

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

NO. 20.

COMPLETELY ROUTED.

The Boer Army Retreating Before Lord Roberts, Estimated at 14,000 Men.

The Enemy Have Almost Completely Evacuated the Northern Districts of Cape Colony.

General White to go to Stormberg to Take Command of General Gatacre's Division—Captain Carpenter to go to South Africa.

CANADIANS WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, March 6.—A despatch received at the militia department today divides the wounded as follows: Dangerous wounded—Private O. Matheson, Private M. Quinn, Private W. Donohue. Severely wounded—Sgt. W. Peppercorn, Pte. H. Proulx, Pte. J. Vickers, Corp. F. W. Coombs, Pte. H. Leavitt, Pte. A. Bagot.

Slightly wounded—Major Pelletier, Lt. C. Armstrong, Corp. R. McDonald, Pte. C. Holland, Pta. A. Sutherland, Pte. F. W. Sprague, Pte. H. Durant, Pte. A. Simpson, Corp. T. Baugh, Pte. C. Harrison, Pte. J. Harris, Pte. A. Pelkey, Pte. J. McConnell, Pte. H. Forham, Bugler Holland, Pte. R. Kidner and Pte. A. Parker.

Private J. McDermott is reported missing from Feb. 18th, and Pte. A. Theriault, 5th Quebec, F Co., slightly wounded Feb. 27.

(Of the dangerously wounded, Donohue belongs to St. John, Matheson to Newcastle, Miramichi, and Quinn to Halifax, though he joined from the Fredericton Infantry school. Of the severely wounded, Coombs, Sprague, Simpson and Pelkey belong to St. John. The man, J. McDermott, was a St. John man, too, having been a member of the 2nd Fusiliers.)

McDermott is said to have lived on Broad street.

MONTREAL, March 6.—The Star has received the following despatch from Ottawa, March 5:

Private J. Sivertson, of the 33rd Cumberland Battalion, who joined H company at Halifax and was afterwards transferred to F company at Quebec, has died from the wounds he received in the engagement at Paardeberg.

The Royal Canadians are now resting after the hard work of the recent fighting. Congratulatory references to the Canadians are contained in the orders of the commanding officer. The health of the boys is good.

W. RICHMOND SMITH.

HALIFAX, March 6.—Private J. Sivertson of H company, who died from wounds received at Paardeberg, was a son of Julius Sivertson, merchant, of this city.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 7.—The only important news from South Africa concerns the situation in Southern Africa and the Boer army's complete withdrawal of the enemy from Natal, but the continued concentration of Free State burghers to oppose Gen. Roberts' advance caused the expectation that a general action is immediately impending.

The correspondents say that the Boer position is weak, being liable to be turned on either flank. It is reported that Commandant General Joubert is in supreme command and it is assumed that the bulk of the Boers who were recently investing Ladysmith are now in front of Gen. Roberts and that the rear guard which opposed Gen. Buller's final advance is hastening to join Gen. Joubert, though they can hardly yet have reached him.

Nothing can be learned regarding the future disposition of Gen. Buller's army. The intention to have it encamp temporarily to the north of Ladysmith seems to point to an eventual forward movement thence. Mean-

while Gen. White is transporting his force to Moat River, where they will remain for a time to recruit from the effects of their long sieges.

Gen. Brabant's success, which apparently caused the evacuation of Stormberg, was neatly managed. His force consisted of about 1,800 men, mainly Brabant's Horse and Cape mounted rifles. They left Dordrecht at midnights Saturday for Labuschagne Nek, where shortly before daybreak they came upon a Boer force on a high ridge. They were greatly astonished to find it unoccupied, the Boers having retired to their laager below to sleep. The British accordingly took positions and awaited developments. The Boers began to return to the fort at sunrise, but they met with a severe fire, which killed them, and they retired. A smart action followed, the Boers determinedly holding their position below the British, from which they courageously endeavored to recover the fort in face of a shell fire from six guns. They eventually retired, leaving a rear guard, which gradually withdrew fighting. The Boers removed their two guns and all their wagons, though there was a number of dead. It was believed that on Monday they were trekking towards Altwal North with the intention of crossing the Orange river, but the accounts of their movements conflict, one report stating that the British failed to force the passage of Labuschagne Nek, and that the Boers had occupied a position of strength on a hill opposite.

Gen. Gatacre's occupation of Stormberg was a windfall. Scouts who had been reconnoitering reported that the Boers had everywhere withdrawn.

Gen. Gatacre ordered an advance, and entered the town at midday Monday.

The Boer abandonment had apparently been leisurely. They seem to have received their guns and stores.

The Times correspondent at Dordrecht, in a despatch dated Tuesday, reports the report that the Boers retreated in the direction of Altwal North. The British followed them for ten miles and captured four prisoners in addition to a number of wagons. One of the prisoners says that the Boers lost heavily during the retreat.

PTE. ALLAN WOUNDED.

From despatches just received, it is learned, says the Gleaner, that Private Carleton W. Allen, of the Toronto company now serving in South Africa, is among those serving in the army under Gen. Cronje's army. Pte. Allen is a nephew of T. Carleton Allen, Geo. H. Allen, W. K. Allen and E. H. Allen of Fredericton.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

MONTREAL, March 6.—The Star's London correspondent cable of March 6th says: Official Gazette, tonight, publishes the list of officers of Lord Strathcona and the apparent complete withdrawal of the enemy from Natal, but the continued concentration of Free State burghers to oppose Gen. Roberts' advance caused the expectation that a general action is immediately impending.

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LT. MCLEAN'S PROMOTION—HE WAS NOT WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, March 7.—A cable was received this morning from Colonel Otter by the militia department. It was assumed from the contents of the telegram that Lieut. Weidon McLean, son of Lieut. Colonel McLean of St. John, N. B., who has got a commission in the British army, has been slightly wounded. This is probably a wrong assumption. There is no mention how the casualty occurred or when. Dr. Ryerson of the Red Cross Society reported that the wounded men are improving.

A cable from Lord Strathcona, dated March 6, announces that Lieut. McLean had on that day been gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery.

It further announced that Lieut. McLean had been appointed an aide-de-camp to Major General Sir Henry Colville, K. C. M. G., C. B., who commands the second brigade (mounted infantry).

(Lieut. Col. McLean received the following despatch:

OTTAWA, March 7.—Colonel Otter cables, dated 6th, as follows: "McLean, aide to General Colville; Ryerson reports wounded improving." Presumably this is your son.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 9.—The significance of Gen. Roberts' flanking movement is not yet evident, and it is not known whether or where the Boers re-concentrated.

The situation at Mafeking is causing extreme anxiety here. There is no detailed news from the garrison later than Feb. 19, and that is of the most depressing character, while despatches from Pretoria, though brief, are written in language indicating that the Boers have strong hopes of capturing the town. One of these, dated March 7, states that the burghers have captured all the outside forts except one. There is little news from Bloemfontein, but the hope that the garrison will be speedily relieved.

Big events are said to be impending in the Prince Albert district, where the farmers have joined the federal commandos.

A despatch from the Boer laager at Doordrecht, dated March 5, says: "There was a sharp fight today, in which the attacking forces were repulsed. Two cannons and one Maxim were captured."

Delayed accounts of Gen. Cronje's last stand have reached here and have caused immense enthusiasm.

WOMEN OFFER TO FORM A HOME GUARD.

PRETORIA, S. A. R., March 6, noon, via Lorenzo Marquez.—A very hopeful view of the situation is entertained here. Notwithstanding the reports of Boer reverses, the patriotic spirit of the people shows no diminution, and every one is willing to give his services to aid the government. A number of Boer women have offered to form a home guard in order to enable the Burghers who are now performing that duty to proceed to the front.

KRUGER WILL VISIT THE FRONT.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5, 1 p. m., via Lorenzo Marquez.—Both President Kruger and President Steyn will visit the fighting federal forces at Biggarsburg. The defence line there is, reportedly entrenched. A thousand

Burghers have volunteered for active service in defence of both republics. Intense enthusiasm prevails.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Natal, March 6, 1 p. m., via Lorenzo Marquez.—Among the Boer army officers who were killed while fighting under Gen. Cronje was Lieut. Von Deartz Asgerman, who was extremely popular.

KRUGER ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 6, a special despatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly over. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity, God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God, He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike.

The Free State Volklied (national anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the despondents.

President Kruger, more recently, has visited the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking.

All the outside forts except one have been taken by the Boers.

Much satisfaction is expressed in all circles at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

APPOINTMENT OF BOER GEN. ERNST.

BOER CAMP, Biggarsburg, Monday, March 5.—At a general council of war held today Louis Botha was appointed Commandant general for Natal, and Lukas Meyer, Schalksburg, David Joubert, Dele Erasmus and J. Fourie were appointed major generals.

The selections have given lively satisfaction to the Burghers.

WHAT THE PRETORIA PAPERS SAY.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 5.—The Pretoria newspapers state that Commandant De Wet's report announcing the surrender of Gen. Cronje recommended the burghers not to upbraid him, but to remain silent before the Lord in this, the hour of their trial.

He added, "Let us trust that God will strengthen our officers and burghers and give them a better conception of their duty to him and the government."

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings.

The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell seems to be in grave need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

A readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. Gen. White is to go to Stormberg to take supreme command of Gen. Gatacre's division and the Tenth division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Sir George White's chief of staff.

The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement:

"It was rumored in London yester-

day—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two Republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day.

"Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

CAVALRY MOVED TOO FAST.

LONDON, March 9.—The Standard publishes the following despatch from Poplar Grove, dated March 8:

"The movements of the mounted men were somewhat too rapid for the supporting infantry, and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively."

"The Boers fell back precipitately, and, extending to the southeast, they checked the advance of the British cavalry with a heavy rifle fire at 300 yards."

"Accordingly, Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

KRUGER TRIED TO STOP THE RETREAT.

LONDON, March 9.—Spenser Wilkinson, commenting in the Morning Post today upon the difficulty in quite understanding Lord Roberts' operations in detail, says:

"Probably Lord Roberts intends to strike the railway some distance north of Bloemfontein, compelling the retreating Boers to make their way north by a circuitous route; and they may, after all, be intercepted."

"The government should be warned by his despatches of the urgency of sending reinforcements."

