranged constitution and by-laws and a competent staff of officers.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Kars, Feb. 5.—On the evening of the 27th ult. the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart assembled at their residence in Beulah to celebrate the 15th anniversary of their marriage.

SUSSEX NEWS. Sussex, N. B., February 5.—The family of Isaac DeBoo, trackmaster on the northern division, intended leaving here Saturday, to take up their residence at Newcastle, but received a telegram telling them to remain where they are for a while longer, as Mr. DeBoo is quarantined in a boarding house which is said to have lately contained a man who is now sick with the small pox.

DEATH AT CHATHAM. Bessie Hocken Passed Away Monday Afternoon—Big Storm. Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—Miss Bessie Hocken, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., died at her residence Monday afternoon after a brief illness.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Published every Monday and Saturday at 12.30 a year, in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick; Messrs. Dunlop, Business Manager; James May, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking one inch of space—each insertion \$1.00. For each insertion of 10 lines or less, \$1.00. For each insertion of 10 lines or less, \$1.00. For each insertion of 10 lines or less, \$1.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The considerable number of letters sent to the office of the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception the most reliable source of information is the money sent to the office or to the Editor of the Telegraph. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until it is paid for.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Write plainly and take special pains with the facts. Do not send your name and address to the office unless you wish to be published. Do not send anything for which you are not prepared to hold personally responsible.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.
There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There is one industry in which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of wool for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result of his labors are already apparent in all directions—an increased output of wool, a better price in the market, and a more certain demand for the same.

There would seem to be no doubt as to the great advantage of raising hogs, including the raising of hogs, over some of the methods which have heretofore been obtained in many sections.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.
Out of a total foreign trade of \$221,961,213 last year, our business with Great Britain amounted to \$135,108,553. Of this, \$30,016,648 represented imports and \$95,091,905 exports. The average total trade for the preceding ten years was \$102,103,362; so that it will be seen there was a substantial gain during the year 1899. Our trade with the United States last year reached \$137,993,352, as compared with an average of \$99,821,167 for the ten years following 1888. Here again there was a large increase—slightly larger than in the case of our business with Great Britain. The nature of our trade with these two countries shows, however, that Great Britain is Canada's best customer since she bought some \$80,000,000 worth more from us than we bought from her, while in the case of the United States our sales amounted to but \$44,886,386, and our purchases to \$93,007,106. The conditions were practically reversed, and from the balance of trade point of view, respecting which our conservative friends used to hold such strong opinion, our business with Great Britain was enormously the more profitable.

At a glance it will be seen that our imports from Great Britain are much smaller than they should be. They have been increasing lately, but until the preferential tariff was introduced by the present government there had been a steady decline in this regard. Taking five year periods the record is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. Rows for 1873-1897.

On the other hand our exports to Great Britain have shown a steady advance. Under the influence of the preference given to British goods our imports from the mother country have been stimulated very markedly. The record for the past three years is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. Rows for 1897-1899.

In the first named year the preferential tariff was not in operation; so that the gains made since 1897 are on the side of a policy which some of our political opponents have indignantly denounced as a fraud. Certainly that policy has reversed the current that was running against the mother country, and caused our imports from across the Atlantic to rise rapidly. So much for the import view of the matter.

It is in viewing the comparison between our exports to the United States and to Great Britain that the increasing value of the latter market is made manifest. Taking the past eleven years the figures are as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Great Britain, United States. Rows for 1889-1899.

On one hand there has been large growth and on the other practically no growth and the lesson of such a fact is obvious. The facts embodied in the comparison just made have constrained some of our leading commercial men to speak somewhat significantly of late on this subject of Canada's best customer. Mr. Smith, the retiring president of the Montreal board of trade, said the other day:—

"One of the subjects I would like to speak of, but I almost fear mentioning it, is the business of Canada. If that business were entrusted to a single individual, what would be his first thought if he were anxious to improve the trade and commerce of the country? It would be, where is the field for extending the business? I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the best field for Canada to extend its business is with the mother country. I say this for this reason: Our exports to the south of the line are today shipping to Great Britain wheat, flour, corn and meat, for which they receive from that country \$25,000,000 a year. This is the amount that England paid to the United States last year for those special articles I have named, and I think we can, by simply endeavoring to improve our natural resources, fight for a share of that trade. I think it is our duty to do so, because I have seen it stated in the United States papers that if they were to stop shipping these very articles to England for four or five weeks, the people in England would starve, for there is no country in the world that has a surplus to supply them with all these products. I think Canada can supply a greater portion of the articles than she does today; and I think, besides being to our interests, it is our duty to make England independent of any foreign nation."

