

WE THE BOERS FIGHT?

The Are Reported to be Occupying a Strong Position Six Miles South of Pretoria.

Lord Roberts Wired Yesterday that the British Flag Now Floats Over Johannesburg, But Says Nothing About Pretoria.

President Kruger, His Cabinet and Staff Left Pretoria Tuesday Night—Middleberg is Now the Seat of the Transvaal Government—General Rundle Victorious After a Stiff Engagement at Senekal on Monday.

GOL. OTTER'S DIARY.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The diary of Lieut. Col. Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, was received at the militia department this morning, covering the period from April 21 to 25. On the first named date the regiment left Bloemfontein, marching to Springfield and thence to Boesman's Kop and Klip Kraal on the 22nd, the mounted infantry in advance occupying the waterworks. Although the enemy shelled them about 5 p. m. on the morning of the 24th, the regiment marched out and accompanied the divisional force under General Ian Hamilton to the waterworks and kept east of them, the Gordons attacking the kops on the north, while the Royal Canadian Regiment moved on and a few shots were fired from the guns and cannon, no stand was made by the Boers, and by noon both points were occupied. On the 25th the battalion formed the advance guard of the brigade which left for Mankama Kops. A large body of the mounted infantry were in advance. At about 1 p. m. the enemy was discovered on several kops to the front, right and left. Our guns opened on them for over an hour or so, when the order was given for the B. C. to move straight to the front, while the remainder of the brigade of mounted infantry moved to the left, advancing with the Royal Horse Artillery firing over our head. The first line came under fire just as it reached a wire fence about 200 yards from the kops. The men dropping to the ground, returned the fire. About four minutes after the firing began, Lieut. Col. Otter was wounded in the neck, and Private Deane, 71 company, killed. Subsequently Private Culver and Burns were wounded. After about half an hour's fighting the first line was reinforced and the whole battalion advanced, and occupied the kops from which the Boers retired. Col. Otter remained in command until the last. The several officers commanding the brigade ordered to Col. Otter his appreciation of the conduct of the regiment, which had carried out his orders and ideas fully.

PRATISE FOR CANADIANS.

TORONTO, May 22.—The Globe's special cable. LONDON, May 22.—Lady Sarah Wilson in today's London Daily Mail says: "It is impossible to express the delight of the town at seeing the fine Royal Horse Artillery in action after their marvellous march of 300 miles in 12 days. Their accuracy in shelling was beyond all praise. They cleared the Boer encampment in twenty minutes."

SALISBURY SAYS NEVER AGAIN.

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the city of London Conservative Association, made an important announcement regarding the government's South African policy. "The 'stop the war' have used my name," said the premier, "in support of their ideas by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory, no annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. (Loud cheers.) I stated a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was one of those atrocious calumnies which under the favoring influence of Dr. Leyds, spread itself over the press of Europe. Nothing could be more untrue. We went to war to stop the oppression of the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal and to stop the Boers from being met by an insulting ultimatum, to which if the Queen's government had submitted the Boers would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our opponents. "To say that because we repudiated the greed of territory we therefore bound ourselves never to annex any territory is a most ridiculous misconstruction. I dwell on this point because this matter of annexation is about to become a bargaining question. "We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict and the only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such a terrible accumulation of armaments occur and that not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain. (Cheers.) "We are not yet at the end of the war; but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that precautions will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur."

PARIS GREEN.

A large stock of Pure Paris Green now in stock.

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BOERS MAY SEEK SAFETY IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

LONDON, May 31, 4 a. m.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondents think the border trouble between the Transvaal and Portugal may come to a head at any moment. Komati bridge is strongly defended. Yesterday the Portuguese authorities were preparing to resist a possible engagement. A mule battery was sent to the frontier. The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: "It would not be surprising if a large proportion of the rebel Dutch sought temporary refuge on Portuguese territory. Although the authorities here are reluctant, they are not blind to such a possibility."

AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, May 31, 2 a. m.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, who was a civilian, appears to have been released: "Pretoria, Wednesday, March 30, 11.40 a. m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance. The president has gone to Waterfall. Burgomaster De Sousea is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. "Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British. "Feeling a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterfall, U. S. Consul Hay and Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. "It was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

DICTIONATING TERMS OF SURRENDER.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, May 30.—British officers are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender. The British advance guard is half way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. It is reported that there is a force also at Patherly. All the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria. President Kruger is now at Waterfall. BOER ENVOYS IN BOSTON.

WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times says this morning: "The war is practically over. By this time the British flag is flying in Pretoria. Mr. Kruger has fled and is here this half way to Delagoa Bay. Mr. Hay, son of the U. S. secretary of state, who holds the office of American consul at Pretoria, and who, in that capacity took charge of our interests, thoughtfully insisted on a special step for safeguarding the large number of British prisoners."

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LUCKY FIGHT EVER KNOWN.

In ancient or modern warfare, and he reported the fact that he could not speak the English language, but he desired to say a few words, expressing the thoughts of a people who were giving up their lives for their liberty. The feeling, said he, is no stronger one of mourning, but one of gladness. The envoys after having met the various members of the city committee had dinner and in the evening attended the "Pop" concert.

RENEWED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

If need be, until we get our liberty," was the dramatic utterance of M. A. Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, when he was shown the Associated Press bulletin from London announcing the impending surrender of Pretoria. The bulletin was read to him, in company with the others of the Transvaal republic

representative, at the St. Botolph club, they were being entertained after their attendance at the "Pop" concert. The first news they had received of the crisis in the republic, and they evinced much interest. Mr. Fischer and Mr. Wessels were the only ones who would reply so promptly to the questions of the probable result. Mr. Fischer was the most communicative. He declared that, at the time of their departure from Pretoria, there were two plans of action which he was determining upon in the event of the approach of the British to Pretoria. One was to concentrate all the Boer forces inside the city and leave the rest of the country open to the British until the fall of the city. The other was to evacuate Pretoria, and to scatter the Boer forces to the mountains and to the north, where they would remain until the last man was killed. Mr. Fischer acknowledged that if President Kruger should tell the men of his army to do the latter, he would be glad to do it, but he claimed that this would never be done by the president. "It will be for only a short time. The British may get their heel upon the Boer head and area of the republic, but the Boer will not relax of the pressure. The Boer will resist, and whenever an opportunity shall present itself he will rise again."

When asked as to their plans in the event of the surrender of the republic and the capture of President Kruger, Mr. Wessels said Mr. Fischer had agreed that they would keep on in their work in this country until they were officially recalled. They said that although the entire nation of burghers had been offered homes in this country, not one of them, including themselves, would accept the Boer would remain where they are and fight to the end. If they are defeated now they will rise again.

BRITISH OCCUPY JOHANNESBURG. LONDON, May 31.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office: "JOHANNESBURG, May 31, 2 p. m.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg, and the British flag floats over the government buildings."

ANOTHER FAKE REPORT. LONDON, May 31.—The War office here knows nothing about the reported capture of President Kruger.

LORD ROSSLYN'S MESSAGE CONFIRMED. LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Mail says it has received cable despatches from correspondents at Pretoria completely confirming Lord Rosslyn's despatch of yesterday announcing the imminent fall of the capital of the Transvaal.

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, June 1, 8.45 p. m.—Detailed messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night, and the selection at a meeting of citizens of a committee to administer the city provisionally.

Since these telegrams left on Wednesday nothing apparently has reached Pretoria from Johannesburg. Possibly the wires have been cut. Possibly the Boer censorship at some intermediate point intercepts telegrams. Although the War office has not received a word about it, no one in London doubts the fact that the Boer capital is already in the hands of the British or about to be there. The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact. States Attorney Smuts did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria. The present seat of the Boer government, according to a despatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is Middleberg, but it will probably be shifted further east.

The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone eastward also, toward the Lydenburg region. The defenders of Laing's Nek, when their position becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this contention takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men on each side for a time, with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere.

The press despatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate, as to the number of Boers who were fighting Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton Monday and Tuesday, but they all agree that the Boers retired, and that the British casualties were slight.

Bennet Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein Tuesday says: "Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts's column. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the mounted infantry, but the casualties are trifling. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg. "Since Sunday the western columns have been fighting but, although guns were used, the actions were never serious. In fact they were only big skirmishes. The Boers are retreating to Pretoria."

