

THE BARRIERS FROM LADYSMITH.

An Account of the Two Sorties and the Destruction of Boer Guns.

One Becomes Accustomed to Life Under Daily Bombardment — A Terrible Christmas.

Following letters are printed by the Morning Leader, from its correspondent, Ernest W. Smith, who has been at Ladysmith ever since General White...

The old story. Ninety-nine shells produce nothing but marvelous escapes—the hundred spreads death and destruction far and wide.

At a Clime in the Dark. The Natal and the Border Mounted Rifles crept round the back of the hill to prevent the Boers from surprising their comrades when they went to work on the guns at the top.

But it was too late; the great gun on the hill was making unprecedently good practice. The medicine shells exploded with awful effect, and within a few minutes the unfortunate Liverpoolers coughed four dead and eleven wounded.

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Oh, for Freedom. Never take walks at home; I don't remember those people who to their own trips on Saturday afternoon and Sunday mornings as religiously as their very lives depended upon it.

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Fresh Meat Till Christmas. I think I can safely say that so far as animal necessities in life are concerned, nobody has gone short. But for a stroke of business on the part of Government contractor, our life would have come to an end last week.

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What is it? A man who has been running a race with electricity for years, finds himself suddenly stopped, it seems as if a cold hand clutched his heart.

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A Rough Half-Hour. before sunset on Friday we had a half-hour bombardment. It was

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called. A little band of about 450 determined men gathered at our outside picket on the Helpmaker road as soon as the moon sank and inky darkness came over the place.

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Boer position was blown up and destroyed. I heard the explosion that did the damage, but saw nothing of the feat, which was performed in the dead of the night.

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SLOAN'S LINIMENT For MAN or BEAST. Core Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia. Keeps your joints WARM while the cold wind blows.

remained in the town of desolation—washed by their sides and whose breasts were encircled with cartridge belts.

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Advertisement for a medicinal product, possibly a tonic or health supplement, with text describing its benefits.

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STRAITHONA HORSE READY. Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Recruiting in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia for Strathcona's Horse was finished last night.

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IMPOSING OF HANDS.

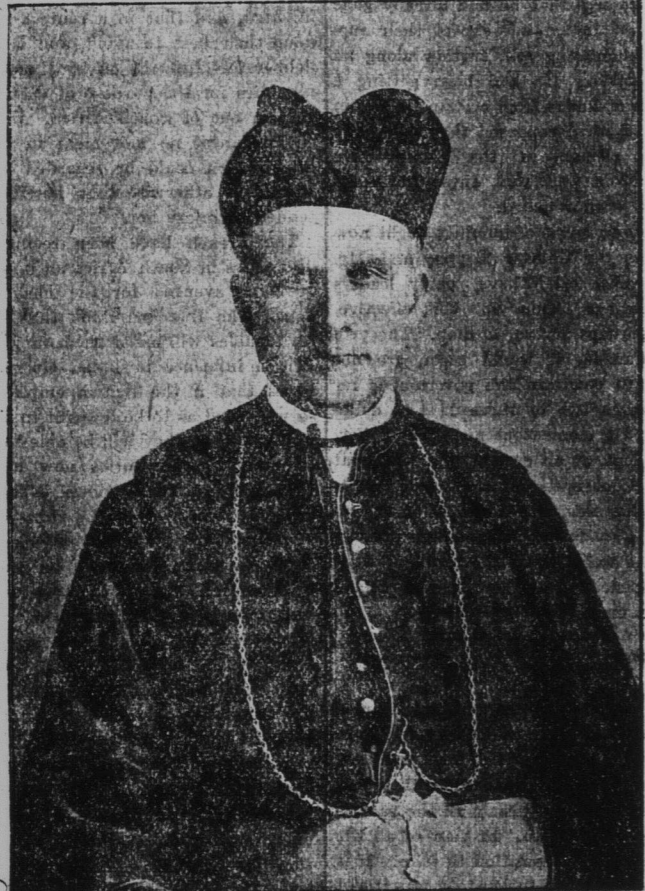
Magnificent Ceremonial of the Consecration of Bishops Casey and Barry.

THOUSANDS WERE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Two Archbishops and Six Bishops in the Sanctuary—Visiting Priests from Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Maine and Massachusetts—The Event Unique in the History of the Catholic Church in This Province.

Bishops Casey and Barry were solemnly consecrated Sunday at the cathedral at one of the grandest services which have ever been celebrated in St. John. Doubly interesting it was to see two faithful priests, who had been chosen for the dignity of the episcopate, raised to that exalted position. St. John has before seen the consecration of a bishop but it is making history in the life of the church here to have such a ceremony as that of yesterday.

Thomas Heffernan, T. O'Brien, James McDonald, John McIlhenny, James O'Regan, Frank Trainor, John Stanton, William Fitzgerald, Charles E. Mitchell, John P. Gleason and Stephen P. Gerrow. The church was crowded to the doors and a very large number found they could not even get inside and reluctantly had to return home. Not only the seats but the spaces back of the pews at the sides of the altar, and in the Virgin's chapel were row lock of row of people who stood or knelt through the long ceremony. As it took



Rt. Rev. John Sweeney, Bishop of St. John.

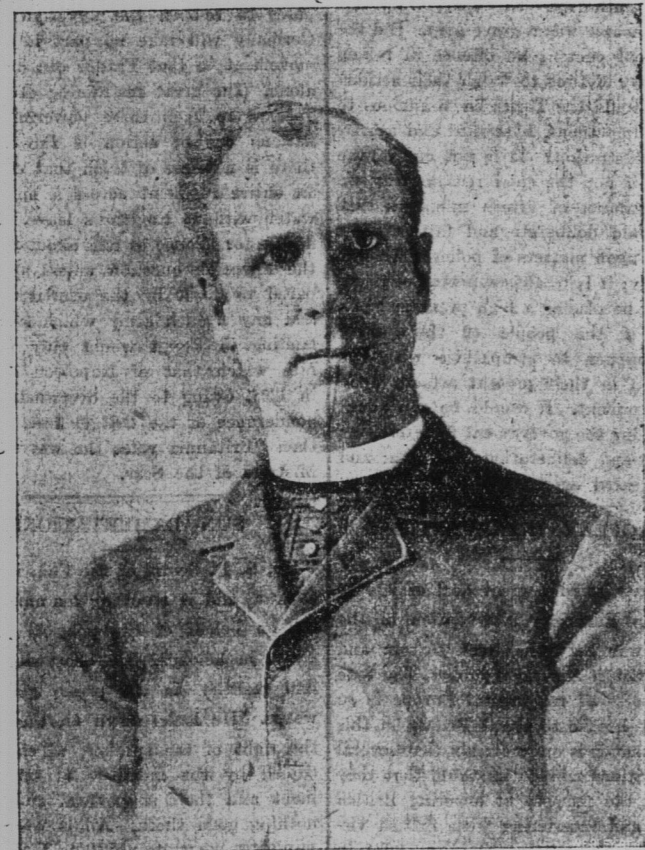
this function and it has been talked of and looked forward to with the greatest expectation. None but wished to see it for many reasons—it was something one might never again witness, and there was also that feeling of reverence and devotion which led to the desire to assist in the ceremony if only by silent presence and prayer.