It seems to us that no one can study the figures we have presented without being convinced that the government adopted a proper and patriotic policy in 1897, when the decision was reached to give British goods a preference in our market. It was the right thing to do from the imperial aspect, and the results have indicated the course of the government from the purely commercial point of view. It may not be our opponents to sneer at the policy of the Liberals in this regard; but we venture to predict that before ten years are past they will be silenced by the logic of experience. In the meantime, we do not believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given her on considerations of simple fair play and gratitude. When, however, it is found that within the two years covered by the preferential tariff she has increased her purchases from us by an average of \$30,000,000 a year, as compared with the two preceding years, it will be seen that from the purely selfish standpoint the concession has paid us handsomely.

AN OPPOSITION FIASCO.
The opposition in the house of commons last evening gave a most remarkable proof of their weakness when they suffered the address to be passed without daring to offer any amendment to it. This course is the result of the failure of the caucus held yesterday to come to any agreement as to the policy that ought to be pursued with reference to the government, and especially with regard to the Canadian contingent. It is evident that although Sir Charles Tupper is the nominal leader of the party he is by no means master of his own house and that the whole of his party will not follow him. On no other hypothesis can his absence from the house be explained when the question was put by the speaker, Mr. George E. Foster, was also absent so much of the whole case of the opposition went by default. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster had spoken and made a fierce attack on the government, but they could not depend upon their own party to support them and therefore they had to allow the address to be passed without a division for a division would only have exposed their weakness. All this will be highly satisfactory to the friends of the government who have been hearing so much of late from the party press of the increased strength of the opposition and their certainty of carrying the next election. The public will now be able to estimate at their proper value those valiant speeches which Sir Charles has been making to his supporters and his predictions of future success. The more the policy of the opposition, as enunciated by Sir Charles Tupper, is looked into the more certain it appears that it is composed mainly of boasting and misrepresentation in about equal proportions.

THE RELIGION CRY AGAIN.
In 1878 Sir Henri Joly was premier of Quebec. Tarte, who has Protestants, campaigned against him on the ground that a Protestant had no right to hold office in the province. Sir Henri was ultimately defeated, and Sir Adolphe Chapleau became premier. Tarte wanted to enter the government; but Sir Adolphe would not touch him. To Tarte's bitter and unreasoning animosity against Protestants in the ministry would have ruined the government with its Protestant supporters. "Mail and Empire" declared that Mr. Tarte had asked the people of Sherbrooke to vote for a French-Canadian and a Catholic, and which has been silent since the fact became known that Mr. Lebaron, the Liberal candidate, is a Protestant and English to the core. A journal which is as unscrupulous as the Mail and Empire has shown itself to be does not care to suit the occasion, and seems to be rather proud of its accomplishments in that regard. But that is neither respectable journalism nor good tactics in the long run.

We venture the question again, What do thoughtful Conservatives think of such methods? Mr. Tarte is a minister of the crown, and it is surely a serious thing to say that he hates Protestants with a bitter and unreasoning hatred. It would be impossible to prove such an assertion. Moreover, the harmonious relations of races and religious denominations is a thing of such far-reaching importance in Canada that, even though there were a shadow of truth in what the Mail and Empire alleges, it would still be the part of patriotism to say nothing about it. The office is infinitely greater when there is no truth whatever in the charge.

THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.
Although the president of the United States, in his message to congress, recommended that the island of Porto Rico be placed on the same footing as the other possessions of the United States as regards the tariff, it appears that this recommendation is not to be adopted. McKinley, when a member of congress, was locked upon as the greatest of protectionists, but it appears that the generation

which has succeeded him is prepared to go to far greater lengths, even at the risk of violating the plain provisions of the constitution, than he was willing to do. The protected interests that would be affected by the free admission of the products of Porto Rico, have raised such a clamor that a measure is to be passed under which the products of that island shall pay duties, according to a certain scale, when entering the United States, while the products of the United States shall pay duties on going to Porto Rico. The tariff which has been agreed upon by the republican leaders in both houses of congress is thus described in an editorial in the New York Evening Post:—

It extends to that island our tariff duties as regards all imports from foreign countries, but does not allow free trade with us. It hands over the inhabitants of Porto Rico to the tender mercies of our tariff-protected trusts, and thus imposes a protective tariff on their exports to the United States. The island is thus put at a disadvantage in trade as compared with Jamaica and all the other islands of the West Indies, for example, can buy all her manufactured goods from the whole world without any tariff duties whatever, if she chooses, but Porto Rico can only buy after paying Dingley rates. The money actually collected in this way is to be used in defraying the cost of governing the island, but in cases where the duties collected from Europe, but must be obtained from the United States, the amount collected at the custom houses will be the smallest part of the tax paid by the consumer. The larger part will be pocketed by the protected classes in the United States, who produce the goods. Thus the poverty-stricken island will become the victim of a foreign monopoly, and will not have the benefit of the American market.