Provost Battersby, in a despatch to the Morning Post from Germiston, dated May 30, says: "The enemy fought a rear guard action, retiring from the south to the north of the town with their pom-poms and artillery in the morning and withdrawing their riflemen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over a hundred wagons. We succeeded in cutting the line in three directions and imprisoning all the rolling stock in Johannesburg. It was a splendid piece of work. The enemy were astounded at the rapidity of our advance."

Another correspondent, telegraphing from Germiston the same day, says: "I learn that the Boers are massing six miles south of Pretoria for a new and desperate stand, with a front of twelve miles."

Other rumors in the camp of Lord Roberts are that President Kruger is ill at Lydenburg, and that the annihilation of the Boers is running short. M. H. Donohoe, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, was captured yesterday.

Some discussion is going on in London as to what will be done with President Kruger if he is captured. One idea is that he will be sent to St. Helena, another that he will be tried for treason. The Daily Express says: "Mr. Kruger's London agent has in-



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I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—C. Gosju, late Chief, Delmonico's

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

CELEBRATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 31.—The reported surrender of Pretoria to the British was celebrated here today amid the wildest enthusiasm. The shipping, public and commercial buildings and private residences were decorated and business was practically suspended. There is a torchlight procession of policemen, firemen and the societies to-night, and there will be a general holiday tomorrow, when the demonstrations will be continued.

ASKED THE BASUTOS TO RISE.

LONDON, June 1.—The Times has the following from Masoori, Basutoland, dated May 30: "Correspondence has been found in the house of Commandant Crowther showing that the Boers invited the Basutos to rise and drive the British into the sea."

GOLD FOR OOM PAUL'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 1.—A despatch from Brussels says: "Consignments of gold continue to come to the Netherlands bank regularly for the Transvaal government, but these have not been so large of late as formerly. It is understood that Dr. Leyds has not had power to draw at will since the arrival here of the Boer peace delegates."

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, May 31.—The railroad traffic between here and the Transvaal, which was officially closed yesterday, has been re-opened, the railway officials now accepting goods for all stations in the Transvaal.

P. E. ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, May 30.—The P. E. Island case on before the Prince Edward Island legislature when the house opened today. Before the budget debate was resumed, A. A. McLean read three affidavits detrimental to Mr. P. E. Island's conservative member for the first electorate district, who during the session has voted with the government. A heated discussion when Mr. McLean proposed to read a letter signed by Mr. P. E. Island, which he claimed should deprive Mr. P. E. Island of his seat. For about two hours Mr. McLean attempted to read the letter, but every time was ruled out of order by the speaker. Many times during the afternoon wild scenes ensued, especially when Mr. P. E. Island was brought to his feet. The government were prompt with argument, claiming first that the letter was not under the heading of the subject before the house; second, because it was an attack on Mr. P. E. Island. The opposition contended that a letter written by P. E. Island could not be an attack on P. E. Island, and before the house adjourned almost every member had risen to a point of order. When the house adjourned the subject was no nearer settlement than when it commenced.

A BIG CONTRIBUTION.

MONTREAL, May 30.—The Canadian Pacific employees' patriotic relief fund was closed today, and a cheque for \$12,033.64 expressed to Treasurer Courtney at Ottawa this afternoon. This amount was subscribed as follows: Lines east of Fort William, \$5,230.35; lines west of Fort William, \$5,304.09. It is estimated that this amount represents 100 per cent. of one half day's pay for the entire system at the present season.

IMPROVERISHED WEST INDIES.

(London Mail.) A. Apinall, the secretary of the West India committee, has returned from a tour in the West Indies. He describes the condition of the people in Montserrat as lamentable. St. Kitts, Nevis, and Antigua, the hurricanes in the autumn of last year greatly impoverished the people. Confidence in sugar planting, the staple industry, has been by no means restored, and is not likely to be so long as the bounty system continues.