"The news from Mafeking makes one wonder as to its chances of relief, for even with a mounted force, Mafeking is three weeks' march from Kimberley."

FROM THE BOER CAPITAL.

PRETORIA, March 7, 10 p. m., via Lorenzo Marquez.—On March 5 the British artillery heavily bombarded the bridge across the Orange river ten miles from Norval's Pont. The infantry was repulsed from the river.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, adds: "A fresh attack from Kimberley, a large force, has been heard in the direction of Kimberley. A telegraph from Molopo, dated March 6, says: "The siege of Mafeking is being prosecuted with the greatest energy. Another fort close to the town has been taken."

"Big events are said to be impending in the Prince Albert district, where the farmers have joined the federal commandos."

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MAIDEN SPEECH

Of Mr. Flemming, M. P. P., for Carleton County.

A Business-like Criticism of the Government's Course in Many Matters.

The Financial Situation—Keeping Back Information from the People—The Verdict of the Garden of New Brunswick at the Last By-election.

Mr. Flemming said it was with a degree of hesitation and embarrassment that he rose to address the house for the first time an embarrassment which arose from the fact that he was not quite satisfied with the truth that he was entirely without parliamentary experience, as also from the fact that he was in years the junior member of the legislature. And being that, being what might be termed the baby of the house, he hoped he would receive from all the members as a family the tender solicitude always bestowed upon the baby of the house.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—And be spanked when occasion requires. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flemming said he wished in the first place to refer briefly to the recent by-election in Carleton Co. in the month of January. When this legislature met it contained as one of the representatives the present postmaster of Woodstock. While that hon. gentleman has not been gathered to his fathers, he has gone to his reward. (Hear, hear.) When the writ for the election to fill the vacancy in Carleton Co. was issued, we had hoped that we would have an election which might be termed local, in the most local sense of the term—that the electors of the county of Carleton, without any outside influence being brought to bear upon them, might make their choice of a man whom they wished to represent them in the legislature. But we found the very opposite. We found that the government did not consider it was a good thing to have a strong opposition in the legislature, and, after much thought, four of the five members in this house who came here specially delegated to watch the administration of affairs and bring a healthy criticism to bear upon the government of this province, the government failed to show the slightest generosity, and came into the county of Carleton, horse, foot and artillery—the hon. premier, the hon. provincial secretary, the hon. commissioner for agriculture, as well as the member of the government from the county of Queens, and, in addition to that, it seemed to be necessary that no less a person than Mr. Milligan, the liberal organizer of the province, should be summoned, that he might crack the party whip.

Mr. Carvell—And you brought Mr. Hetherington to crack your party whip.

Mr. Flemming said he held in his hand the report of a meeting held in Woodstock on the eve of the election, as published in the Telegraph, and he would like to read the prophecy which the hon. commissioner for agriculture had made on that occasion. The report is headed: "Woodstock Meeting—A Big Gathering of Carleton County Electors Last Night—Mr. Shaw's Candidacy Championed by Premier Emmerson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie and Hon. Mr. Laliberte." Carleton County appealed to on an *American Platform*. Here is what the commissioners for agriculture said at that meeting:

"BELIEVED THAT MR. BRITAIN WOULD HAVE RECEIVED MORE ENCOURAGEMENT TO BUILD THIS NEW ROLLER MILL IF HE HAD BEEN AN ARDENT SUPPORTER OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND HE (FLEMMING) HAD PRETTY GOOD EVIDENCE TO WARRANT HIM IN MAKING THAT STATEMENT. HE (FLEMMING) HAD UNDERSTOOD THE COMMISSIONER FOR AGRICULTURE TO SAY THAT THEY HAD TOLD MR. BRITAIN TO GO AHEAD AND

REPRESENTED AGAINST THAT HON. MEMBER BEING TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT. THERE WERE THIRTEEN MEMBERS ON THE FLOOR OF THIS HOUSE FROM THE COUNTIES OF SUNBURY, YKEL, CARLETON, VICTORIA AND MADAWASKA, OF WHOM TEN WERE SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, YET HE HAD NOT HEARD ONE OF THOSE TEN MEN SAY THAT THEIR SECTION, REPRESENTING NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE ENTIRE PROVINCE, SHOULD HAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND THAT WHEN A NEW MEMBER WAS TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT ONE OF THOSE TEN MEN SHOULD HAVE BEEN SELECTED."

Mr. Carvell—We are not finding any fault.

Mr. Flemming—That is what I say. You are not serving your constituents faithfully when you do not insist that your county should be represented in the government. We have as a representative from the county of Carleton a gentleman eminently fitted to take a place in the government, and from what he (Flemming) had heard he thought he would not be altogether averse to being taken into the administration.

Referring to the agricultural policy of the government, Mr. Flemming said that during the last election he had taken occasion on the hustings in the town of Woodstock to say that he felt he could approve of many of the things which had been done by this government through the agricultural department, and he had now much pleasure in stating that he did most heartily endorse very much of what had been done by the department of agriculture during the past few years, and in many future efforts which the government made for the improvement and advancement and well being of the agricultural and dairying interests of the province they would have his hearty support and assistance. (Applause.) While saying this however, he wished to add that he did not think the hon. commissioner for agriculture had been entirely above reproach, and that possibly the excellent record which he had made could be improved.

Referring to Mr. Brittain and his mill, he wished to add that he knew Mr. Brittain, and knew him as one of the solid men of the county of Carleton—as a man of good business ability—and any man who knew Mr. Brittain knows that he would not pay \$80 with the government's \$20 unless the \$100 was likely to bring him in a fair return, and when he was willing to put in an improved roller mill the bonus of the government would not be any inducement to him to put in that improved plant unless his power was such that he could make money out of it. (Flemming)

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PUT IN HIS ROLLER PROCESS, AND HE WOULD GET THE BONUS. HE WOULD LIKE TO ASK IF THAT WAS THE METHOD ADVISED TO HIM BY THE OTHER BREWERS OF THE PROVINCE. IF NOT, HE WOULD LIKE TO ASK WHY MR. BRITAIN SHOULD BE ASKED TO COMPLETE HIS MILL AND PUT IT IN RUNNING ORDER, AND PERHAPS BE KEPT ON TENTER HOOKS FOR YEARS WAITING FOR HIS BONUS. HE CLAIMED THAT MR. BRITAIN, AS A GOOD CITIZEN AND A MAN ABLE AND WILLING TO CARRY OUT ANYTHING THAT HE MIGHT UNDERTAKE, SHOULD RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT AS OTHER MEN RECEIVED. IF HE HAD RECEIVED THAT TREATMENT, HE (FLEMMING) HAD NOT A WORD TO PUSHER THE MATTER FORWARD.

He noticed that the speakers supporting the government were devoting a good deal of attention to the importation of pure bred stock into this province. Mr. Flemming said he wanted to utter a word on behalf of the men in our province who have had the enterprise and push to bring pure bred stock. He believed every encouragement ought to be given to these men to import more fresh blood into their herds, and one of the best ways of doing it was to purchase from them, as far as possible, such pure bred stock as might be needed in other portions of the province. He thought it was the duty of the department of agriculture to bring before the agricultural societies and any persons who might wish to purchase as full and complete information as possible of the breeders of pure bred stock in this province and what they had to sell. He believed the department of agriculture wished to be progressive, and it seemed to him that if this course were adopted it would in a large measure obviate the necessity of going outside the province for pure bred stock.

Coming to the matter of public printing, upon which nearly every opposition speaker had something to say, it seemed to him that if the government wished to do the best thing possible in regard to this matter, they would apply to it the same business principles as they would apply if dealing with their individual interests; and if after doing this they came to the house the succeeding year with the statement that they had done their best to effect a saving but had failed, then the criticisms of the opposition would go for nothing. But they did not do that. They cling to that old schedule, which seems to them to be as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. A few years ago a leading member of the opposition, Mr. Sumner, went before the public accounts committee and stated that he would undertake to have the public reports printed for a little more than half what it was costing, but thought he was a reputable citizen and was prepared to give a guarantee that he would have the work performed. To the pride named, the government made no reasonable effort to bring about a change in this direction.

The hon. member for Kings (Pugsley) has referred to the grave charges made by the opposition against this government in 1892, and he spoke of

the leader of the opposition of that day being humiliated before the house and country by reason of his having to back down and by reason of his being unwilling to take a committee and go on with the investigation. It had occurred to him (Flemming) that every word which the hon. member for Kings uttered applied with equal, if not greater force, to the hon. member for the city of St. John, now in the government (McKeown), for he was one of the men who signed the memorial and took a prominent part in pushing the matter forward.

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SURPRISE SOAP

While the best for all general uses. Has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

Low cost. Highest quality.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

ALMOST BACK TO WATERLOO.

A young soldier with General Kelly's force in South Africa can count a long line of noble ancestors. He himself has just been decorated for saving life. Color Sergeant Brennan, his father, died at Tottenham, England, last month, after 35 years' service. His son fought at the Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. The elder Brennan's regiment, the Duke of Wellington's, bore on its rolls the names of his father and grandfather; both served twenty-one years.

Another son of the late color-surgeon is a staff-sergeant in the 2nd Battalion, now in India.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The signature of *Char. H. Fletcher* is on every box.

THE INEVITABLE END.

Several years of reverses will be necessary to convince the British that they are beaten. Great Britain must grunt a little when it is hit, but she still sticks to her guns. She won't let in the habit of throwing up the sponge after the first few rounds, no matter how fast the fighting may be. The war will continue until the two sides are defeated, and until they realize that they are defeated. It may end in 1900, in 1901, or in 1902, but it will end in a British victory. Until that arrives, under attack comes from another quarter, the bulldog will not let go.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THIRTY PEERS AT THE WAR.

(London Mail.)

The lord mayor, at the banquet of the chamber of shipping, expressed his gratitude to the shipowners of the country for their services in the war, and in the transports of the C. V. to the Cape.

The Duke of Abercorn said the house of lords was able to represent at the front by Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, and by about twenty-eight volunteers.