The rates which the people of Porto Rico will have to pay before their products can enter the United States will be twenty-five per cent. of those paid under the Dingley tariff. The products of the United States going to Porto Rico are to pay according to the same scale or twenty-five per cent. of the single tariff. But goods going from other countries to Porto Rico will have to pay Dingley tariff rates, or four times as much as American goods of the same kind. This will effectively prevent Canada's trade with the United States. It will be utterly impossible for Canadian products to compete with the products of the United States in the face of such a tariff. Not many weeks ago the United States papers were full of the efforts that were being made by the government at Washington to preserve the "open door" in China, but here we have the great republic pursuing a worse than Chinese policy in its new American possessions, and shutting the door in the face of every other nation with regard to the trade of Porto Rico.

It is thought by the members of the Republican party in congress that the proposed law will be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and it is possible that this may be the case. But whatever view the Supreme Court may take of such legislation, it is abundantly clear that it will mark an entirely new departure in the policy of the United States and may lead to the consequences of the most gravity. The people of Porto Rico number 800,000, of whom 50,000 are whites and 250,000 of the blessings of self-government as much as any other inhabitants of the United States. Yet these people are to be placed under a form of government no better than that of Spain, and they are to be taxed without being represented in congress. After this let us hear nothing more of the great uprising at the time of the revolution in the Philippine Colonies, or of the tea that was thrown into Boston harbor, or the British soldiers who had made it subject to a duty of three pence per pound.

THE STRATHCONA CONTINGENT.
The port of departure of the Strathcona contingent has not yet been settled and will not be until Lord Strathcona himself has said the last word on the subject. As the case stands his preference apparently is for Halifax on the ground that it is for the British military and naval station in eastern Canada. If the matter were given to St. John, and it is making every effort to induce Lord Strathcona to revise his views and consent to the contingent being sent from this port. Lord Strathcona in sending this contingent has proved himself to be more than the peer of any citizen of the British Empire in liberality and public spirit, and therefore while we are all anxious to see the contingent sail from St. John we ought to avoid the appearance of pressing him unduly. Our advice from Ottawa are that the Hon. Mr. Blair, who is working hard in the interest of St. John, has not yet given up hope of the contingent being brought here. But if it should happen that his efforts do not prevail it will not be the fault of the minister of railways or of the government.

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.
Immigration is a thing of such great importance to Canada that any indication of activity in that regard is received with general satisfaction. There has never been any dispute between political parties over the country's need of population, more particularly in the western provinces, and in the years when the late government was spending half a million annually in promoting immigration the Liberals did not dissent. We could ill afford the money at that time, and, to make the case still more regrettable, we now know that the expenditure was very largely wasted. "The promotion of immigration" covered a great deal more than the words indicated, and other large sums were consumed in keeping up a cumbersome organization of agencies, and propaganda in Europe, which fell far short of accomplishing satisfactory results.

A welcome change has occurred in the management of our immigration service. At about one-fourth of the cost incurred by his predecessors, Mr. Sifton is producing better results than have heretofore been achieved. It has been ascertained that 50,000 settlers entered our northwest provinces during the past year, of whom some 14,000 came from the United States. That they were of a desirable class, having adequate means to take up farming, is shown by the land sales. Last year the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 83,000 acres for \$455,000, as against 71,000 acres for \$383,000 in the preceding year; while the Canadian Pacific sold 416,928 acres for \$1,224,796, as compared with 348,612 acres for \$1,123,694 in 1898. These sales represent a price of \$5.50 and \$3.20 per acre, respectively, and it will be conceded that

men who are capable of paying such figures are not lacking in capital. A few years of such activity in the Northwest would produce a marked effect on the whole country, and in actual fact these processes are the positive elements which take precedence in the formula of military science which are but the negative elements. Consequently, the man who is merely versed in the science of war is no match for the man versed in the art, because the man versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns; but the mere theorist, the man who understands fully the science and is ignorant of the art, cannot apply even that knowledge of which he is possessed.