our... and fill your... up by the... rely on the... through the... by the... produces... sound... Colons and... ance, which... eight mill... and year—eight... by the one... people of... of the Unit... it is often... while other... spirituous... statement... The annual... Great Brit... in Germa... in the... and in... allions. But... more... any of the... es are: For... is smaller... from which... WYER JEM... ay 24, the... church hall... with an... listening... words of... v. R. Mac... then the... was com... be carried... on of this... pulous fo... as frequent... notic senti... at the con... truth was... were no... a degener... their injus... at England... decorated... painting of... the plat... on the table... full bloom... us over the... entered with... seats on... the young... rned with a... and two... This enter... by the song... by the rec... al flag drill... recuted, and... and earnest... tant." Mrs... The drill... the delight... the. Collier... fesses Susie... Gertie and... stie. Gertie... Annie and... and a vote... the lecturer... actor added... the gal... Canadian... to the front... especially the... role of the... took place... cake were... the "Sol... through the... before... ll was bea... Past was... front, "are... the highest... God save... abser after... building for... rs, Buller... and the... eds of the... dity-five dol...

NOTICE

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 2, 1900.

THE LATE DR. RAND.

Essentially a strong man; of broad learning and keen intellect; uniting with the practical something of the poetic temperament, and in all things hopeful, zealous and forceful.

THEIR BUSINESS RECORD.

We are told that the government at Ottawa is a great "business administration." The record does not show it. Was it proof of business capacity to adopt a preferential tariff in ignorance of the fact that it must include "favored nations" as well as England?

THE WAR SITUATION.

It now appears, according to the latest press despatches, that Lord Roberts will not make his official entry into Pretoria for a day or two. He is already in possession of Johannesburg and is practically master of Pretoria.

The war has now reached that stage where it is possible to predict the utter collapse of any formidable defence on the part of the Boers. Their army is exhausted and unable to make any stand.

The New York Tribune thus sums up the situation: "The capture of Johannesburg should mark the ending of the war. Great Britain has conquered the Boer states."

ABOUT WOODEN SHEEDS.

The newspaper which was once detected in a flagrant act of deception would rather be discredited. The late government while erecting stately buildings of stone for the use of the militia of cities like Montreal and Toronto.

HALF CRAZY WITH PILES.

Mr. Isaac Foster, Erie View, Norfolk Co., Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with itching piles for about two years and could not sleep at nights. In fact I was half crazy from the terrible itching. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment I purchased a box."

SWEPT BY FIRE!

The Pretty Village of St. Martins Received a Terrible Scorching Wednesday.

Fully Sixty-five Buildings Destroyed, and Two Hundred People Left Homeless.

The Roman Catholic Chapel Among the Buildings Burned—Loss Estimated at One Hundred Thousand Dollars—Very Little Insurance.

St. Martins, which was Wednesday swept by fire, is a pretty little village of about two thousand inhabitants, some thirty miles from St. John.

Among other things burned are: A car load of lumber on the track, near the station, and a pile of lumber in the same vicinity. About \$300,000 worth of timber land has been destroyed.

Several rumors were current in the city yesterday that fire had again broken out in St. Martins and several residences had been burned. This was not correct.

During the day a relief committee was organized with the following officers: Rev. S. H. Cornwall, president; W. E. Skillen, secretary; Rev. Mr. Barry, Rev. Mr. Henderson, James Bourque, Wm. O'Neill, Wm. Calhoun and Charles Lovett.

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IT IS TRUE

Trade Mark Registered in Canada June 24, 1897, United States Nov. 24, 1898.



That there is not a disease or disorder of condition not excepting rheumatism, neuralgia, and other conditions, where Oxydonor will not greatly stimulate and continuously aid all the curative and reparative functions of the system.

Oxydonor has been tested with success in at least a million cases of all forms and degrees of disease. In no instance has it ever worked injury, and in thousands of cases the resulting cures have been so complete and immediate as to seem almost miraculous.

MR. S. A. BRIDGALL, Eagle Place Post Office, Brantford, Ont., writes: Nov. 12, 1899: "Oxydonor saved the life of my two and a half months' old baby whom the doctors had given up and said could not live."

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

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

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the lesson.) Ver. 14. (a) Had become known. (b) Is. (c) Do these powers work in him.

GOLDEN TEXT. Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The first half of the Third Year—the Year of Development.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—John was imprisoned in March or April, A. D. 28. He was beheaded a year later, in March or April, A. D. 30.

DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Mark 6: 14-29. (May be used as a Temperance Lesson.) Read Daniel 5.