four hours to complete the service, it may be expected those who could not get seats, would be fatigued but there was so much interest in the hearts of all that bodily considerations became secondary. The people came from all sections of the city and there were quite a number

From Outside Provincial Points,

including people from St. Stephen and Fredericton, where Bishop Casey is so much revered, and from the North Shore where is Bishop Barry's diocese. Then the city parishes of Lower Cove, Carleton, Holy Trinity and St. Peter's were represented by many who with the big cath-

edral people from St. Stephen and Fredericton, where Bishop Casey is so much revered, and from the North Shore where is Bishop Barry's diocese. Then the city parishes of Lower Cove, Carleton, Holy Trinity and St. Peter's were represented by many who with the big cath-



Coadjutor Bishop Timothy Casey.

and the four hours of the service. Pew-holders had their usual privileges as to their seats and any

dral proper congregation passed through the portals and found places to sit or stand. In addition there were very many from non-Catholic denominations attracted by the unusual character and grandeur of the ceremony. It was such a congregation as has not assembled in this city since the consecration of the cathedral and certainly they participated in such a service as may be their lot never to witness again. There must have been over 3,000 people there.

There was a great deal to arrange and prepare beforehand so that all would be to hand when needed. This work fell upon Rev. F. J. McMurray, rector of the cathedral, who for weeks has scarce had opportunity to rest, so busily engaged was he and so multitudinous were the demands upon his attention. The degree of smoothness with which the ceremony was performed rested much with him and in the preparation he was ably assisted by Rev. J. J. Walsh, of Holy Trinity church, who has had valuable experience in direction of matters which much detail is involved. Rev. Fr. McMurray also, in the actual ceremonial, had excellent assistance from Rev. A. J. O'Neill of the cathedral who was assistant master of ceremonies and Very Rev. Fr. Dugal, of Chatham, who was second assistant.

Many things beside the fact that two priests were to be elevated to the episcopate tended to make

The Ceremony an Unique One in St. John There was the presence of so many princes of the church, two archbishops, and six bishops being at the altar at one time, while within the sanctuary were assembled some of the most distinguished and capable men of the two dioceses. They made a grand choir in the chanting of the litanies and the Te Deum.

In Archbishop O'Brien, who was celebrant of the mass and also consecrator, was present the metropolitan of this ecclesiastical province. His grace has been here before and officiated at the consecration of the cathedral. He has also preached here and his gifts in the pulpit found ready recognition. He performed the trying duties yesterday with his

Customary Grace and Dignity. By Archbishop Begin, St. John was honored with a visit for the first time. His grace is archbishop of Quebec, to which dignity he attained in April, 1898. He was first assistant to the consecrator at yesterday's services.

The ceremony began at 9 o'clock and it was just 1 o'clock when the service was over. This included nearly an hour occupied with Bishop McEvoy's sermon. The new bishops' mitres, gloves, rings and croziers were blessed by Archbishop O'Brien on Saturday evening and this shortened the ceremony yesterday somewhat.

In Their Rich Vestments

and amid the solemnity of the ceremonies there was present such a scene as may be witnessed here once in a life time. The function was simple in the understanding and yet had much which made it most interesting to those who were present. Knowledge of the various parts. To summarize, it was divided into three parts—the preliminary examination, the consecration proper and the investiture. In the first there was the ascertaining solemnly that Bishop-elect Casey and Barry had the right to be consecrated bishops. This included the reading of the apostolic mandate, and examination of the bishop-elect in matters of faith; and also the reception of their oath of submission to the Holy See.

After this the mass was begun, and continued until the gradual when the second part of the consecration began and was followed by the investiture of the new bishops with crozier and episcopal ring. The mass then proceeded, and after the communion, the mitre and gloves were presented, the new bishops were enthroned, and then walked in procession through the church, returning to receive the kiss of peace from the consecrator, when the ceremony was over.

The ceremony might have been performed either on a Sunday or on the feast of an apostle. But as no apostle's feast came for some little time yet it was decided to have the consecration on Sunday. It would have been liked by many on a week day, as then a great number more priests would have been able to attend where, in the present case, they could not leave their parishes over Sunday.

There were required two altars for the ceremony, at one of which the consecrator celebrated mass and at the smaller of which the bishop-elect followed in the reading of the prayers. The robing of the clergy for the ceremony usually takes place at the main altar, but because of the expected length of the service this was partly done in the vestry before the ceremony began. When the hour arrived all entered the sanctuary.