Thus it has happened that in but eleven instances since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the processes whereby these formulas can be applied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a general, and his methods are looked upon as something supernatural, and he comes down to posterity as one whose acts and motives are investigated since the dawn of history to men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough

COL. BRYAN ON POLITICS.

Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 3.—Col. Bryan, and wife arrived at Chicopee at 2.09 and met by a reception committee and...

SIR CHARLES' HUMILIATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The debate on the address opened this afternoon in the house of commons. Mr. Gould, in moving its adoption, made a very practical utterance, and...

THE ENDS OF SHIPS.

The question in the domestic world as to where all the pins go has a companion in the shipping world, which asks "Where do all the ships go?"

SOME BIG GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The first year that the C. P. R. grain elevator was erected some citizens professed that there would never be a bushel of grain passed through the building.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The United States Government Given the Right to Construct the Nicaragua Canal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?"

OTTAWA NEWS.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—General Hutton has taken a somewhat long time to get ready for an interview with the press, stating that the conduct of Col. Hughes was such as to lead him and others to suspect that he was not in his right mind.

THE MONARCH LINE'S GONE.

All the Monarch line boats are either in the scrap iron or being made over into other vessels. The London Spectator, in an article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua canal should be built, says the government is now suggesting the possibility of the Washington administration raising the problem of the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty in an offensive form by voluntarily offering to abrogate the treaty.

OTHER FLEETING NAMES.

Nearly all of the fine line boats have the same names. The Egyptian Prince was the Argosy. The Turkish Prince reviled in the name of Brigellia and before that the name of the Lancastrian Prince was the Lancastrian. The Spanish Prince the Castilian. The Chinese Prince the China. The Stuart Prince the Stuart. The Sardinian Prince the Sardinian. The Portuguese Prince the St. Dunstan.

THIS APPLIES ALSO TO EXCUSES.

"An inventor is a man who makes something new, isn't he, pa?" "Well, not exactly." "He is a man who thinks he has made something new, but finds that half a dozen men invented it long before he did."—Puck.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?" "O, yes, I see the sign," replied the other, "but I wished to make sure you really were dangerous."—Pittsburg Clipper.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.



Ladies Tell Each Other of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including a list of testimonials and a small illustration of the product box.



It absolutely never... It is the only powder... It is the only powder... It is the only powder...

TO VACCINATE THE COUNTY.

Stations to be Established in the Four Parishes.

TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

Lancaster Free Vaccination Will Begin on Friday, and in St. Martins, Simonds and Musquash as Soon as Possible--Many Operated on in St. John.

The board of health had a meeting Tuesday, and endorsed the action of the members in connection with the quarantining of Mr. Hugh Taylor's house...

The board discussed the situation fully, and decided to extend its vaccination staff, and have stations in the parishes of Lancaster, Simonds and Musquash...

The board has had the old ambulance new by Mr. James Kelly, and it is ready for use, except that it needs a new place to keep it...

ST. ANDREWS NEWS. Sir William Vanhorn Stocking Ministers Island With Poultry, Horses, Pigs, etc.--Killing Wild Cats--Personal Items.

St. Andrews, Feb. 7.--Sir William Vanhorn recently purchased the greater part of a poultry show at Montreal...

Wild cats are very plentiful in this vicinity. A very large one was killed in town on Monday morning...

Mr. N. Treadwell, who has been in poor health, is recovering rapidly. He is reported in business circles that W. A. Robertson and W. A. Holt are going into large-scale making together...

Mr. Foster then proceeded to wave the flag and talk of imperial unity and charge the government for not moving swiftly enough in sending troops to South Africa...

Commenting on the attitude of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet, it was urged that these members were bound to oppose the speech of Mr. Foster...

GLoucester FISHERMEN IN TROUBLE. Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 6.--The Gloucester schooner Fannie S. Orne went ashore in a gale last night and caught fire...

Kate Claxton, the actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,720 and assets of \$100 in clothing...

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Fielding Gives Notice of a Motion

TO PROVIDE FOR THE TWO CONTINENTS

Private Members' Day in the Dominion House--Sir Charles Tupper is Going to Put Out a Sarcastic Correspondent--Col. Domville Introduces a Bill to Provide a Canadian Head for the Militia.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.--The debate on the address was concluded tonight at 9.10 o'clock. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster were both absent, and when Sir Richard Cartwright closed his arrangement of the opposition tactics, no one was ready on the Conservative side to reply...

Their Hearts Were Gone. The leader of the opposition had been going up and down the country telling everyone that he was to move an amendment, and tonight the whole opposition collapsed in utter discouragement...