Compare Matthew 14: 1-12. Commit verses 21-24. 14. And King Herod heard of him; (for his name was spread abroad; and he said, That John the Baptist (b) was risen from the dead, and therefore (c) mighty works do show forth themselves in him.

15. Others said, That it is (d) Elias. And others said, That it is a prophet, or as one of the prophets.

16. But when Herod heard thereof, he said, It is John, whom I beheaded; he is risen from the dead.

17. For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John, and bound him in prison for Herodias' sake; his brother Philip's wife; for he had married her.

18. For John (e) had said unto Herod, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife.

19. Therefore Herodias (f) had a quarrel against him, and (g) would have killed him; but she could not.

20. For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and a holy, and (h) observed him; and when he heard him, (i) he did many things, and heard him gladly.

21. And when a convenient day was come, that on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief (j) estates of Galilee;

22. And when the daughter (k) of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat about him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee.

23. And he swore unto her, Whosoever thou shalt ask of me, I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom.

24. And she went forth, and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist.

25. And she came in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying, I will that thou give me (m) by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist.

26. And the king was exceedingly sorry; yet for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he would not reject her.

27. And immediately the king sent (n) an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought; and he went and beheaded him in the prison.

28. And brought his head in a charger, and gave it to the damsel; and she gave it to her mother.

29. And when his disciples heard of it, they came and took up his corpse, and laid it in a tomb.

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The tenders center county erection of wharf of the bond of Howard, East of Arthur \$21,000 and Tully & C

Mrs. Phoebé late Capt. J. dead in the street, N. E. was in apparently day. Deceased of age. Heart cause of death

The David Tuesday a pa Wm. Estabroo were two of cattle brought the animals scales in the dredweight.

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Capt. John str. Nyanza, Halifax, to tal Rescue, a w purchased by parties, Englan McDonald to there to save wrecked vesse

The death wa of John Little Mr. Little w stills, Englan city for half a en with paraly The deceased known by mar and his death He leaves one in Halifax and W. Kee of th

The funeral Springfield, B held on Mond very largely a service was chanced by the well, who spok loss which the have sustain was rendered bearers were Scovill, Geo. H. and John Mar

HORSES AND cramps, Pain-Ki time. Half a bo few times. Avol one Pain-Killer.

Rev. J. W. M Baptist foreign ceived a cable death of Miss Barla-Kimball. Gray belonged Chester county eleven years a two years' re India.

The Postma I have been ache Powders past three ye recommend th effects and seem to dimi tacks. March 6th, 190

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CAPE COLONY REBELLION CRUSHED WITHOUT A DROP OF BLOODSHED.

The Long March of Col. Drury's Command Across the Desolate South African Karoo Described—Why the Dutch Farmers Sympathize With the Republican Forces—Their Blind Faith in Ultimate Victory of Britain's Enemies.

From H. S. White, the Special Correspondent of the Sun with the Second Canadian Contingent in South Africa.

DE AAR, April 14.—The force under the command of Colonel Drury, consisting of "D" and "E" Batteries of Canadian Artillery (excepting two guns of "D" Battery, which are still somewhere on the road), "C" Squadron of Canadian Mounted Rifles, a company of Western Australian Mounted Rifles, and the Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry, arrived here early this morning, and went into camp. "D" Squadron of C. M. R., and two companies of New Zealanders, are still on the road, and are expected to reach this camp in a few days. When they arrive the march of our flying field force will be completed. A large part of the column will then have marched over 500 miles, and the force under Colonel Drury will have done over 300. The long march has occupied about five weeks. Including several halts of two or three days each, this means that the column has averaged over a hundred miles a week. As a matter of fact, when the column has been on the march it has seldom done less than 25 miles a day. Considering the nature of the country, through which the column has had to pass, the heaviest of the roads caused by a rainfall that on one occasion amounted to six inches in three days, the delay occasioned by a transport drawn partly by donkeys and oxen, it must be admitted that the column has made wonderfully good time. The column's progress was, of course, governed entirely by the speed that could be made by the transport. This was composed of the large lumbering "trek-wagons," common to the country, drawn generally by teams of four or six oxen, and carrying a load of about 6,000 pounds. On the best roads the most that such wagons can do is about three miles an hour, and in wet weather, when the roads are muddy everywhere, with here and there "sluits" and rivers that with water, the speed made by these lumbering vehicles is, of course, much less. It has taken our transport as much as two or two and a half hours to pass a single one of these bad spots. It will, therefore, be easily seen that to make 25 miles a day the column had to be on the road a good many hours.