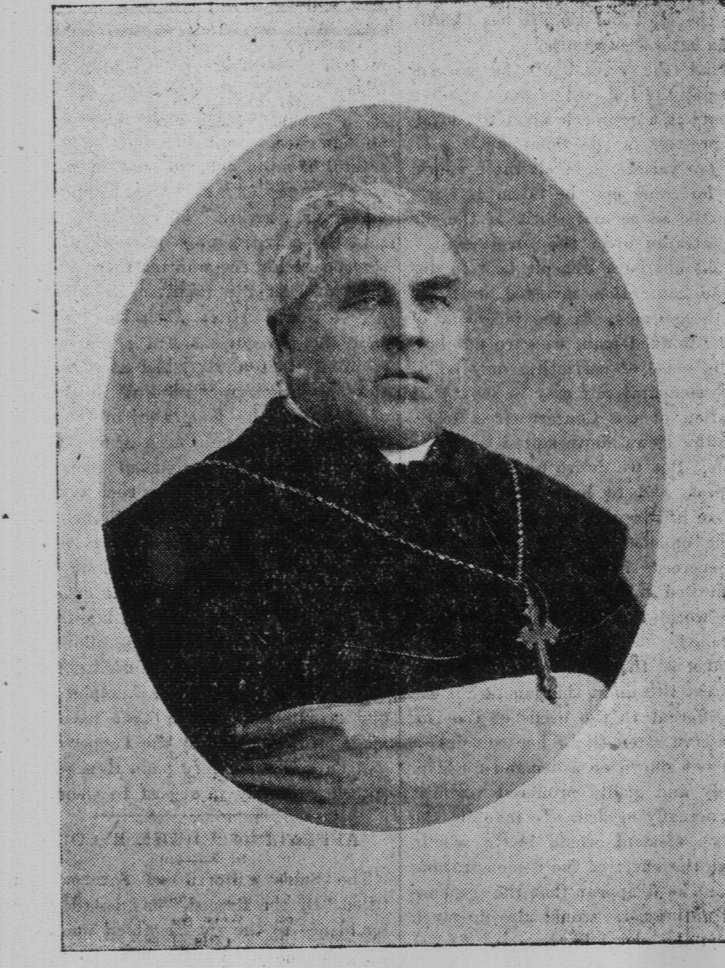
After prayer at the foot of the altar, Archbishop O'Brien, his assistants, Archbishop Begin and Bishop Cameron and Bishop-elect Casey and Barry, completed their vesting. Archbishop O'Brien then took his seat on a faldstool placed before the high altar and, having greeted him, the bishop-elect, accompanied by the assistants to the consecrator, took seats at a little distance from him.

Archbishop Begin, as first assistant, then turning to Archbishop O'Brien, said: "Most reverend father, our holy mother the Catholic church asks that you promote these priests here present to the burden of the episcopate."

Archbishop O'Brien—"Have you the apostolic mandate?" Archbishop Begin—"We have."

Archbishop O'Brien—"Let it be read." Then Rev. Dr. Murray, notary to the consecrator, taking the mandate from Archbishop Begin, read it. There were two papal bulls for each bishop-elect, one of appointment to the episcopate and one to the titular bishopric of Udena or Thugga, as the case was. Bishops Casey and Barry then repeated the following oath: "I elected to the church from this hour hereforward will be obedient to Blessed Peter the apostle, and to the Holy Roman church, and to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII and to his successors canonically elected. I will assist them to retain and to defend the Roman papacy, without detriment to my order. I shall take care to preserve, to defend, increase and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman church, of our Holy Father and of his lawful successors. I shall observe with all my strength and shall

use to be observed by others, the rules of the holy fathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances or dispositions, reservations, provisions and mandates. I shall come when called to a synod, unless prevented by a canonical impediment. I shall make personally the visit ad limina apostolorum every ten years, and I shall render to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII and to his lawful successors an account of my whole pastoral office and of all things pertaining in any manner whatsoever to the state of my church, to the discipline of the clergy and the people and finally to the salvation of the souls which are entrusted to me; and in return I shall receive humbly the apostolic mandates and create them as diligently as possible. But if I shall be detained by legitimate impediment I shall fulfill all the aforesaid things through a designated delegate having a special mandate for this purpose, a priest of my diocese or through some other secular or regular priest of known probity and religion, fully informed concerning the above named things. I shall not see nor give, nor mortgage the possessions belonging to my mensa (real estate or investments set aside for the proper support of a bishop), nor shall I encroach thereon or alienate them in any manner, even with the consent of the chapter of my church, without consulting the Roman pontiff. And if through me



Rt. Rev. Bishop Rogers, Chatham.

any such alienation shall occur I wish, by the very fact, to incur the punishment contained in the constitution published concerning the matter."

The bishop-elect took the oath, kneeling before the consecrator, who held the book of the gospels. Bishops Casey and Barry were then interrogated by Archbishop O'Brien as to matters of faith, particularly those matters which have been particularly attacked, especially the doctrine of the incarnation. The examination over, Archbishop O'Brien said: "May this faith be increased in thee by the Lord, unto true and eternal happiness, dearest brethren in Christ." To which all answered "amen."

The mass was then proceeded with and Archbishop Begin and Bishop Cameron led the bishop-elect to St. Joseph's chapel

and consecration of the bishop-elect, making over them the sign of the cross each time. All prostrated again and the litanies were finished. Standing before Bishops Casey and Barry, who knelt, Archbishop O'Brien, with his assistants, then laid upon the neck and shoulders of each of the elect the open book of the gospels, which were supported and held in place by their chaplains.

The essential part of the ceremony of consecration then came—the imposition of hands with prayer. Archbishop O'Brien and his assistants touched with both hands the heads of Bishops Casey and Barry, saying: "Accipe Spiritum Sanctum," "Receive the Holy Ghost." He then prayed for sacerdotal grace to pour upon the bishop-elect and, with hands extended before his breast, recited a preface. The solemn anointing with holy chrism followed, the hymn "Come Holy Ghost" being sung. At the close of the first verse, and while the others continued the chant, Archbishop O'Brien with his thumb anointed Bishops Casey and Barry with chrism, making the sign of the cross three times. After a prayer by his grace, palm fronds were placed in the hands of each and he was then anointed. After further prayer Archbishop O'Brien, taking the pastoral staff of each, handed one to

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Coadjutor Bishop T. F. Barry.

Bishops Casey and Barry, they kneeling to receive them. Then the archbishop, taking the episcopal ring, the symbol of fidelity, placed one on the ring finger of the right hand of the bishop-elect.

All this time the book of the gospels had remained as placed on the neck and shoulders of the bishop-elect. It was now removed and handed closed to Bishops Casey and Barry, they touching the sacred book while the consecrator said: "Receive the gospel and go prelate to the people committed to thee," etc. Finally Archbishop O'Brien received each of the bishop-elect to the kiss of peace, the assistant archbishops doing likewise.

Bishops Casey and Barry then, between the assistants, returned to St. Joseph's chapel, where their heads and hands were cleansed, while Archbishop O'Brien per-

formed the ablutions at the faldstool at the high altar. After the gospel, Bishop McEvoy ascended to the pulpit and preached an able sermon, in clear tones which filled all parts of the great building. His text was from John II-XVII, XVII: "And I will ask the Father and He shall give you another paraclete, that He may abide with you forever. The Spirit of Truth whom the world cannot receive because it seeth Him not, nor knoweth Him; but you shall know Him; because He shall abide with you, and shall be in you."