Sir Donald Currie, M. P., said the country might well be proud that one and a half million men had carried to the seat of war nearly 200,000 men without the loss of a single life.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

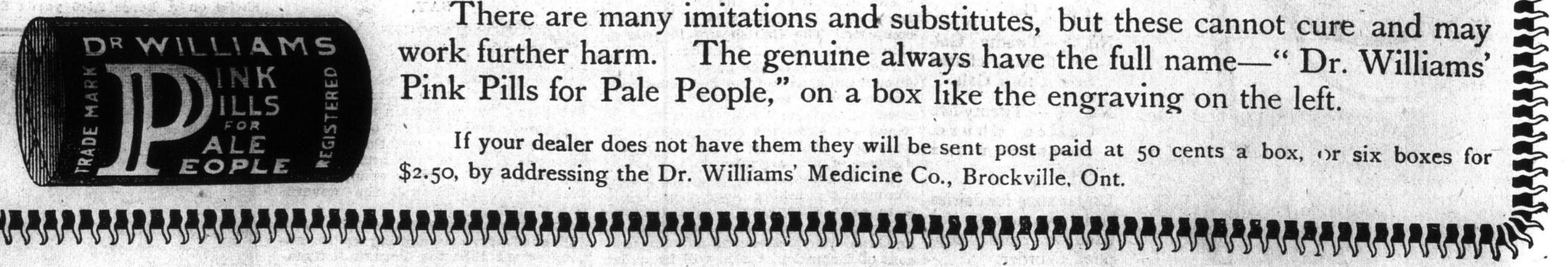
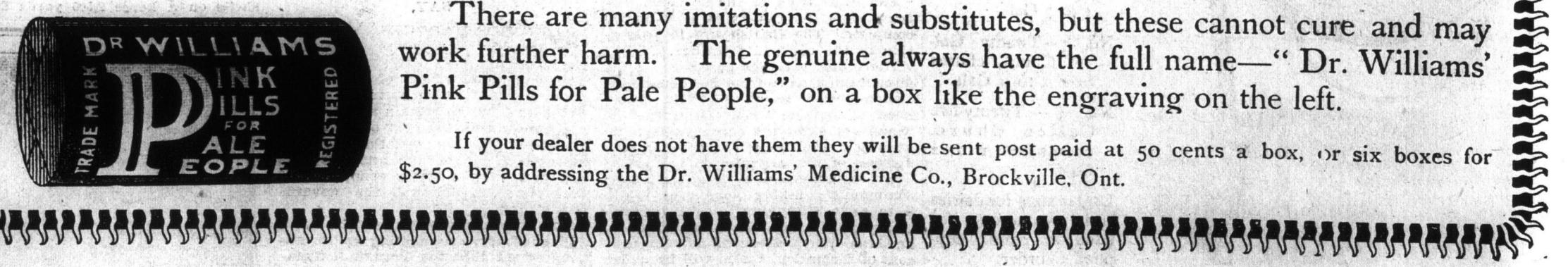
are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."

There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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OTTAWA LETTERS.

A Scene the Whole Country Should Have Witnessed.

It Was When the Government Admitted It Had Only Paid the South Africa Volunteers Forty Instead of Fifty Cents a Day.

Of Course the Ministry Had to Do the Honest Thing As Soon as Their Meanness was Exposed—No Government Insurance for the Troops—that Sir Charles Tupper's Unnamed Donor the Only Comprehensive and Practical One.

OTTAWA, March 2.—It would have been worth a few thousand votes to the liberal conservative party if the whole country could have witnessed the scene that occurred in the house of commons last night. We have had at various times somewhat abrupt changes of ministerial policy, but probably the sharpest turn in the record of the administration was taken yesterday under the direction of Mr. Fielding. It occurred late in the evening after a week's deadlocked discussion. The house was in committee on the resolution to provide for the Transvaal appropriation. Among the purposes for which the two million dollars is required is that of providing for the difference between the rates of pay for the force in Africa provided by the imperial regulations and the rates authorized by the department of militia of Canada. The explanation was that the imperial government gave the men imperial pay, and it was intended to advance enough to give the men Canadian pay.

At the beginning of the debate in committee it was proposed that Canada should pay her men in Africa 50 cents per day, being the regular allowance for Canadian volunteers on duty, and that if they received imperial pay it should be paid. This was pressed by Mr. McNeill and others. Sir Louis Davies made the first break. He astonished the house by contemptuously informing Mr. McNeill that the government intended to pay the men the full rate out of its own exchequer. On Mr. McNeill's appeal, the minister of militia stated that the soldiers would only receive the Canadian rate, and that it would include the British pay, Canada paying only the difference. There was a good deal of amusement, but Sir Louis made the best of the situation, as far as his usual confidence that this is what he meant all the time. Inaccuracy is one of the characteristics of the minister of militia, and nobody minds it, especially when he does not know and flatly contradicts what he himself has said a few minutes before. It is a way he has, and there is a common belief that he finds forgiveness for this class of offence.

But the astonishing exhibition that occurred later easily effaced Sir Louis and his large want of knowledge. The members had for some two hours been discussing the question of the soldier's pay, whether 50 cents was too much or too little. Some were willing to stand by the regulation providing, as they thought, for a 50 cent rate; Mr. Bourassa had moved an amendment to strike out the Canadian contribution altogether. The ministers had defended their proposition. Then Clarke Wallace began to overhaul the resolution. He pointed out that, according to its terms, it was not the volunteer rate which was to be paid but the rate for the permanent corps, which was only 40 cents. Out of this sum the imperial government was paying 24 cents and a fraction, so that Canada was only contributing 16 cents and a fraction. That he said, that for the men in the permanent corps, to whom Canada would have paid 40 cents if they stayed at home, the country was now paying a little over one-third that sum and was thus escaping so much of the ordinary military bill.

The house began to be surprised, and member after member rose in astonishment to ask whether it was true that the men in Africa were only getting 40 cents instead of 50. Col. Tisdale, ex-minister of militia, who had agreed to the resolution, rose to take it back, stating that it was now a different matter altogether.

In the intervals Clarke Wallace further interrogated the minister of militia. Were the men getting 50 cents or 40? They were getting the pay of the permanent force, said Dr. Borden. Well, what was the pay of the permanent force? Dr. Borden believed—he seemed to have fallen into a condition of uncertainty—that it was 40 cents. Mr. Guillet produced a copy of the regulations and showed that it was even so. The protest went on till Mr. Fielding, the premier and another minister or two had their heads together. Dr. Borden still sitting silent, Mr. Fielding stated that if the regulation provided for 40 cents a day, they did not express the intentions of the government. The ministers had gone over the question in council and supposed that they were giving the men 50 cents. That was the sum accepted by the council and that was the amount that would be paid. If the resolutions did not mean that, they would be made to mean it.

Horace describes a character in mythology as "splendide menda," meaning that the deed she practised was creditable to herself. Perhaps this term may be applied to Mr. Fielding, who, after five minutes' consultation, less changed the policy of the government, reversed the action of the militia department without even consulting the minister of militia. We may believe if we like that the government some months ago decided to pay the men 50 cents a day and then passed an order in council to pay them 40 cents, and that Dr. Borden, who must have been the most prominent member of the council in making the arrangement, should have

placed the pay on the basis of 40 cents and so continued it until now. But if we accept Mr. Fielding's version of the case, we have Dr. Borden flying in the face of the council and docking the men 10 cents a day of the pay that he and his colleagues had distinctly agreed to give them. It came out on further enquiry by Mr. Wallace that the government has paid the Canadians during the time they were concentrating in Canada and while they were at sea only 40 cents a day. This transaction was long ago concluded and audited, so that if Mr. Fielding is right he and the department of militia have been working at cross purposes. It would indeed be an astonishing thing if this misunderstanding should have gone on for four months and neither the militia department on one side or the finance department on the other should have found it out.

The facts seem to be these. It was the original intention of the government to pay the men nothing in Africa. The reason is not clear, though it is given as the evidence of the minister's nominees, and notably by that of Mr. Tarte. Afterward it was found that if the government paid nothing, their own permanent men and mounted police, who received 40 cents a day at home, would be cut down to 24 cents in Africa. That is, they would be punished to that extent for volunteering. This of course might suit Mr. Tarte and the premier, but it would be a scandal elsewhere, and so it was found that the regulars must have their pay continued at the old rate. The next stage was that the other Canadians fighting beside the regulars could not possibly be kept down to 24 cents while their comrades had 40. Thus the rate of 40 cents was established. Somehow the government press assumed and stated in all parts of the country that the volunteer rate of 50 cents would be allowed. The men of the second contingent went away with that understanding, and when the matter was presented in the house, the ministers, in their heads together, concluded that the best thing to do was to back down on the spot, and then antedate the change and make it appear that it was their original intention. Poor Dr. Borden is thus thrown into the gap, and it made to appear as an inordinate minister, refusing to carry out the decision of the cabinet. He was not in the best humor at midnight last night, and almost refused to answer any further questions, lest his foot should go farther into it.

Now we return to the beginning. It was remarked in yesterday's letter that the government side had done most of the talking on this contingent question. The statistics then were 189 columns of government talk and 147 of opposition. The speakers yesterday on the main motion were Dr. Russell and Mr. Bennett. Dr. Russell speaking twice as long as Mr. Bennett, and leaving the record, as near as may be, 205 columns government and 155 opposition.

At this stage it may be mentioned that the government side has made eight of the eleven speeches exceeding one hour in length, that it furnished practically all the opposition to the measure that was offered, that it supplied every one of the pro-Boer speeches on the Transvaal question, that the amendment striking out the payment for soldiers in the Transvaal was moved and seconded on the government side and obtained its three votes from behind the ministers, the leading part being taken by the gentleman whose election on that issue was halfed as a triumph for the government and who was himself introduced into the house by the master of ceremonies.

Dr. Russell's speech was perhaps the cleverest criticism of the opposition that was made on his side of the house. It was also perhaps the most adroit defense of the government. And at the close it was patriotic in tone and characterized by remarkable felicity in expression. The references to Sir Charles Tupper and his supposed attitude of old-time opposition to Canadian contributions to Imperial purposes were not as ingenious as they were ingenuous. What Sir Charles may have said before confederation, when there was no Dominion of Canada, is hardly to the purpose now. His arguments in the Imperial Federation debates as to whether Canada should make a regular fixed annual contribution in times of peace for Imperial defence, is one thing, and the question whether Canada should voluntarily in time of war offer help to the Empire is another story. But Dr. Russell makes them all the same as a matter of fact so long ago as 1896 the house of commons unanimously adopted a resolution announcing the purpose of coming to the defence of the Empire in any emergency. Therefore the situation last autumn was provided for by an express declaration of the Canadian parliament.