THE DAILY ROUTINE while on the march was as follows: Reveille sounded at 4.30 a. m., at least an hour before the first signs of dawn. At the first sound of the bugle every man unrolled himself from his blankets, and set about his own particular operation. It consisted of putting on his boots, of changing his togs for his hat, and—unless he had slept in it, which was often the case—of putting on his coat. Anything of the nature of ablution was postponed until the middle of the day. In about two minutes he was ready for the work of preparing to take the road. The horses had, then, to be watered and fed, breakfast had to be prepared, kits had to be packed, blankets rolled up, and then a heavy and unattractive breakfast consisting generally of coffee and hard tack, with perhaps a bit of bully beef. This meal was as brief as it was simple, and then the wagons were loaded, the horses harnessed or saddle-d, and everything was ready for the "preparation to march." By about 6 a. m. the whole column would be on the road—in the extreme front an advance guard of Mounted Rifles, with scouts thrown out in front and on either flank; then the remainder of the squadrons followed closely by the batteries of artillery, and then more Mounted Rifles; then the long train of transport wagons, driven by a crowd of yelling Kafirs, who from early morn to dewy eve never for one instant ceased their shrill cries, and who were punctuated by a rat from their thirty-foot-long whiplashes. With the transport would be an escort of Mounted Rifles as a rear guard to the column. In this order the column jogged along till some time about midday, when a place would be reached where there was water. This would usually be at one of the widely-separated farm houses, and then a halt would be made for about two hours. During this time horses would be watered and fed, and the men would get their dinner of more coffee and more hard tack, and more bully beef. It would generally be about two o'clock when the column would be once more on the march, making again for a place where there was water. Here, generally at about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, they would halt for the night. Then followed the grooming, watering and feeding of the horses, and for the men more coffee, and more hard tack, and more bully beef. After a smoke, and, perhaps, half-an-hour's rest, at 8 p. m. "lights out" would sound, and everybody would roll himself up in his blankets on the bareveld—excepting, of course, the poor beggars whose turn it was to be on guard, on sentry-go, or, worse still, as a guard on the top of a kopje, perhaps a mile or more from camp—a guard at one of those pleasant all-night "parties" known as "Cossack posts."

DAY BY DAY, IN RAIN, or beneath a blazing sun, in thunder or dust storm, always too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, the column thus "dragged its weary way." Every few days it would strike a village, first

"morgen"—about two acres—it will be readily understood that a "ranch" or "farm" as they call it here, must cover very considerable areas. As a matter of fact, I found that the farms of the Karoo are, as a rule, anything from ten to fifty thousand acres each in area, and I should say a very ordinary property would be about 30,000 acres. Thus, it will be seen that the district is very sparsely populated, the average distance between farm houses, or any of the roads that we have traversed, being at least ten miles, and in some districts even more. That means a very isolated and secluded life for the Karoo farmer. Neither can he get a "square meal," as they say, at that of a certain Mr. Jacobs, at whose house I spent one night during our march from Carnarvon to this place. Mr. Jacobs himself may be taken as a type of the Karoo farmer. He and his wife are both of Dutch descent. Neither can speak very good English. They have several sons and daughters, all of whom live on the farm, and participate in both the work and the profits. This younger generation have been to schools, some in the district and some at a distance—even at Cape Town—and they speak fairly good English. The area of the farm is 17,000 acres, and the flock out of which the family make their living is at the present moment about 5,000 sheep and goats. Their dwelling house is, like most of the farm houses on the Karoo, a large, rambling one-story building of brick, plastered and white-washed. It is as clean as a new pin, well-furnished, and would be hard to beat, as a farmer's residence, anywhere in Western Canada. The house is, like the farm, a rambling one-story building of brick, plastered and white-washed. It is as clean as a new pin, well-furnished, and would be hard to beat, as a farmer's residence, anywhere in Western Canada. The house is, like the farm, a rambling one-story building of brick, plastered and white-washed. It is as clean as a new pin, well-furnished, and would be hard to beat, as a farmer's residence, anywhere in Western Canada.