Our Divine Lord, said the preacher, on the Thursday before His passion, spoke these words of wisdom and consolation to his apostles. Sorrow had filled their hearts and He wanted to console them. He promised that he would not leave them orphans and reminded them that they were His friends and chosen ones, and in

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on his conscience, if he has a conscience, although the possession of such an article seems to be very inconvenient for a writer who is bound to support the cause of the opposition. He has to shut his eyes to facts that are plain to everyone, to ignore everything that does not coincide with the theory which he is trying to impress upon the readers of his paper. We must say that we regard Mr. Scott's position as one by no means to be envied and he should be a shining example to all young journalists of a good man gone wrong and something whose fate they ought to strive to avoid.

Mr. Scott's first letter to the Sun appeared yesterday and it was quite in line with his previous performance of last year and the previous years in the same direction. Mr. Scott is evidently prepared to clothe himself in sackcloth and ashes for the wickedness of the government. He does not even try to bring them to repentance, his idea is that they are past all good and that it is his duty to sit down and weep over them day by day. Still there are some things in Mr. Scott's letter that are worthy of mention because they do not appear to be in strict line with that veracity which ought to be a characteristic of a newspaper reporter's performance. The other day Sir Charles Tupper wanted to have a highly respectable member of the press, who reports for a Liberal newspaper, turned out of the gallery because, in his opinion, he had misrepresented his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Many good members of the house were unable to see that Sir Charles Tupper had been in any way misreported or misrepresented but the leader of the opposition was quite determined on the subject and it is not by any means unlikely that he will yet try to carry out his threats.

If the same measure had been applied to the editor of the Sun for the past three sessions that individual would have been turned out of the press gallery about once a week. But the Liberal members of parliament are not so extremely sensitive so they suffer Mr. Scott's garbling of their speeches and they look upon it as a sort of harmless eccentricity, which is likely to do more injury to the person who is guilty of it than to the person whom he attacks. Mr. Scott begins his letter by an apology for the collapse of the opposition attack on the government which he does not, of course, credit to the right cause, but to one entirely different. He thinks that the sudden end of the debate was quite unwelcome to the ministers because they were not ready to proceed with the business of the house. This is a mere assumption and is not by any means warranted by the facts of the case. Several governments have been introduced since the house began to sit, one of which will probably be debated at great length by the opposition. We refer to the measure that was passed last year by the house of commons and thrown out by the senate by the correction of the infamous gerrymander which the late government was guilty. He complains that Mr. Fielding has no estimates ready, but we believe that it is not usual for the minister of finance to present his estimates to the house in the first week of the session or even in the first month, so criticism is mere carping at the government without cause, besides Mr. Scott does not know whether the estimates are ready or not. It is probable, however, that the minister of finance before completing his estimates will endeavor to ascertain what is wanted in the way of supplies by the government for every session brings its claims.

It would be tedious and unprofitable to follow Mr. Scott through his lengthy and somewhat proxy letter and comb the various assertions made in it, because every reader of the Sun can see for himself in the legislative reports of that paper sufficient to show him that Mr. Scott is not accurate in his statements. The telegraphic summary of the proceedings of parliament contradicts the belated written reports and shows that the government is proceeding on to business with something more than the usual degree of vigor and that no time is being wasted in waiting for bills. There are plenty of measures now before the house and the opposition should resort to obstructive tactics if they have done in previous sessions; there is no reason why the whole business of parliament should not conclude within a reasonable time.

THE BRITISH ARMY.
The scheme of army increase which was outlined by Mr. Wyndham in the house of commons last evening, is one that will probably not meet with any serious opposition from the Liberals, because it seems to be based on the necessities of the case. For some time past it has been evident that a larger army was needed, not only for home defence, but for those foreign wars in which the country is certain to be involved in consequence of the annexation of new territory, and thus being brought into contact with barbarous tribes. A power that is ever advancing as Great Britain is must count on meeting with resistance, and an efficient army, with ready for service abroad, is a prime necessity. For some years past there has been a gradual increase in the number of the army, although the additions have been slowly and cautiously made. In India there is always a British army numbering some 75,000 men. This number has varied but little in recent years. But the army for home defence and for the protection of the colonies has grown from 150,000 in 1890, to 185,000 for the present year. This increase of 20,000 in the army

in four years has excited but little remark, it has been done so gradually, but it is a very substantial fact nevertheless. It will, however, be completely overshadowed by Mr. Wyndham's scheme which will add at once 30,000 men to the regular army, and 50,000 to the auxiliary forces. Even this will not be the limit for the probable increase for the auxiliary forces are expected to grow considerably beyond the limits which the assistant secretary at war mentioned. There is to be no compulsory service. Britain's sons do not require to be driven into the ranks by the police; we leave such distinctions to the Germans and the French. The new army will be a volunteer army, as was the old one; in fact the new army will be merely an enlargement of the old. There are now 155 battalions of infantry in the British army, and 12 more are to be added, making a total of 167 battalions. There are 95 batteries of field artillery in the British army, but this number is to be increased to 131. There are now 21 batteries of horse artillery in the army; seven more are to be added, making the total 28. The number of regiments of cavalry will be increased from 31 to 38. The additional artillery and cavalry are for the purpose of supplying two more army corps with those arms, so that Great Britain will be able to equip and place in the field some 70,000 more men than at present. This scheme of army increase will be accepted by the world as a proof that Great Britain does not intend to loosen her hold on any of her possessions, but will be prepared to maintain her influence at all hazards.

THE CANADIAN REGIMENT.

It looks as if our first Canadian contingent was about to see real service in the field. A despatch from Belmont states that the Canadians have been brigaded with the second battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 2nd Shropshire and the 1st Gordon Highlanders forming a 9th brigade. These distinguished regiments are not likely to be kept idle. The second battalion of the Cornwallis Light Infantry is the old 48th regiment of the line and is one of the regiments that served at Sebastopol. The 2nd Shropshire Regiment was formerly the 85th Foot and fought through the Peninsula war. It has been in the famous Fuentes d'Onor, Nive and Balaclava. This last mentioned battle was fought near Washington and resulted in the capture of that place by the British forces in 1814. The 1st Gordon Highlanders needs no introduction to newspaper readers for it has been thoroughly tried in the field and not found wanting. No regiment in the British service has done better work or had its name more prominently before the public in recent years. Its services at the frontier of India two years ago in the Tirah field force has made it widely celebrated. It is pleasing to know that the Canadian regiment is thought worthy to stand in the same brigade with three such distinguished battalions and we have no doubt that it will prove that the confidence placed in it has been amply justified.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This week is likely to witness important movements in connection with the war in South Africa. For the moment Lady Smith is no more the centre of interest. Three failures to relieve it have created the belief that the task is impossible with the resources at Buller's command, and although the statement is made that Buller is about to make another attempt by a different route the public will not become excited until they see that this new attack has some prospect of success. As for the reports that General Joubert has 60,000 men south of the Tugela and is trying to outflank the British no one feels greatly alarmed, indeed these reports rather give pleasure, for Joubert could not do anything that would please the British generals better than to come forth from his strongholds and attack them. Any movement the Boers may now make south of the Tugela would be likely to cost them far more than any possible advance they can derive from it and therefore Joubert is likely to make any such advance in that direction in a very cautious fashion.