Dr. Russell in defending his premier made a strong point of the fact that the situation was novel, and claimed that the premier ought to have waited as he did for assurance from every part of the country that there would be perfect unanimity among all races, all creeds, and all people everywhere. That is what Sir Wilfrid himself says. Both Sir Wilfrid and Dr. Russell leave out of account the fact that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues did not wait impartially for the decision. If we mean, as these gentlemen do, that the government is something apart from the people, sitting in a vacuum waiting and giving no sign until ministers shall have unanimous orders to do something, we make the cabinet a sort of automaton, with functions which might, as far as the direction of policy is concerned, be performed by a community of doins in a child's play house. But the member for Halifax, while so designating the functions of government, forgets that the premier and his master did emerge from their neutral position and try to influence public opinion. They issued their proclamations against the offer of troops. They declared that it could not and should not be done. They did what they could to sustain the unanimous opinion in the opposite direction. If afterwards there was such unanimity, as Dr. Russell describes, it was due to the people treated the opinions of their premier with contempt. In short, there

appeared to be a humbug suggestion in the claim that there was a unanimous opinion one way when the prime minister himself and his chief associate were openly proclaiming the opposite views. Was ever so little made of a premier's declaration?

Dr. Russell makes much of the "unanimous opinion," though he spent some time in rebuking Mr. Bourassa and other dissentients. These, he says, were led astray by Sir Charles Tupper's contention in old times. As for the opinion which prevailed in favor of sending the troops to Africa, Sir Charles Tupper and his party had no particular part or lot in it. But here Dr. Russell comes in conflict with his own associates. Bourassa, Monet, and their friends do not say they got their opinions from Sir Charles Tupper. They informed the house that they drew them from liberal sources. They owed a debt to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for their present attitude. Then Dr. Russell forgets that within three feet of where he spoke Mr. Tarte only a few days ago declared that there was no such unanimity in Quebec as Dr. Russell described. There was no clamor and no demand for troops made in that quarter. While Dr. Russell says that Sir Charles Tupper had no part in the matter, Mr. Tarte spent some hours denouncing Sir Charles Tupper and the conservative press for stirring up the popular "clamor," as he called it, in favor of intervention by Canada.

It would not be just to Dr. Russell to omit a reference to his magnificent defense of the British position in the Transvaal. He closed an eloquent vindication of Britain with the statement that while some European nations described the Boer war as the death of the British empire, it was rather the new birth of the greater British empire that was to come. A noble son of Wordsworth with which Dr. Russell adorned his fine closing paragraph added to the solemnity and impressiveness of the last part of his address.

The closing speech on the subject was that by Mr. Bennett of Simcoe, who is coming rapidly to the front among the Ontario members. He remained the member for Halifax of Sir Wilfrid's attempt to direct public opinion, the premier himself acting under the empire at this crisis was Mr. Bourassa. He introduced the other day by Mr. Tarte that he was the minister of public works who announced on the other day that the government was not sending troops to Africa, but only permitting them to go. Mr. Bourassa was supporting that contention by demanding now that Canada should do nothing else but permit the troops to depart. They did not need this permission of the premier, said Mr. Bennett. They would have gone without him, and all the ministers in Canada could not have stopped them, for the heart of this country had responded to the words of Sir Charles Tupper when he appealed to the prime minister to cease his opposition and fall in line with the other colonies. The malign influence of the minister of public works had been felt at the beginning and was still exerting itself. The prime minister could not escape his influence. He and Tarte were like Chang and Eng. When one died the other would expire.

Mr. Bennett says he has a large community of French-Canadians in his riding. They are excellent men, good citizens, and set in municipal matters in perfect harmony with the rest of the people. Only at election time is any sectional feeling stirred up among them. But the minute an election comes on Charles Marcil or some other fire eater is sent up from Quebec to stir up race jealousy against the conservatives. He came up at the last election, said Mr. Bennett, and raised such an agitation that he disgusted some of the best liberals in the county.

Mr. Bennett went on to explain that while the great cause was wide open to men like Bourassa, who came introduced by the minister, pledged to oppose the government's Transvaal policy, it was closed to men like Richardson, who were truly independent liberals. Patriotic and consistent! "This is a family matter," shouted some one across the house. "It is," said Mr. Bennett, "and if a few more hundred disputes take place the whole family will be on the street."

In the early part of the day's proceedings a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on one side of the house over the announcement of Sir Charles Tupper about the soldiers' insurance. The recent news from the Transvaal gives this matter great importance, and the prompting with which the Conservative party is actuated is a sufficient excuse of its desire to carry out the negotiations in the full. At least thirty houses will find some relief from this insurance fund. Sir Charles Tupper has said very little in reference to the mean suggestion that the whole affair was bogus. He has waited for events to show the value of the provision made. The distribution of \$30,000 almost at once will be sufficient vindication of this noble gift of the unnamed donor whom Sir Charles represents. The government insurance, which was announced in double-headed and double-headed editorials when it was supposed to have been made, does not exist. It would be convenient, no doubt, to many households if the government had carried through these negotiations. But Mr. J. Israel Tarte was a member of the ministry. It may be remarked that the applause which followed Sir Charles Tupper's announcement of the payment of the \$37,000 came all from the opposition side. So far as could be seen there was not a cheer from the liberal side. Certainly no minister, or supporter of the ministry, gave open expression to satisfaction.

S. D. S.
OTTAWA, March 1.—It is expected that the Transvaal resolutions will go into committee today, though probably the sitting will be occupied with the main resolutions. In the meantime it is perhaps worth while to refer to the charge made in the government press that these resolutions have been obstructed by members on the opposition side. The debate has continued five days, and the following is the record of the speakers on the government and opposition side during

that period. The tables give the number of columns of Hansard filled by each speaker, and the length of time occupied may be estimated by computing ten to fifteen columns an hour according to the speed of the speaker:

	Govt. Opp'n.
Fielding.....	1
Sir Charles Tupper.....	14
Charlton.....	17
Bourassa.....	15
Craig.....	8
Monet.....	22
Devlin.....	18
Robertson.....	1
Oliver.....	3
Stenson.....	3
McInerney.....	6
Wallace.....	5
Bell (Pictou).....	3
Chauvin.....	6
Casey.....	7
Clarke.....	5
Bell (P. E. I.).....	9
Prior.....	3
Macpatrick (Sol. Gen.).....	10
Casgrain.....	11
Tarte.....	23
Bergeron.....	20
Montague.....	9
Beattie.....	2
Desmarais.....	38
Monk.....	7
Marcotte.....	3
Flint.....	15
Broder.....	8
McClure.....	5
Pope.....	8
Frost.....	2
Sprout.....	7
Klepper.....	1
Poupere.....	2
Total.....	139
	147

The government side produced seven of the ten speeches exceeding an hour in length. It has occupied three or four hours more time in the discussion than the opposition. A government supporter now has the floor. Dr. Russell, having moved the adjournment of the debate with the remark that the observations he had to make would come better on the main motion than in committee. We shall see when the discussion is over whether the government has maintained its lead in the obstruction, if we may regard it as obstruction, though one would think that a few days' debate on a question of such importance might be described in other terms. Moreover, even if we regard the remarks of Mr. Chauvin as adverse to the government's action in sending troops, and it hardly seems fair to place them in that light, he is the only speaker on the opposition side who made any criticism in that direction. Nearly half the speaking on the side of the government was on the nature of adverse criticism. Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet, Mr. Desmarais, Mr. Dohler and Mr. Tarte, who occupied among them considerable more than half the time taken on the ministerial side, were all distinctly hostile to Canadian intervention as it has taken place and were unanimous in taking the Boer side against Mr. Chamberlain in their discussion of the Transvaal question.

The estimates which have come down go to show that the country is still enjoying a growing time. If we may be permitted to refer again to the government press, it will be noticed that they claim a reduction of expenditure. It is interesting to observe how that claim is made. The whole of the estimates of last year, including main estimates, and two sets of supplementary, are put on one side, and against them are placed the main estimates of this year. There are to be the usual one or three supplementary votes, of course, but these calculations are based on the impression that there will be no such additions. The true comparison, of course, is to place main estimates beside main estimates, and this comparison shows an increase on current account of \$2,781,841. So far as can be seen the estimates do not include anything for the Transvaal. The war expenditure belongs to this current year and will be passed as a supplementary, not included on either side of the comparison.

When the militia were sent to the Yukon last year it was objected that there was no possible occasion for them in that country. The Mounted Police has done good service there, but the militia has had nothing whatever to do of any benefit to human beings except the fortunate contractors who furnished supplies to Ottawa and charged Pacific coast prices, and the United States transportation company, by whose favor were given the job of conveying the troops over United States territory and in United States ships to the Northern Pacific coast. Possibly some of the other friends of the minister, are put on one side, and against them are placed the main estimates of this year. There are to be the usual one or three supplementary votes, of course, but these calculations are based on the impression that there will be no such additions. The true comparison, of course, is to place main estimates beside main estimates, and this comparison shows an increase on current account of \$2,781,841.

It is to be noted that the Howe party were not all serious diplomats, giving time to pleasure. Mr. McGregor himself took in a horse of his own which he started at the Fort Garry people and won a considerable sum of money. The story he relates to his friends is that this mare had a friend among the horses and would always make a beeline for her companion when opportunity afforded. At other times she was a little given to baulking and cutting up tricks. On this occasion the other horse was sent to the far end of the straight-away course on the ice and so the race was won.

Concerning this animal of his Mr. McGregor has still another story. She came into his possession as a colt when he was a lad, and he bought with his first money, from the stud of an English horse fancier who had come to grief in that neighborhood. The boy took a notion that he would like to see this colt perform in a race, and having amassed the sum of \$40, which was the entrance money, he smuggled himself and his young steed over to Detroit without the knowledge of his master and succeeded in having the animal entered. A young military stranger took some interest in him and in the colt and succeeded in having the animal properly housed and taken care of. The colt took first money. The new found friend, Capt. Grant, or perhaps it is Col. Grant, Mr. McGregor did not see for some years afterwards, when being in Washington he called upon the president of the United States and was surprised to find that General Grant knew him the moment he laid his eyes on him. The master for Essex testifies that General Grant by means of the facilities of the army was commonly present. On the contrary he found his wife talkative. It should perhaps be remarked here that Mr. McGregor did not tell me a word of this. I have it from a mutual friend, whose veracity is probably as reliable as Mr. McGregor's or my own.