SO FAR, SO GOOD. from their point of view. But very soon came a rude awakening from their dreams. Before they had time to leave their remote district in which they had been successful because they were utterly unopposed, they heard of two strong columns of British troops, one from De Aar, and the other—ours—from Victoria West, to dispute with them the question of supremacy. At that time they were as far south as the neighborhood of Britstown. Here, and here only, for a few short hours, they stood their ground. They met the advance force of the De Aar column, and put up one wild fight against them. That was, apparently, as much as they cared about. After that they began to run, and have never stopped running since. At first, however, the nature of the country, they declared the roomeks could never reach Prieska, and much less Kenhardt, they would be starved or would die of thirst on the way. But again their God was strongly against them, and just when our column reached the most arid region, down came the heaviest deluge of rain, sweet water, that the oldest of them could remember. The column might be delayed by heavy roads, but the greatest difficulty of all—the want of sweet water—was absolutely and completely overcome. No longer would they doubt of the ability of the columns to reach both Kenhardt and Prieska. So they ran away a little further and went to Uitenhage. But the roomeks followed them. They went to Uitenhage, and there they were met by a little too strictly for the Rebel, and he immediately threw up his hands, sneaked back to his farm, hid his rifle and his cartridges, and assumed as innocent and benign an air of harmlessness as possible. His republicanism was over, and he had got into the hands of the British. No longer would they doubt of the ability of the columns to reach both Kenhardt and Prieska. So they ran away a little further and went to Uitenhage. But the roomeks followed them. They went to Uitenhage, and there they were met by a little too strictly for the Rebel, and he immediately threw up his hands, sneaked back to his farm, hid his rifle and his cartridges, and assumed as innocent and benign an air of harmlessness as possible. His republicanism was over, and he had got into the hands of the British.

IN COURSE OF CONVERSATION with the younger members of the family I found that apparently in this case, as in the case of the other Mr. Jacobs must be quite well-to-do. I learned that his house alone cost him £1,600 to build. He could afford to send some of his children to school at Cape Town. If he does not wear the clothes and eat the food that is not very easy to come by, it is not because these things are mysteries quite beyond his ken. If he were a millionaire he would continue to live the only kind of life he knows. He is 70 years old, and has never yet seen a raised, of course, by irrigation—is threshed on a clay "threshing floor," by driving over and over it all the horses, mules, donkeys and oxen that he can get together. In this, as in many other things, he is exactly typical of the residents in the farm, and very widely separated villages. By nature they are against everything that the progressive Briton is for; by blood they are closely-intimately related to the Boer; no wonder, then, that their sympathies are strongly, passionately, of the side of Britain's enemies. So closely, indeed, are they related to the Boers of the Transvaal and the Free State that there is scarcely a Dutch resident of the Karoo who has not at least one more or less near relative now fighting against the British army. In one case it may be a brother; in another, a cousin; in another, a nephew; and in some even a son, or a husband. Such were the people—our fellow-subjects—who the Transvaal and Free States tried to raise into open rebellion against us. Who can wonder that they partially succeeded? They are perfectly satisfied with the conditions under which they live—with the laws and their administration—but, well, in a word, they are Afrikaners—Dutchmen—men not avowedly, at least at heart. Therefore, WHEN ARMED TRANSVAALERS or Free States appear on their farms they are, for all practical purposes, "Are you with us or against us?" who would doubt what their answer would be? With them, of course, they are at heart, and if they do not then and there take up their rifles and help to swell the ranks of the Boers, it is only because, in many instances, they love too well the maintenance of a whole skin. It is partly this dread of getting hurt and partly their fear of losing their much-beloved farms and their, perhaps, still more beloved sheep, which have prevented many and many a colonial farmer from either joining the ranks of the rebels or the republican armies. When Steenekamp and his republican friends appeared in the Kenhardt and Prieska

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DEATH CALLED HIM.

Dr. Theodore H. Rand Dropped Dead in the Legislative Building. Just as the Exercises Connected With the Conferring of the LL. D. Degrees Were Beginning.