The presence of General Roberts in command at Molder River is understood to indicate an advance on that line against Cronje, who is encamped with a large force in that vicinity. There seems to be no doubt that Lord Roberts has a sufficiently large force to be able to go forward with confidence, and if so we may look for important news in a few days.

It may be thought that this journal exhibited an unkind satisfaction over Sir Charles Tupper's failure in the house on Monday last; but the personal view was not in our mind. It was his failure in a bad and unworthy cause which we were endeavoring to picture. Sir Charles, as a private gentleman, is entitled to all possible consideration; but every patriotic citizen will rejoice over his collapse in an effort to cast a reproach upon the loyalty of nearly one half of the population of the country.

Speaking of the post of embarkation of the Strathmore Horse the Sun remarks:— It will strike most dispassionate observers that the minister of railways has making every possible effort to trump up excuses why Halifax should be chosen instead of this port.

We think "it will strike most dispassionate observers" that the man who could write such a sentence as the above is never likely to win a medal for telling the truth.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

COMPANY BEING FORMED

To Put On a Small Draft Steamer Which Will Run All Summer-- Big Reception to be Given Bishop Casey--Good Government Meeting.

Fredericton, Feb. 12.—Residents of Southampton, Dumfrries, Prince William, and other upriver parishes propose building a boat that can run between Woodstock and Fredericton all summer. She will have a capacity over 200 passengers and 40 tons of freight. A joint stock company is being formed with capital of \$20,000. The merchants of Fredericton and the company are hoping to realize that it would be greatly to their interests to have continuous river service during the summer.

His Lordship Bishop Casey will receive a royal reception on his return from St. John tomorrow night. He will be met at the station by members of his congregation, headed by the 7th band, will proceed to the bishop's palace. After a brief stay there the party will proceed to St. Dunstan's church, where the reception is to be held. The form of service for the occasion is being printed in English and Latin in booklet form for distribution among the congregation. The students of the University of New Brunswick enjoyed a holiday today on account of it being the 104th anniversary of the date upon which the charter was issued. Yesterday, special and appropriate services were conducted at the cathedral both morning and evening by Rev. Dean Partridge. A splendid collection for the patriotic fund was taken and \$65 realized. The offering for the same fund at St. Ann's amounted to \$25. The late Frank H. Risteen carried \$5,000 life insurance.

SMALLPOX SCARE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Feb. 13.—It was reported yesterday that on Saturday the train bound for Halifax had to drop a car at near Moncton owing to a case of smallpox developing there. The station employes at South Street have received orders to be vaccinated. Some of them had already been vaccinated, as also had a number of people living in the vicinity of the depot. A telegraph message received here this morning from Oakland, Cal., by relatives, announced the death of Mrs. Lucy Gosip, wife of James Gosip, stationer, formerly of this city, now residing at Oakland. The deceased lady was Miss Arts, a member of a well known Halifax family. She was between 60 and 65 years old.

MAXWELL TO LEAVE.

United States Agent W. S. Hasty arrived yesterday from Portland, Me., for Elmer Maxwell, whom he will take to Portland to stand trial on the charge of murdering Capt. George Bailey, of the schooner J. B. Vandusen. Yesterday afternoon U. S. Consul Myers and Agent Hasty called on Sheriff Sturdee and Mr. Hasty was given possession of Maxwell on a warrant of delivery issued by the minister of justice. He will drive with Maxwell to the depot this morning and take the 6:30 train for the United States. He will take the prisoner to Portland where he will hand him over to the authorities. Mr. Hasty is the officer who was here some little time ago in connection with the case.

Maxwell will be taken before a commissioner at Portland and a preliminary hearing. His trial will probably be in April. The next circuit court there will be in that month, but it is possible that a special term will be called, though that is not likely. When the trial comes, on Chief of Police Clark, Coroner D. E. Berryman and some others will have to go to Portland to give evidence. Those of the crew of the Vandusen who were on board at the time of the tragedy are still held as witnesses at Portland.

House Notes.
Owing to Hugh Joann Macdonald's action in dismissing officials in Manitoba, the dominion government is taking a hand in the case. A Canadian Pacific cable and depreciating the hostility of the Eastern Extension Cable Company.

A government caucus has been called for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

A Conscious Contribution.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Gage today directed that there be covered into the treasury to the credit of the conscientious fund \$400. This amount was received in an envelope unaccompanied by letter and was postmarked Toledo, Ohio, January 22. The question has been held at the treasury in several weeks pending the possible arrival of some information concerning it, but as this has not come it is supposed to be a conscientious contribution, and is so treated.

Rotten Ice in Maine.

Gardiner, Me., Feb. 12.—Work along the coast length of the river has been suspended tonight until colder weather arrives. The frost has left the ice entirely, and it is now in a condition that compels the operators to cease. Unless colder weather arrives very soon the entire crop will be ruined. But a small portion of the harvest has been secured. Farmers are very much discouraged at the present situation.

"C" BATTERY TO LEAVE.

Kingston, Feb. 12.—"C" Battery will leave for Halifax Thursday.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A VERY SHORT SESSION.