It is believed that Mr. McInnes, the young member for Nanaimo, will presently disappear from the house of commons. He is reported to have been offered the seat in the government which Mr. Martin (otherwise Fighting Joe) is organizing in British Columbia. The fact is that Mr. McInnes is making a good record as a strayer of governments. Only a few months ago, after the general election when the Turner government thought it had a majority, Governor McInnes took the contrary view and sent Mr. Turner about his business without waiting for a division of the house or even for the returns from the remote constituencies. He invited Mr. Beavin to form a government, though he had been defeated and stood at the foot of the poll in his constituency.

S. D. S.

Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into holes.

The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutrient is not extracted from it. The body is weakened and the blood impoverished.

The pocket can be remedied. That sterling medicine for the stomach and blood, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acts with peculiar promptness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition.

It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases of the heart, blood, liver and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.

There is no alcohol or other intoxicant contained in "Golden Medical Discovery."

Substitutions are imitations. Imitation money is worthless. So are imitations of Dr. Pierce's "Discovery." Get the genuine.

Mr. John L. Coughenour, of Glenavon, Somerset Co., Pa., writes: "I have been doctor for about a year and a half, being able to write for about two hours at a time. My appetite was unusually poor. I was weak and nervous, and my complexion was dark and sallow, and I was short of breath. Finally I wrote to you for advice. Did not think my diagnosis was right, but I ordered two bottles of "Golden Medical Discovery" and began to improve slowly and soon went to work, and I have been working ever since."

Free. Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound edition, or 50 stamps for the cloth. Address DR. K. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ency among eight candidates. When Mr. Beavin to form a government, whose government had now been out-voted by a majority of one. Mr. Semlin wants a dissolution

NOTICE.

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

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

LET THE AGITATORS BEGIN.

Our friends of the government press and some of the ministers of the crown appear to be protesting against what they are pleased to call a war of race and religion. All good citizens will join in this plea, but it would be much more satisfactory if the parties from whom the appeal comes would allow themselves to be persuaded by their own arguments. There is no reason why people of all creeds and of the two principal races should not live in harmony in this country. Neither is there any reason why a particular race or a particular province should be invited to join one particular party.

But we ought to commence these things at the beginning. The men who raise an agitation should be the last to complain of the agitation they have raised. A body of kind hearted people once waited upon a distinguished statesman with a plea that capital punishment for murder should be abolished. He replied that he was quite in sympathy with the desire that the serenity of human life should be maintained, adding: "Let me assure the murderers begin." It is time to suggest that if there is danger of an agitation threatening the harmony of the different races and creeds in this country, and if it is urged that this state of affairs should cease, it seems appropriate to ask the agitators to begin the reform.

If there is any trouble of the kind, or any danger of such trouble, it is also due to such agitators of old times as the late Mr. Mercier with the French and English, and to the Lauriers and the Tarteans of the present day. Some of these men have personally joined in the work of creating strife. Some of them have employed others to do it. Some have established and controlled newspapers which carry on the business. While all have profited by the agitation.

We do not make this statement on the authority of those people whom Mr. Tarte is pleased to call "fanatical Orangemen." It is not the charge of the grand masters who Mr. Tarte and his journal designate as the enemies of his race which are made here. Within a few days the charge has been made in the house, in the presence of the premier and Mr. Tarte themselves, by such French-Canadians as Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Monk, whose French blood is as good as the premier's, and whose devotion to the faith of their fathers is equally true.

Mr. Mercier came into power on a race and carried it to such a length that no Englishman and no Protestant could be put to remain in his cabinet. Even Sir Henry Joly, French as he is, though Protestant, refused to serve or support such an incendiary party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier used the Riel agitation as far as it could serve him. He joined in the cry which drove every man out of power who stood by the administration in the half-breed war, and he owes this present position as premier of Canada more to this one thing than to any other cause. In 1896 the appeal was made to the province of Quebec, purely and simply, as Mr. Blair and other Quebec men say, on the ground that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a man of the same race and creed as the majority in that province. The people were asked to support him on these grounds. They were asked to oppose Sir Charles Tupper because he was Protestant and English. More than that, the appeal was made directly against Sir Charles Tupper and the conservative party on the ground that the late government was purchasing arms for the purpose of helping Britain in her foreign wars, and that the poor French Canadians would be dragged away from their country to fight in India, in Africa, and perhaps against their own mother country.

This is the kind of agitation on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has obtained power. This is the agitation by which he and his friends hope to maintain power by retaining or increasing their majority in Quebec. Mr. Tarte has declared that the conservatives will not carry six seats in that province in the next election.

Why does he make this boast? Is it because the people of Quebec are in sympathy with liberal power? On the contrary, the natural tendency of the French Canadians is the other way. It is simply because Mr. Tarte believes that the agitation and the appeals which have kept the party for some years in a dominant position in Quebec will continue to do so. No public man in Canada, not even Mercier himself, has exalted himself more than Mr. Tarte is doing for this end. He has bought a newspaper, apparently

LOOKS BAD FOR MR. BLAIR

The Telegraph Wednesday announced the supporters of Hon. Mr. Blair by declaring a want of confidence in that gentleman, and a want of confidence also in the Daily Telegraph of a few weeks ago. Our友人 speaking of the part of departure of the Stratheona Horse, the Telegraph said:

"Our advices from Ottawa are that the Hon. Mr. Blair, who is working hard in the interest of St. John, has

for the sole purpose of keeping up the agitation. Everything is capital of this kind for La Patrie. It grows hysterical over every extreme declaration made by the least responsible platform speaker in Ontario, charging utterances to the whole conservative party. It holds up the Orange order as the sworn foe of the French race, and then declares that the Orange order controls the conservative party. It gathers in every rumor and every false statement made in any province which seems to reflect upon the French Canadian people. It works over in its own mill and produces hysterical articles, every sentence a paragraph, and every paragraph a false appeal to the jealousy or the fear or the pride of the French speaking people. When a number of McGill students excited over the news of Ladysmith, visited Laval University and caused the British flag to be hoisted there, La Patrie finds in the act a great conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the French Canadians, and gravely assures its readers that these McGill students come from other provinces and are inspired with hate for our compatriots."

Now this kind of thing cannot possibly be confined to the province of Quebec. We cannot have an appeal like this made in one province without stirring up a protest from other provinces. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his master have chosen to appeal to Quebec on this one issue we expect that the issue will be unscratched in the other provinces. They seek to destroy every public man in Quebec who dares to call himself a conservative, by charging that he is in league with the enemies and would-be destroyers of the French, Loyal and true French-Canadians, who have helped to build up a great dominion here, and who today are as true to the empire as they are to Canada, are hounded by the Tarte organs and onlookers as if they were criminals. These are the men who are made to suffer by the agitators on whom the Laurier government bases its hope of remaining in office.

But it is not a part of the scheme that the agitation should go beyond the bounds of Quebec. It might work the other way in other provinces, and therefore the plea for harmony in Ontario and the maritime provinces. By all means let the agitation cease. Only let the agitators begin.

THE LATE COLLECTOR RUEL.

The late James R. Ruel has been so long the head of the customs department at this port, and so long and intimately connected with some of the important institutions of the city, that it is hard to realize we shall see his face no more. As collector of the port he held the respect and esteem of the business community, whose members always found him considerate and obliging. He was a hard worker and a good citizen. His services in connection with the free public library were of great and lasting value, and to his intelligent and unremitting interest is in large measure due the systematic and steady work which in recent years has so greatly improved and beautified Fernhill. The City of the Dead, where his remains will be laid to rest, is far more beautiful because of his labors and his gifts. Mr. Ruel was a man of strong convictions and of keen intellect. He maintained his vigor of mind and body wonderfully to the age of four score years, and at the end was stricken down in the very midst of his work. He was intensely British in his sentiments, and in these recent months of anxiety none scanned the bulletins more eagerly, and none was more depressed by bad or more elated by good news than was the aged Collector. But the day that brought great joy to the empire brought also the fatal stroke that has terminated an active and useful life. He has gone to his rest, but his kindly face and kindly deeds will not soon fade from the memory of his fellow citizens.

KRUGER THE PROPHET.

Kruger has assured the people at Bloemfontein that if they have faith God will deliver them. He has not read history in vain, for he recognizes that nothing will so nerve the arm of a people as the belief that they are engaged in a holy war. There is something grotesque in the spectacle of a man who stands for tyranny, sectionalism, and all that is narrow and grasping, thus able to sway a people even in the sacred name of religion and to his will and purpose.

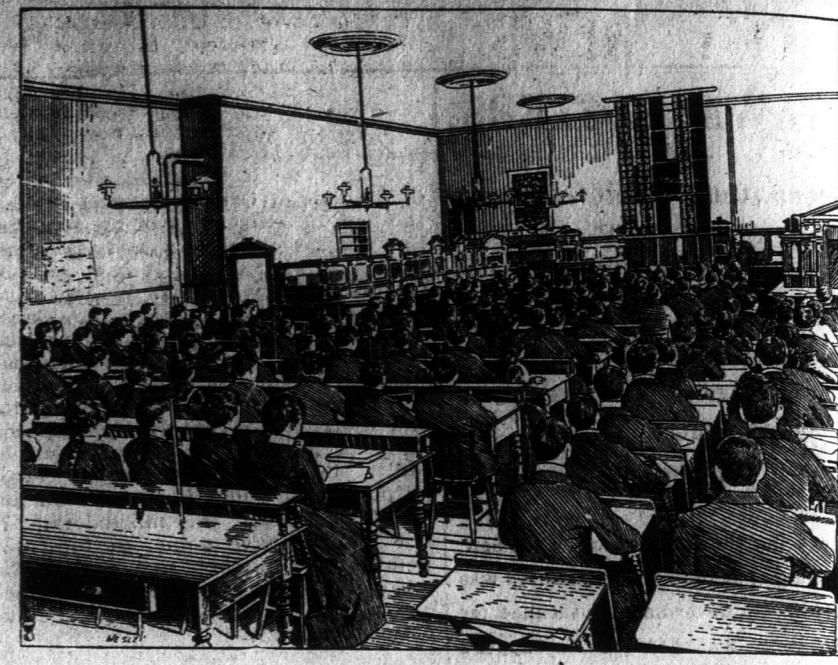
What Kruger says is literally true, but not in the sense in which he speaks. The Power that makes for righteousness will in very truth bring deliverance to the Boer, but it will be into the kindlier light of British freedom. The old tyrant, whose days of power are near their end may still for a season play upon the ignorance and prejudice of the people, to many of whom no doubt he appears in the dual role of leader and prophet, but the doom of Kruggerism is written in blood, and the destiny of South Africa will be wrought out under far different conditions from those which have for years made the name of the Transvaal a synonym for slavery and oppression.