His Sudden Ushering into Eternity Cast a Gloom Over the New Brunswick University Centennial Festivities.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 23.—A terrible flood has been cast over the U. N. B. Centennial celebration, and over the whole city as well. About to receive the highest honors that the U. N. B. could confer on one of the observed of all observers, Dr. T. H. Rand, the eminent scholar and theologian, was this afternoon ushered into eternity with scarcely a moment's notice.

The exercises connected with the conferring of LL. D. degrees was about to begin, and the distinguished gentleman was seated on the left of the speaker's chair, occupied by the lieutenant-governor, when suddenly the audience, which crowded the assembly chamber, saw him gasp and his head fall forward. Drs. McLean and Atherton rushed to his assistance and carried him into the open air, where every effort was made to restore him.

The remains were taken to the residence of Rev. J. D. Freeman and tonight were viewed by many sorrowing friends. The body will be taken to the Baptist church at 8 a. m. tomorrow, and at 5:06 p. m. service will be held. At the completion of the service Dr. Rand's remains will be taken to the station and sent on the 6:30 train to the old homestead in Nova Scotia. Dr. Rand was accompanied by his wife to this city, and she was in the audience at the time of his sudden death. She has the sympathy of the entire community. Dr. Rand was sixty-six years of age.

Theodore H. Rand was the son of Thomas W. Rand of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and was born at that place in the year 1835. He was educated at Horton College, Acadia, and at the University of Acadia college; B. A. 1860; M. A. 1863. His first educational assignment was that of an assistant teacher at Horton, but soon after he was appointed to the chair of English and Classics in the Nova Scotia Provincial Normal school at Truro. Here Mr. Rand found a field for the exercise of that zeal and enthusiasm which marked his entire educational career. He took a foremost part in the preparation of the Nova Scotia Free Schools Act of 1864, and was subsequently made superintendent of education. His task was for a time an arduous one, for at the first the act was far from popular with the masses and the clerical classes. But he stood to his guns and won the respect of the men who had at the outset denounced him in very heated terms. When Attorney General King carried his free non-sectarian school bill through the New Brunswick Legislature, he called Dr. Rand to the position of chief superintendent of education for this province. No better man could have been found, and the record more than justified Mr. King's selection. In 1874 the hon. degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Mr. Rand by his alma mater. He resigned his position in New Brunswick to accept the chair of education and history in Acadia college, which he remained in from 1875, when he removed to Toronto to take the chair of apologetics and didactics in McMaster Hall. After a year spent in this work, Dr. Rand consented, at the solicitation of the late Senator McMaster and others, to assist in the principalship of the Baptist college at Woodstock, Ontario. He discharged the duties of that position until 1888, when he returned to the work in McMaster Hall, which had been reorganized and by act of parliament raised to the rank of university. The Toronto and Woodstock colleges became constituent parts of the university. The college year, 1889-90, which intervened before the opening of the arts department of the university, in which he had been designated as professor of education and ethics, was spent by Dr. Rand in England, whether he had gone for purposes of study and observation in connection with university work. In 1892 Dr. Rand succeeded Dr. M. MacVicar as chancellor, but was compelled to resign that office owing to ill health in May, 1895. Since then he has filled the chair of education and English history in the university.

While in Nova Scotia Dr. Rand established the Journal of Education and in New Brunswick he organized the Provincial Educational Institute, of which he became president. He was a member of the senate of the university of New Brunswick for a time, and was president of the Baptist convention of the maritime provinces 1877-78. In 1897 he published "At Mission and Other Poems," a volume which has earned for him the title of the Browning of Canada. His wife, Mrs. Melina A. Rand, has published some gracefully written descriptive articles upon Italian art under the title of "In the National Gallery: Four Letters to the Basin and Other Poems," a volume which has earned for him the title of the Browning of Canada. His wife, Mrs. Melina A. Rand, has published some gracefully written descriptive articles upon Italian art under the title of "In the National Gallery: Four Letters to the Basin and Other Poems," a volume which has earned for him the title of the Browning of Canada.

A MAKEKING SIEGE STAMP. Every philatelist is anxious to obtain a specimen of the Makeking stamp. Originally the value of the stamp was 16; but it was afterward stamped with 16; with the word "Designated" and the price was increased to 3d.

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