Statement of the Cost of Doukhobor and Gallician Immigrants --There are No Proposals for a Commercial Treaty With Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—It was private members day and the house therefore had a short sitting. There was very little attendance on the opposition side. Dr. Douglas introduced a bill to regulate the grain trade in Manitoba and the north-west. It affirms the principle of freedom in trade in grain and will make provision that elevators or flat warehouses or grain chutes may be provided where the above for the grain companies fail to do so. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Davin, said: "According to the report of the immigration office at Winnipeg the number of Doukhobors who have settled in the northwest and Manitoba since January 1897 is 7,427 and the number of Gallicians who arrived during the same time, 16,787. These people are located in colonies, some of which are small and some of which are in different parts of Manitoba and the north-west. The cost per head for the Doukhobors was \$7.47, being the bonus and a proportionate amount of the cost of locating and taking care of settlers during the year 1899. The estimated cost to the government for Gallician settlers for bonus and proportion of cost for taking care of and locating was in 1897, \$1,655, 1898, \$4,862 and in 1899, \$4,862, an average of \$4.77 per head. The records of the department show that advances were made to Gallicians to the amount of \$5,854 included in the above for which liens have been taken for security. No direct advances over and above the bonus which was paid at Winnipeg, in connection with the Doukhobor settlement was given where it was felt necessary to do so, a portion of which have been repaid. If there are any balances which the accounts are adjusted it is proposed to make them a lien against the property of those who have received the advances. In reply to Mr. Clarke, (Toronto) Hon. Mr. Tarte said that the cost of the construction of the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson was \$1,637, or \$22.90 per mile. The cost of the line from Tagish to Atlin was \$15,000.

Replying to Mr. Martin, (Prince Edward Island) Premier Laurier said there were no proposals between Canada and the government of Newfoundland for a commercial treaty other than the general agreement between the two colonies which was engaging the attention of the government.

Sir J. P. Lacombe, in answer to Mr. Sifton, said that the government had no information from Imperial authorities as to privileges granted the Eastern Extension Company for promoting its cable facilities.

Mr. Taylor put a question asking Hon. Mr. Tarte if the president of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church had complained of a certain statement made by him (Tarte) concerning the Fox Bay settlers on Anticosti. Hon. Mr. Tarte replied that the statement in question had been made in the house could be explained, yet on being told that the Fox Bay settlers looked upon them as an insult. He had retracted the same. (Cheers.)

Premier Laurier stated to Mr. Davin that the Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of Mounted Police, did volunteer for service in South Africa, but his service in the police force was so necessary that he could not be permitted to do so.

To Mr. Clarke, Hon. Mr. Borden said that Major Rivers told him there was no national Canadian color to be used for the ribbon of the long-service decoration medal, but if one was chosen, such color would be used.

In reply to Mr. Richardson, Hon. Mr. Sifton said that the original land subsidy to the C. P. R. on account of its main line was 25,000,000 acres, but subsequently was reduced to 18,200,000 acres. The land subsidy, on account of branches, was 2,983,080, making a total of 21,183,080 acres of land for all purposes.

Sir Charles Tupper, that no information could be given in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until the American senate had disposed of the question. The house then adjourned.

Defiance and Determination

As he looked over the jurors who had condemned his son. As they filed out he said:— "The verdict neither destroys my faith in my boy nor my belief in his innocence. It is a shock and a surprise, and I cannot understand it." He leaned over to Barlow S. Weeks as though to say something.

This was after Mr. Weeks had asked the recorder the second time to instruct the court to permit the general to confer with his son. When the permission was granted the old soldier showed the tension he was under; he grasped his coat and wanted to hurry at once to the son who had been led from the court room down to the prison pen.

Molineux's mother and his wife, unable to bear the strain of longer waiting for the verdict, had left the court room soon after the jury went out. Mr. Weeks asked, on behalf of General Molineux, that the latter be permitted to visit his son and the recorder made an objection in this case and granted permission.

MOLINEUX FOUND GUILTY.

The End of a Remarkable New York Trial.

JURY WERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR VERDICT.

The Evidence was Entirely Circumstantial and Much Consisted of Hand Writing --The Trial Lasted a Year and Cost the State Two Hundred Thousand Dollars --Prisoner Bore up Well.

New York, Feb. 10.—After deliberating seven and one-half hours, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, by poison, on December 23, 1898.

Barlow S. Weeks, counsel for the defence, made the usual motions and Recorder Goff adjourned court until February 16, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant. From the time the jury went out at 3:15 p. m., the crowd in the court room watched the door through which they had left the court in silent expectancy. It was almost two hours before there was any noise. The solemnity of the occasion had affected court officers and visitors alike.

The jury came in shortly after 9 o'clock to ask for exhibit of handwriting, and again at 10:30 they came in for instructions. Fifteen minutes there was no doubt that the jury had agreed. Court officers of course shouted for silence. Doors were locked and the grey-haired clerk of court took his seat below the recorder's bench.

General Molineux sat straight in his chair, a glassy look in his eyes and his hands folded, trembling a little in spite of himself. Then there was a hush. The jurors walked to their chairs between a double file of court officers. There was no sign of cheer in any of their faces. As soon as they had taken seats a deputy sheriff brought Molineux to the prison. There was no sign of apprehension on the young man's face. His step was light and springy and he smiled as if he had not a care in the world. Then he looked down, looked for a moment straight at the recorder's bench and then whispered to Mr. Weeks, who was showing signs of nervousness. A moment later the recorder entered. The names of the jury were read and the clerk said:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," replied the foreman. "The jurors will please rise. The defendant will rise," said the clerk. General Molineux sat with his hands clasped in front of him on the table. His face never flinched as the clerk asked again: "What is your verdict?" "We find the defendant

Guilty of Murder in the first degree," replied the foreman. As the words were spoken the bell in the fire house near by struck 11 o'clock. It sounded like the tolling of a church bell for the dead. Molineux looked at the foreman and then the recorder asked if the counsel had any request to make. "It will be necessary to make some formal motion," said Mr. Weeks. "The term has already been extended," said the recorder, "and we can extend it further for the purpose. I will hear the motion on Friday. The court is adjourned until February 16. Remove the defendant."

Molineux shook hands with his father and his brother Leslie, and started to follow the sheriff to the prison. As he left his seat General Molineux said to him in a low voice: "Keep up your nerve, and Molineux replied with a smile, "Yes, don't be afraid."

As the convicted man was being led away from the court room, having learned his fate, General Molineux sat with mouth set and teeth clenched. There was no suspicion of moisture in his eyes. There were

to bear the strain of longer waiting for the verdict, had left the court room soon after the jury went out. Mr. Weeks asked, on behalf of General Molineux, that the latter be permitted to visit his son and the recorder made an objection in this case and granted permission.

Foreman Martin stated that the jury had agreed among themselves to absolutely refrain from the discussion of any of the proceedings in the jury room. A tremendous crowd waited in the corridors of the court room and about the building until after the return of the verdict, and when Molineux was brought out by the deputy sheriff, somebody called out "Three cheers for Molineux," and a remarkable demonstration with cheering followed. Many women were in the crowd and took part in the demonstration. It seemed to please Molineux, for he smiled and bowed, and all the way through the crowd that pressed around him he had smiled, for cheers were repeated again and again.