WHY DOES HE MAKE THIS BOAST?

On the contrary, the natural tendency of the French Canadians is the other way. It is simply because Mr. Tarte believes that the agitation and the appeals which have kept the party for some years in a dominant position in Quebec will continue to do so. No public man in Canada, not even Mercier himself, has exalted himself more than Mr. Tarte is doing for this end. He has bought a newspaper, apparently



FRONT VIEW.



REAR VIEW.

Arithmetic Class at the Currie Business University.

The Currie Business University of this city, is one of the leading business training schools of Canada. There are at present in attendance 273 students, representing the different provinces as follows: City of St. John, 18; Province of New Brunswick, 76; Province of Nova Scotia, 8; Province of Ontario 2; Province of Prince Edward Island, 1; State of Massachusetts, 1.

The above cuts show the Arithmetic class at work on the Arithmetic Machine used by this institution. Arithmetic has been discarded by this school, and all work in practical arithmetic is performed by the students through the use of this machine, which is the only one in Canada, and which is far superior to the text-books in teaching this subject.

A contest is now in progress for a Gold Medal, offered by the management to the student making the largest number of points, in practical arithmetic, by March, 30th. The standing of the leaders in this contest up to yesterday, day, is as follows:

	POINTS
Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B.	245
Roy Crawford, City	246
Alicia Wood, City	245
Laura Haslett, City	240
John Hughes, City	238
Bliss Smith, Hopewell Hill, N. B.	231
A. L. Folkins, Millstream, N. B.	227
Fred Grant, City	227

WRECKED AT MISPEC.

Sch. Free Trade, Capt. Conlon, bound from Parrsboro to Mispec with a cargo of coal for the pulp mill at that place, was wrecked off Mispec Point Tuesday night. It was during the heavy snow storm, and Capt. Conlon was endeavoring to work his way up to St. John. The vessel struck the rocks near the Point. Three of the crew jumped from the jibboom to the shore, and the fourth man went ashore in the vessel's boat. Within fifteen minutes the schooner slipped off the rocks where she had grounded, and disappeared from view. Capt. Conlon and his men found comfortable quarters at Mispec, and yesterday morning went down to the Point to ascertain if there was any sign of the vessel. She was still out of sight, having sunk, but in the afternoon she floated. Her spars are gone, and it is thought the bottom has gone out of her. Capt. Conlon and his crew came up from Mispec in the Flushing Wednesday. The Free Trade was owned in Parrsboro.

He was twice married, the first time in 1854 to Harriet Kinnear, daughter of John Kinnear, she dying in 1859, and the second time, in 1861, to Sophia Mary Johnston, daughter of Hon. Hugh Johnston, long a member of the legislative council of New Brunswick. His second wife died in 1894. There were no children by his first wife, but by the second, of whom three survive, two sons and a daughter. The eldest, F. Herbert J. Ruel, is in the Bank of Montreal here, while the daughter is married to Arthur M. Goss of Plymouth, England, and the second son, Gerard G. Ruel, is in the department of railways and canals, Ottawa.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

GRAND MANAN STEAMER.

It is stated that the Grand Manan Steamboat company is seriously considering the advisability of purchasing a steamer to replace the Flushing on the route between Grand Manan and Stephenville, and that the new boat will probably be the Salacie, now owned in New York and formerly the Bahiger-Portland route. She is a twin-screw propeller, 200 tons larger than the Flushing, steam 14 knots and draws eight feet of water. She is a handsome boat, built in 1885, lighted by electricity throughout and admirably adapted for this route. It is expected that, if secured, she will be in command of the popular John Ingall and will make daily trips in the summer and tri-weekly during the winter.—Globe.

WEARY OF EXPERIMENTING.

With salves, suppositories and ointments and dredging a surgical operation, scores and hundreds have turned to Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment and found in it an absolute cure for piles. The first application brings relief from the terrible itching, and it is very seldom that more than one box is required to effect a permanent cure.

JOHN LOBBAN'S FAMILY.

Major Sears has been in correspondence with Dorchester, Boston, people concerning the family of John Lobban, the man who joined the second contingent, and asked to have his family sent the allowance made to a St. John man's place. It was impossible to put his name on the list in that way. The mayor has ascertained through his correspondence that Lobban's wife and four children are in want, and he thinks something should be done for them, in view of the fact that Lobban has gone away to fight under the British flag. The family live at No. 1324 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, Boston.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption long considered incurable; and yet a remedy will be found in any of ten standard books. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the human body. In 1882 he tested its worth in a number of cases, and found it to be a most valuable remedy. It is a primitive ointment, containing a mixture of German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressee, with name and address. W. W. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE W. T. WILBUR.

DORCHESTER, N. B., March 7.—The funeral of the late William T. Wilbur took place at two o'clock this afternoon, and was largely attended. From his late residence on Main street the remains were taken to Trinity church, where the burial service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. J. D. Campbell, rural dean, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Petitcodiac, and from thence were conveyed to the Rural cemetery, where they were laid to rest.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ALL NIGHT IN A STORM.

Referring to the carrying away by the storm of Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th, of the floating bridge at Upper Jemseg ferry, Queens Co., a correspondent writes: John D. Reardon, who was returning from Peterborough, arrived at the ferry shortly before dark, and being unable to get across, was forced to remain all night on the intervals with his team. The wind changing to the westward early morning and the weather getting much colder, Mr. Reardon passed a fearful night. He had driven from early morning in a drenching rain, and during that time was without food. On Monday, after the wind had subsided, he succeeded in reaching Jemseg by aid of a scow which came to his relief.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,
Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Ewen Brown of Miramichi, C. B., died on the 1st inst. at the age of 102 years.

F. W. Sumner and John T. Hawke are rival candidates for the mayoralty of Moncton.

New Brunswick friends of the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, now stationed in P. E. Island, will be glad to hear that his health is steadily improving.

The body of Pauline Cormier, who died of heart disease in Gardner, Me., on the 3rd, was taken through the city yesterday to Buctouche for burial.

It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty million feet of deals will be manufactured in the parishes of Simonds and St. Martins this season.

A 37,000 brick of gold came in Monday to George A. Pyke from the Richardson gold mine, the result of last month's work at that property.—Halifax Herald.

Miss J. Wetmore will lecture before the Ladies' association of the Natural History society this afternoon at four o'clock. Subject, Some Early Explorers.

A special despatch from St. Stephen announces the death at Boston of Henry Berry of Milltown. Deceased was wounded in the engagement at Fredericton on the 18th of February. He was a son of Captain Robert Berry of Black Point, N. S., who had the misfortune to lose both eyes in a blasting accident several years ago.

A despatch to the Moncton Transcript from Campbellton Tuesday afternoon said: "More cases of smallpox have broken out in three sections of the town. Things look blue up here."

Surgeon Edward Slayter, who had charge of the Indian medical corps at Ladysmith, is one of the number who came through the siege all right. He is a son of the late Dr. W. B. Slayter of Halifax.

A Buctouche letter says: "The community was saddened on learning of the death of Miss Jessie Sutton, one of Buctouche's most popular young ladies, which took place at her home March 2nd. Miss Sutton was a school teacher."

The Gleaner says that Donald Fraser & Sons will cut at their Fredericton and Temiscouata mills this year 30,000,000 of long lumber and 60,000,000 shingles. In the spring they will start building 125 cottages for their employees at Temiscouata.

W. W. Colpitts, chief clerk in the department of the president of the Canadian Pacific railway, Montreal, and a son of H. H. Colpitts of Moncton, is about to leave the company's headquarters to join the staff of the chief engineer of construction at Winnipeg.

Mrs. N. L. Rand of Moncton received a telegram Tuesday evening from her husband at Glace Bay, C. B., announcing the death of his only brother, Allan H. Rand. The deceased lived in Moncton for some years. He was formerly a well known locomotive engineer.

Rev. Norman B. Dunn, Baptist clergyman, of Deerfield, Yarmouth County, who coincidentally passed away Saturday afternoon, having been a widow and twin children, a boy and a girl, 12 and 15 years of age. He was suffering from asthma and took poison in mistake for medicine.

We have been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the Golden Grove Woollen Mills,

and are now in a position to handle any amount of wool that may be sent to us. We will give in exchange for wool, not only the products of the mills, but anything in our store, in

GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Gentlemen's Furnishings
AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

AT REGULAR CASH PRICES.
We Have but One Price on Everything
Custom Carding and Weaving a Specialty.

We can assure our Customers and the Farmers in general that they will achieve the best results by sending their wool to us.

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street,
St. John, N. B.

The flavor of UNION BLEND TEA is most agreeable, its aroma is delightful, and its clear amber color in the cup is inviting. The best judges of tea in Maine and Quebec, as well as in the Maritime Provinces drink it daily. A key in every pound package.

IMMENSE INCREASE in the sale of the D. & L. Menthol Plaster evidences the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back, pain in the sides, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lydick in Multon, Me., on Sunday, their daughter, Miss Edith Lydick, was united in marriage by the pastor of the Baptist church, to John Davis, son of Henry Davis, painter, of Calais. After the ceremony and the wedding feast, the young couple started on a wedding journey to Fredericton, N. B., where they will make their permanent home.

DON'T RUN CHANCES by taking whiskey or brandy to settle the stomach or stop a chill. Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will do you more good. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

A song that all "boys" will be singing in a day or two has just been placed on sale in the music stores here. It is "Change Front on Pretoria, or Maple Candy for Oom Paul," words and music by J. E. March, M. D. There is a dash and swing to the music that just suit the words, and the chorus is a rouser. School children as well as adults will relish "Change Front on Pretoria."