Mr. Foster Resumes. Mr. Foster resumed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne and was received with opposition cheers. He said that he would not follow the example of Sir Charles Tupper...

His Old Style of Arrogance referring to members of the house and ministers of the crown by their names instead of their constituencies. The house is getting used to this and Mr. Speaker did not call him to order...

Question of the Transvaal War and denied that Sir Charles Tupper was urged by party spirit. It had been urged against the Conservatives that there would have been no criticism against the government on the war if a French-Canadian was not at the head of the government...

Up Race Strife in this matter. It was idle to say that the French-Canadian was in their seats and do so, but it was done all the same...

Mr. Foster then proceeded to wave the flag and talk of imperial unity and charge the government for not moving swiftly enough in sending troops to South Africa...

Commenting on the attitude of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet, it was urged that these members were bound to oppose the speech of Mr. Foster...

GLoucester FISHERMEN IN TROUBLE. Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 6.--The Gloucester schooner Fannie S. Orne went ashore in a gale last night and caught fire...

Kate Claxton, the actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,720 and assets of \$100 in clothing...

the state and the wards of the care of every true Canadian. (Cheers.) There were cries of "motion" neither of the leaders of the opposition were in their seats and no one being ready to reply...

Ottawa, Feb. 7.--This was private members' day in the house. A batch of questions were put and answered and several motions for papers were carried.

Sir Charles Tupper got into another fury over a statement made by a press correspondent that he had attacked the French. Evidently Sir Charles forgot how eloquently he talked the other day of the hostility that Frenchmen had to England...

Sir Hibbert Tupper put a number of questions on the Yukon, and Mr. Sifton gave all the information which was asked. The minister stated that sufficient grounds had been made out against any of the officials had not been shown in the evidence taken before Commissioner Ogilvie...

In reply to Mr. Davin, Premier Laurier stated that the request was overruled on a question such as the Yukon. Taxation was lower and the population was very much greater than was lower than in Conservative days...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

Mr. Sifton also stated that Hon. J. H. Bourassa had introduced a bill to amend the franchise act so that no one by reason of his absence in South Africa should be declared from voting on his return...

with the raising, enrolling, arming, equipping, provisioning, discharging and training of the said contingents up to the time of their arrival at the place of embarkation in South Africa.

The difference between the rates of pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the said contingents up to the time of embarkation as aforesaid at the rates authorized by the regulations and orders of the department of militia and defence.

All separation allowances paid to the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and very inferior rates laid down by the imperial regulations.

The difference between the rates of pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or are entitled to receive from her majesty's government during the period of their service in South Africa and the respective rates of pay received by them up to the time of embarkation in South Africa--such difference as may be payable to the officers, non-commissioned officers or men to be applied in such manner as the governor-in-council proceeding for the benefit of the dependents on him of failing such application to be paid to him or his representatives at the close of his period of service.

Mr. McNeil asked if the government was doing anything to improve the conditions of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or are entitled to receive from her majesty's government during the period of their service in South Africa and the respective rates of pay received by them up to the time of embarkation in South Africa--such difference as may be payable to the officers, non-commissioned officers or men to be applied in such manner as the governor-in-council proceeding for the benefit of the dependents on him of failing such application to be paid to him or his representatives at the close of his period of service.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.



This striking photograph represents the three-year-old son of Mrs. Jess Potter of 324 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says, under date of Sept. 23, 1899, regarding his cure of a disfiguring face humor: "My baby's face was covered with ringworms. We could not lay a pin between the sores on his face and neck, and he was a sight to look at. Two doctors attended him for three weeks, without success, when I heard of Cuticura. I got a box of Cuticura Soap, and a box of Cuticura Ointment. It only applied them three days, when I could see his face was better, and in four weeks he was cured. His face is as clear as a bell, and not a mark on it."

In all the world there is no treatment so pure, so sweet, so economical, so speedily effective for dressing skin and scalp humors of infants and children as CUTICURA. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a smear of CUTICURA Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, followed when necessary by a mild dose of CUTICURA Tablets, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA, DANIELS AND COMPANY, Sole Proprietors. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.



The Hon. Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Cuticura THE SET

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

THE WAR FUNDS.

We publish elsewhere an account of the four funds which are being contributed in this city with respect to the war in South Africa. Two of these funds are local, and two of a more general character. The Telegraph is prepared to receive contributions to any or all of these funds and will promptly acknowledge and forward them to the fund which the subscriber may designate. Money sent by cheque or draft, or post office order be made payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company, or Thomas Dunning, business manager.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Laurier said that he would give any information at present as to abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.