Story of the Crime and Trials.

Roland Burnham Molineux, the second of three sons of Gen. Edward L. Molineux, was arrested on Feb. 24, 1899, at the office of Coroner Hart's request into the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, who, on Dec. 23, 1898, took a dose of supposed bromo-seltzer administered to her by Harry S. Cornish, a boarder in her flat. Cornish, according to his own statement and the statements of other persons present at the time, received the bromo-seltzer bottle in a package through the mails on Dec. 24.

According to the evidence at the trial which came to a close today after having consumed nearly 12 weeks, the package received by Cornish, who was the athletic instructor at the Knickerbocker A. C., consisted of an oblong box marked "Hoffman and Co.," wrapped in manila paper and tied with a string, the contents being a silver article, apparently made for the purpose of holding a bottle, a bottle of what, from the label thereon, appeared to be bromo-seltzer, and a Tiffany envelope such as is used for holding a card. There was, however, no card in the envelope, the envelope having been put there for the evident purpose of having the recipient believe that the sender had forgotten the card in preparing the Christmas package for mailing.

Cornish threw away the wrapper, placed the article on his desk, but sometime later picked up the wrapper and saved the address, which was as follows:— "Mr. Harry Cornish, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York City." On the night of Dec. 27 Cornish took home with him the bottle and holder and gave to Mrs. Florence E. Rodgers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, the bottle holder as she said it matched some silver articles on her toilet table. He put the bottle of supposed bromo-seltzer in his room with the address.

Next morning Mrs. Adams being ill, Cornish mixed a dose, taking some of the contents of the bottle for the purpose and gave to Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Adams drank it, remarking that it tasted bitter. Cornish replied that he thought it was all right and he says that he drank a part of what remained in the glass himself. He then went back to his room and a few minutes later Mr. Rogers summoned him, crying out that her mother had fallen unconscious and appeared to be very sick. She had previously been taken with severe attacks of vomiting. Physicians were called but the woman never regained consciousness and died a few minutes after the first physician arrived. Cornish himself was taken with violent sickness and suffered several days.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was informed of the tragedy at the Adams house and the affair was reported to a coroner as suicide. A few days later the name of Roland B. Molineux was brought into the case and Gen. Molineux, accompanied by his son, went to police headquarters. Gen. Molineux was told that his son was not wanted. After the coroner's inquest and an extensive examination of handwriting, Molineux was arrested. An indictment was found against him and later dismissed. A succeeding grand jury refused to indict and Molineux was discharged only to be re-arrested immediately on the charge of assaulting Cornish. Then three followed another legal battle and Molineux was again discharged and re-arrested.

Between the time of his arrest and the end of his trial nearly a year has elapsed,

FRANK RISTEEN DEAD.

Passed Away at Riverside, California, Friday.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.—A telegram from Riverside, California, today announces the death there this morning of Frank Risteen. About a year ago Mr. Risteen's health began to fail and finally pulmonary trouble developed, his death resulting from consumption. Mr. Risteen left here with his wife November 15, for California, hoping that the change of climate would benefit his health, but he steadily grew worse and died at Riverside, California, on Friday, Feb. 10. He was 33 years of age. He will create no surprise among his friends.

Deceased was born in Fredericton, Aug. 6, 1867, and had thus passed his thirty-eighth birthday. He first entered the service of the Morning Star of this city, and afterwards joined the Daily News of St. John as a reporter. He recently worked on the Telegraph and was appointed Supreme Court stenographer when the system was first adopted in the courts of this province. During the past few years he has been assistant to Mr. McTague, official reporter of the legislature.

Mr. Risteen was a great hunter. He was indeed one of the best game authorities in the province and has written extensively for American newspapers and magazines on hunting and sports generally. He was a capital rifle shot and frequently won prizes at the competitions at Sussex and Ottawa. He was elected an alternate for Wellington ward in 1897, and served for that and the following year. The deceased had a large circle of friends here and all over the province who will hear with sincere regret of his early death. The remains will be brought home for burial, leaving Riverside tomorrow. Mrs. Risteen will accompany them.

LORD SEYMOUR PRAISES THE OFFER.

Halifax, Feb. 9.—When shown a despatch from Ottawa stating that the government had decided to offer to replace the Leimsters with Canadian militia, General Lord William Seymour, commander of the forces here, exhibited considerable interest, but declined to express any opinion as to the probability of the offer being accepted by the Imperial authorities. Whether accepted or not, the action of the government in tendering the services of Canadian militia for garrison duty is most commendable, he said, and would be appreciated at another indication of the unity of the empire and the loyalty of the Queen's subjects in this country. From private sources he had information that the offer of militia for garrison duty was really made by the Canadian government some months ago, though, perhaps, in its early days, it was not even definitely contemplated. In reference to the Leinster regiment he had received orders ten days ago to hold them ready for instant service, and he knew nothing in regard to the plans of the War office as to their successors at this station beyond the current rumor that the "Leimsters" were to be replaced.

The Dominion liner Vancouver reached here at 6 o'clock this evening, from Liverpool, after a quick passage of four days. She landed 21 saloon, 24 second cabin, and 80 steerage passengers here and proceeded to Portland.

An Old St. Stephen Bark Sunk.

London, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro says that the Norwegian bark Renner, Captain Olsen, at that port from Pisco, was sunk on June 28 in collision with the German steamer Stolberg, from Buenos Ayres, the vessel carrying 160 lives were lost. The Stolberg sustained no damage.

The Pacific was formerly the Chalmers, and was built at St. Stephen, N. B., in 1873. She registered 1,181 tons, and hailed from Drammen, Norway.

FREDERICTON WANTS TEN THOUSAND.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.—The Bank of Montreal acknowledges the receipt of \$100 from Mr. Alex. Gibson, et al., as a partial donation to the provincial patriotic fund.

The Royal Arcanum at their meeting last night voted \$25 towards the provincial patriotic fund. A largely attended meeting in the City Hall tonight, possessing an educational resolution of the action taken by Vancouver will join in urging the government to make a further offer of 10,000 mounted Borneo to the Transvaal and copies of the resolution will be sent to Ottawa.

GEN. CLERY INVALIDED.

London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Telegraph announces that Gen. Sir Francis Clery is on the way to England invalided. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pictouville says that Lady Randolph Churchill has visited Chiveley Camp.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

New York, Feb. 9.—The benefit performance given in the Empire Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the English soldiers in South Africa and the widows and children of the American soldiers who fought in the Philippines, netted about \$6,000.