THERE IS NO UNCERTAINTY about Pyry-Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All bronchial affections give way to it. 25¢ of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Six cars loaded with timber, which will enter into the construction of the vessels which McKay & Dix of New York are to build at Bucksport, Me., have arrived here from Parrsboro. The stuff was got out by F. R. Eaton and is of a superior character. McKay & Dix will build a bark and two four-masted schooners at Bucksport. The schooner E. Merriam will take a cargo of similar stuff from Port Greville to Bucksport.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND A "RUN-DOWN" STATE calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is The D. & L. Emulsion. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Granville Johnson, of H company, first Canadian contingent, who died of wounds received in the engagement at Fredericton on the 18th of February, was a son of Captain Robert Berry of Black Point, N. S., who had the misfortune to lose both eyes in a blasting accident several years ago.

The whole system feels the change. The dull heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows strong. The "blues" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all, the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sprout has done this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

CONSTIPATION

When Chrolie Is CAUSED BY
CATARH OF THE LIVER.

Few doctors know this. They think the trouble is too much bile.

THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. It is extracted from the blood by the liver and poured into the bowels. But when the bile has done its work in the bowels, certain of its elements should go back into the blood to enrich it. This is not generally known, even by good physicians.

Purgatives prevent the return of the bile. They irritate the bowels so that these organs, instead of reabsorbing the bile, throw it violently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smattering on the way.

The bile becomes gradually harder for the liver to extract the bile from the blood. The strength and strength or purgatives have to be used.

The blood grows poorer and poorer. It is CLOGGED WITH IMPURITIES. It lacks the rich, life-giving properties.

The sufferer, because of the poor state of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. He has a tendency to the "blues." And all the time the constipation grows steadily worse.



THE LIVER.

With Dr. Sprout's treatment this is charged. The liver is gently but surely cured of the trouble—CATARRH OF THE LIVER, which prevents it from doing its work. It begins to produce bile in small natural quantities. Easy, regular movements are thus established. At the same time the bowels are toned up. As a result they no longer eject the bile. They reabsorb it. It goes back in the system and carries it with new health and strength; NEW LIFE from the food with which it has come in contact.

The whole system feels the change. The dull heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows strong. The "blues" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all, the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sprout has done this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

HE CAN DO IT FOR YOU.

1. Are you constipated?
2. Is your complexion bad?
3. Are you sleepy in the daytime?
4. Do you feel tired?
5. Are you nervous?
6. Do you get dizzy?
7. Have you no energy?
8. Do you have cold feet?
9. Do you feel miserable?
10. Do you get tired easily?
11. Do you have not enough?
12. Do you feel sluggish?
13. Have you a pain in the back?
14. Is your flesh soft and flabby?
15. Are you fatigued all the time?
16. Is there bloating after eating?
17. Have you a gurgling in your bowels?
18. Is there throbbing in stomach?
19. Do you feel full of laziness?
20. Do these feelings affect your memory?
21. Are you short of breath upon exercise?
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms you have CATARRH OF THE LIVER. Mark and send the above symptoms for free diagnosis to DR. SPROUT, B. A., 7 to 12 Doane Street, BOSTON.

SHE HAD ALL THE SYMPTOMS.

My dear Dr. Sprout:

When I wrote to you first I felt very miserable. Had a constant headache, was dull, languid, had no heart for anything. My complexion was sallow, covered with blotches, and I frequently had bad pains in my right side. I had also a sore throat, a constant catarrh of the liver, being using your remedies and now not one of all those symptoms remains; think it is wonderful that a person can be cured in such a short time, after trying other doctors in vain. They used to relieve me, but it was only for a time. Nobody can shake my faith in you, Doctor, and I sincerely hope that all who suffer from Catarrh in any form will not hesitate in writing to you. I shall be glad to reply to all who wish further particulars.

Your grateful Patient,

MRS. JESSIE B. MCKENZIE,
Three Rivers, Pictou, N. S.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To buy Second-hand Water Wheel, not less than six inches in diameter, with lantern. Address C. A. BACON, Round Hill, Greenwich, Kings Co., N. B.

WANTED.—Man to do general farm work, must be good milker, steady job, Write, stating age and wages, or apply to G. E. FLEWELLING, Manawagonish Road, Fairville P. O., St. John Co., N. B.

TO LET.

TO LET—16 Acres of Land, House, Barn, Outbuildings, and Blacksmith Shop. Good soil for the eight party. For particulars address JAS. H. PICKLES, White's Corner, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM CHOICE THOROUGHBRED STOCK. C. W. Leghorn, White Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte and Game Bantam Eggs at 75 cts per setting of 12, 2 settings, \$1.40; 3 settings, \$2.00; 4 settings, \$2.60; 5 settings, \$3.20 including Money to accompany order. Express office here. Address MICHAEL KELLY, Manager St. Martins Poultry Co., St. Martins, N. B.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Silvered Steel, extra, each 6 cents; set 20 cents postpaid. Address J. C. TODD, Glengarry, P. E. I.

RECENT DEATHS.

Elizabeth Lovitt, youngest daughter of Senator Lovitt of Yarmouth, died at the sanatorium, Boulder City, Col., last Thursday, of heart trouble. The remains are on the way to Yarmouth. Miss Lovitt was a very clever girl and B. A. of Mount Allison. She was 27 years old, dying on her birthday.

The death is announced of James McAleese, a well known farmer of Humphrey's Mills, N. B. Mr. McAleese married Miss Mary J. O'Neill, of Dover, a sister of W. A. O'Neill, of McCreton, by whom he had five children. One died when young, the others being John and William, who live at home, Mrs. C. E. Lloyd, of Humphrey's, and Daniel, of Lewisville.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Feb. 27.—Court Woodville, No. 182, I. O. F., at its last meeting, on Saturday night, voted a sum of \$100 dollars to be sent to Mr. Willet of St. John in aid of the Transvaal fund. The meeting was closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

HAMPTON REGIMENT Kings Co., March 2.—The record of the demonstration at this place yesterday consequent upon the receipt of the news of the victory over the Boers would be incomplete without a brief reference to the proceedings which closed the more memorable day in the history of the little town of Hampton. As the sun went down and the snow storm increased, the enthusiasm of the hours of daylight only swelled in volume. Lights gleamed from every window and in many sheltered places strings of Chinese and Japanese lanterns lent their gay colors and weird forms to a scene fit to turn the heads of both the British and Americans. The soldiers of the 74th Regiment, with the Hampton Cornet band, after a demonstration at the village, marched to the station, where a large crowd of men, women, and children, who tramped through the snow with as much abandon as though the ground were carpeted with down, were gathered in patriotic air after another blend with the cheers and shouts of the people, and a salute of fifty rounds was fired by the soldiers. When the news came to turn the world, the people flocked to the Court House, which was brilliantly lighted throughout, and took possession of the large court room. At the same time great rejoicing in jubilant scenes was enacted by ladies, and within and without the bar stood a compact mass of men and boys. A guard of twenty-five men of the 74th, under Captain Spence, stood in trim array against the wall behind the Judge's seat, which was taken by Dr. F. H. Wetmore, who called upon the people to join in singing "Extinct Rule of the Wives," which was most heartily done, under the lead of Geo. Willett's violin. Then for two hours followed patriotic scenes. J. M. Morris, Rev. Messrs. McNeil, Douglas, Schofield and Stebbings, and G. M. Wilson, J. E. Whitaker, T. McA. Stewart and Captain Spooner, Rev. Mr. Hart, Dr. F. H. Wetmore, the son of the famous General Gordon, and the son of the famous Siege of Lucknow, and the band played national airs at intervals. The crowds also sang "Soldiers of the Queen" and "My Own Land," and, winding up with a final round of cheers and the national anthem. Even then the crowd seemed loth to scatter, but the hour had come for the day of labor, and it was to follow this one, so wholly given to patriotic fervor, and so, scattering in group, but still with cheer and song, they gradually wended their way to their homes.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., N. B., March 1.—The school at Anagnance, under Mrs. M. J. Cox, gave a very successful concert on Saturday evening. The hall was nicely decorated, and a patriotic sentiment was manifested throughout the entertainment. The master in whose hands the pupils acquited themselves gave evidence of careful training. About twelve dollars were realized, which will be expended towards procuring a library for the school.

Lumbering is being quite extensively carried on in this section. C. I. Keith and Hanford Price of Havrelock are operating mills between this place and Lower Ridge. The season's output will be large.

Henry Plume of Glenville, who had undergone treatment in the St. John hospital for defective vision, returned home last week, very much improved.

RICHIBUCTO, March 2.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith, which reached here early yesterday, caused unusual excitement. Bunting was displayed from the school building, from all places of business along the streets generally, and when the Kent Northern train left the station it was covered with bunting. The school children were given a holiday, and the town took on a lively appearance. All the church bells were rung at 11 o'clock. Early in the evening Masonic hall was filled to overflowing. The singing of Soldiers of the Queen opened the programme, after which a rifle salute of thirty pieces, under Lieut. W. E. Forbes, was fired. The band struck up God Save the Queen and marched out of the hall, where the procession was formed and proceeded through the streets. It was the biggest thing of the kind ever witnessed here. Salute after salute was fired from the rifles, the band played, torches blazed, and all sorts of instruments were brought into play by the hundreds of people marching in the parade. When the crowd reached the hall again a large bonfire was lighted and Kruger burned in effigy. Cheers were given for the Canadian contingents, Buller and the Queen, and the crowd dispersed. The stores and residences were brilliantly illuminated.