TROUBLE IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

London, Feb. 8.—A special despatch from Cairo says the mutiny of Soudeuse troops at Khartoum has assumed serious proportions and is causing great anxiety.

Jerry's SEEDS
fresh paying crops because they're
grew and always the best. For
sale everywhere. Robust constitution.
Stick to Jerry's Seeds and prosper.
100 Seed Annual from W. H. R. for 1s.
D. M. FLETCHER & CO., WINDSOR, Gt.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these
Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect
remedy for Biliousness, Constipation,
Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue
Falls in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They
Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pills. Small Dose.
Small Price.
Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

HOOD'S
PILLS
House the for pid liver, and cure
biliousness, sick headache, jaundice,
nausea, indigestion, etc. They are in-
valuable to prevent a cold or break up a
fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy
your confidence. Purely vegetable, they
can be taken by children or delicate women.
Price, 5c. at all medicine dealers or by mail
of C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

CANADIANS' FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

How the Toronto Boys and the Australians Captured Sunnyside.

A Quick March, a Quick Fight and the Trick Was Done—Canadians Were the First in the Laager.

(Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.)

Cape Colony, Jan. 6.—[In the Royal Canadian]—Sun... with its tents and wagons... the Toronto Boys and the Australians... Captured Sunnyside.

by a short-cut through a wilder dell... The men were nearly dead beat... Within the Fire Zone.

700 yards to the left front of the artillery position... quartered Captain Barker and Captain Bell.

Within the Fire Zone.

The men were nearly dead beat, but their spirits rose high when Captain Barker... The men were nearly dead beat, but their spirits rose high when Captain Barker...

Canadian Rifle Fire.

It was our men's turn. Twelve minutes... thought not of these things. A man looked at the foot of the low kopje towards the rebel position...

Refreshed by Water.

For a while our attention on the kopje... thought not of these things. A man looked at the foot of the low kopje towards the rebel position...

Another Prisoner Picked Up.

An adventurer relieved the march to the laager... Some shots were fired at the half company...

On to Douglas.

On Tuesday morning we marched about 7 o'clock... On Wednesday, January 2, we left Douglas...

Rebels' Arms Destroyed.

First we destroyed the captured arms, for we had no idea of carrying them over the rugged slopes... First we destroyed the captured arms, for we had no idea of carrying them over the rugged slopes...

Wilkie, and that officer, with No. 3 Section... (composed by five large lads of the rifle corps men) set out upon his mission.

Lieut. Wilkie's Dash.

I have said that the main face of the big kopje and the rim of our little kopje were parallel... I have said that the main face of the big kopje and the rim of our little kopje were parallel...

Refreshed by Water.

For a while our attention on the kopje... thought not of these things. A man looked at the foot of the low kopje towards the rebel position...

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models of strength and vitality. Write for particulars. Address: DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P. O. BOX 12341, MONTREAL.

FREE HELP FOR MEN

The only remedy known to medicine which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTOR-ONE" the marvelous German remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr... The only remedy known to medicine which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTOR-ONE" the marvelous German remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr...

DEATHS AND BURIALS.

The remains of the late Mrs. Agnes C. Anderson were laid to rest in Fernhill on Saturday... The remains of the late Mrs. Agnes C. Anderson were laid to rest in Fernhill on Saturday...

Ashore on One of the Bahamas.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Frammes, which arrived yesterday from Santiago, reports having passed on Feb. 4, at 6 p. m., a steamer anchored on the west side of the island... Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Frammes, which arrived yesterday from Santiago, reports having passed on Feb. 4, at 6 p. m., a steamer anchored on the west side of the island...

"THE BETTER PART"

Of valor is discretion, and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention... Of valor is discretion, and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention...

IN STOCK.

70 Pails and Tubs Pure Lard; Choice Hams and Bacon; 20 Bbls. Silver Skin Onions; 20 Bbls. choice Apples.

PRICES LOW.

JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

On this and all other... On this and all other... On this and all other...

FAMILY KNITER.

Employed, Cheapest Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. Dunlop's Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.

Full course opens Wednesday, Oct. 4. For circulars address: SAMUEL C. BERNETT, Dean.

CASH

Paid for consignments of Oats and Potatoes.

N. S. SPINNER - St. John, N. B.

FREE! The beautiful... FREE! The beautiful... FREE! The beautiful...

The mail is close at hand, and I have just arrived in the morning... The mail is close at hand, and I have just arrived in the morning...

Leaving Camp, Dec. 31.

To begin, we left camp at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon... To begin, we left camp at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon...

The Rebel Stronghold.

Sunnyside kopje was the rebel stronghold, and Hadeshorst Laager they called their camp as its northern end... Sunnyside kopje was the rebel stronghold, and Hadeshorst Laager they called their camp as its northern end...

At Cool's Farm.

Cool's farm is a set of buildings of the usual type, needed at the foot of a range of high, steep kopjes which intrude between it and the plains across which lay the rebel forces... Cool's farm is a set of buildings of the usual type, needed at the foot of a range of high, steep kopjes which intrude between it and the plains across which lay the rebel forces...

Off to Sunnyside.

From Thornhill we set out at 6 o'clock, and swerved to the right... From Thornhill we set out at 6 o'clock, and swerved to the right...

Col. Pilcher's Force.

There may be set down the details of the fine little force of all arms which Col. Pilcher was fortunate enough to have in his hands... There may be set down the details of the fine little force of all arms which Col. Pilcher was fortunate enough to have in his hands...

Getting Ready to Strike.

Our guides, loyal and courageous servants of the queen, who live in these parts, had before this placed the enemy, concerning whose exact position uncertainty still existed, as the district has been dangerous for her majesty's loyal subjects... Our guides, loyal and courageous servants of the queen, who live in these parts, had before this placed the enemy, concerning whose exact position uncertainty still existed, as the district has been dangerous for her majesty's loyal subjects...

Company in Battle Array.

We began by a march in battle array of our own quarters, from 945 to 11 o'clock... We began by a march in battle array of our own quarters, from 945 to 11 o'clock...

The Enemy Sighted.

At last! A frowning kopje, with flat, jagged crest line, and white tents crested the ridge... At last! A frowning kopje, with flat, jagged crest line, and white tents crested the ridge...

Change Direction Half Left.

Change direction half left, and our two hundred odd men faced the silent kopje... Change direction half left, and our two hundred odd men faced the silent kopje...

5 CARDS FREE... 5 CARDS FREE... 5 CARDS FREE...