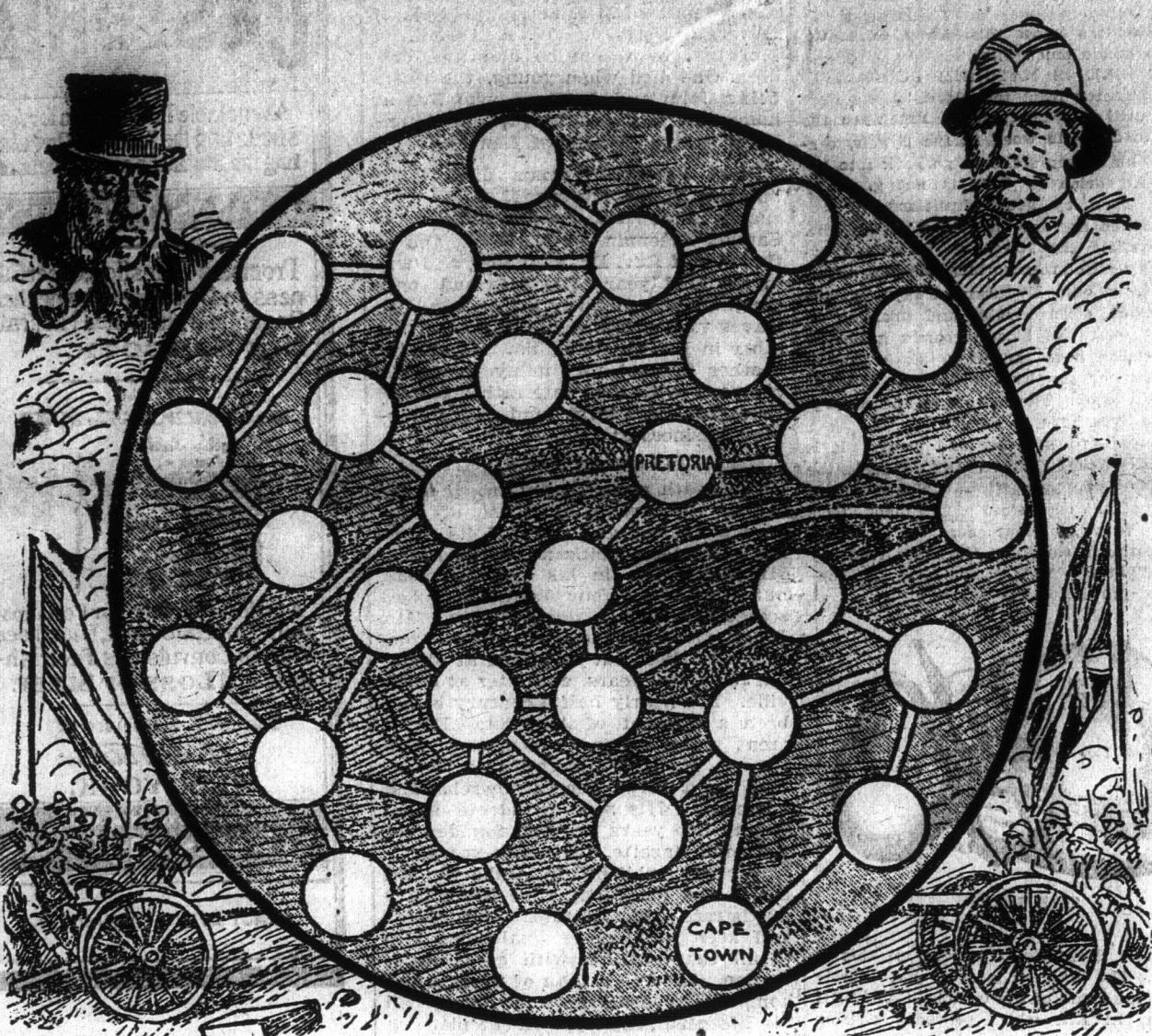
RICHIBUCTO, March 3.—A heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday. The wind piled up some big drifts on the streets. The Kent Northern track was cleared last evening. Richibucto division, No. 42, S. of T., celebrated its forty-sixth anniversary on Wednesday evening. An interesting programme was rendered, followed by refreshments.

Rev. Wm. Lawson held a thanksgiving service in the Methodist church on Thursday evening on account of the British victories.

Dr. Ruffino du Ollilqui, the well known physician of Kingston, has

HOW TO CATCH KRUGER.

"The King's" War Puzzle, by Henry E. Dudeney.



DIRECTIONS.—Cut out the two cannon wheels at the foot, or use two small counters of any kind. Place BULLER at Cape Town and KRUGER at Pretoria. BULLER makes the first advance along one of the roads to the next town, then KRUGER moves to one of his nearest towns, and so on in turns, until BULLER is in the same town as KRUGER and captures him.

Remember that each must always move along a road to the next town only, and that KRUGER must do his best to avoid BULLER.

been seriously ill with pneumonia, but is reported to be improving this morning.

SUSSEX, N. B., March 2.—The handsome residence owned and occupied by James Lamb in the west end of the town was, together with all its contents, burned to the ground this forenoon. The carriage house and barn were saved with difficulty by the firemen. A handsome new piano, put in only a few days ago, and \$60 in cash, were burned. There was \$1,500 insurance on the house and \$800 on its contents in the Liverpool, London & Globe office.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., March 2.—The Fredericton Boom Co. have a party of men and teams building buoy piers at the head of the Mitchell boom. A number of teams are hauling pin-wood from Carlow for Emery Sewell.

Capt. E. O. Perley is home from his scaling beat.

The ladies of the W. A. A. of Burton had their last very successful social at the residence of Parker Glasier, M. P. on Tuesday night. Nearly 300 have been realized from the series.

Mrs. A. R. Miles left this week for a six weeks' visit to Boston and New York.

Miss Helen Miles, whose sudden death occurred at Digby, N. S. on Tuesday, had many friends and relatives here.

FREDERICTON JCT., Sunbury Co., March 3.—Yesterday's storm was the elemental Behemoth of the season. Roads were blocked, trains tied up and wires prostrated in all directions. The C. P. R. kept up a vigorous bombardment with snow ploughs, flangers and shovellers, and today traffic will flow more smoothly.

Tidings of the surrenders of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith were received with joy not to be mistaken.

E. Davis, one of our village merchants, has purchased the Kelly house, recently sold under sheriff's sale.

James McQuestion, our oldest citizen, who has lived nearly two ordinary life-times, and who is now in his 97th year, is seriously ill. Mr. McQuestion came out from the old country seventy years ago, and during an exceedingly active life has never been indisposed now.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 4.—The following are the candidates who have thus far been nominated for provincial members: Wellington ward—John Macpherson, St. Ann's ward—J. H. Walker, J. D. McKay; C. P. R. ward—John Maxwell; Queens ward—John Macpherson; North Ward—Smith, C. F. McKendrick. It is said that J. B. Gunter will be a candidate for the mayoralty.

Miss Charlotte E. Prince of Pennci died at the residence of O. M. Hartt, this city, last evening, after a few days' illness from complications. Decidedly a 25 years old, leaves father and five brothers. The remains were removed today to Pennci for burial.

At the Methodist church this morning Rev. Mr. Campbell delivered an able sermon upon a subject of some national lessons learned from the present war.

Permit has been granted by the government for the use of the room in the Natural History Museum by Prof. Robertson for the Sloyd school, and necessary alterations will be made at once.

The folks' concert is to be repeated on Friday evening, and other entertainments will be given.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., March 5.—Deacon Thos. McLaughlin is seriously ill at his home at Curryville.

The loyal citizens of Hillsboro, Hopewell Cape, and other sections of the county celebrated the recent British victories in South Africa in good style. A patriotic fund is to be started.

Milleg West, a respected citizen of Hillsboro, died suddenly this morning. He leaves a wife and grown up family.

The twelve year old daughter of Archibald Steeves of Hillsboro died yesterday.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., March 5.—As a result of the special services held here during the last three weeks by Pastor Addison and Evangelist Marple, nineteen converts have been

baptized. Rev. Mr. Addison continues the special meetings this week.

The first little stranger, a baby boy, made its appearance yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris T. Copp, Clarence Bishop, son of Rev. T. Bishop of Harvey, is very ill of pneumonia at Wolfville.

NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the National History Society was held last Tuesday, Dr. H. Geo. Addy, president, in the chair. Mrs. Eliza Princess street, who was elected an associate member, and A. J. Hickman a corresponding member. A suite of interesting photographs of the Great Dinosaurs was presented by Mrs. G. F. Matthew, president of the Ladies' Association on behalf of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology of the Metropolitan Museum of New York; three Indian skinscapers, presented by D. Balmain, Indian Point, Queens Co., and the bowl of an Indian trade-pipe of the 17th century, dug up near the Old Fort, Carlton, was presented by John Kerr; several donations to the library were received. Mr. Leavitt, the treasurer of the society, announced that an anonymous donor had come forward and had paid a bill of \$20.43 against the society, and that two other mysterious donations of \$10 each had been made to the funds. A cordial vote of thanks was extended to all these donors for their interest in and generous support of the society.

Several interesting papers were presented: First, by W. S. Butler on How Indian Skins are Prepared; second, on How Ice Acts in Large Quantities. The writer spoke of the rifts or cracks made on Grand Lake in early winter and later, as the ice becomes thicker, when it is heated up in tent like protuberances or "bursts," often impeding travel. These were perhaps due, the writer thought, to atmospheric expansion and contraction.

Another point noted was the heaving of large masses of ice on the northwestern shore of the lake.

Two papers were presented by Prof. W. F. Ganong, the first on the work of Erosion in Rivers, the Nipisiquit being taken as an example, and the second on the Physiographic Origin of Our Portage Routes. Both papers were of great interest, especially to the geologist, some of the conclusions of the geological survey being called in question.

C. F. B. Rose read an interesting paper on Salamanders, of which eleven known species and varieties are found in this province. One of these, identified by Prof. Wilder of Smith's College, has been added to the N. B. list by Mr. Rose. The paper recorded many observations made by the writer of the paper, who is an enthusiastic naturalist.

The society adjourned till Friday evening, when a paper will be read by Prof. John Davidson of the University of New Brunswick, or The Natural History of Money. The public is invited to hear the paper, which promises to be of great interest.

M. STEWART, P. E. I.

MOUNT STEWART, March 2.—Yesterday was a gale day in the village in honor of the relief of Ladysmith.

William J. Logan, while fellling a tree in the woods, had one of his legs badly broken.

Mr. Campbell delivered an able sermon upon a subject of some national lessons learned from the present war.

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BURIED ALIVE.

Horrible Accident in a Coal Mine, in West Virginia.

More Than Fifty Bodies Have Already Been Taken Out.

Explosion Near the Entrance, Blocked up the Opening and Demolished the Machinery and Air Pumps.

FIRE CREEK, W. Va., March 6.—The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River district occurred at the Red Ash mine shortly after the miners went to work early this morning. Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party has been going on incessantly all day, it is impossible tonight to estimate the full extent of the loss of life and property. More than fifty dead bodies have already been taken out, and the number of the dead may reach seventy-five or more. It is thought tonight that at least 45 miners are yet entombed.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift, and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by the falling slate, entombing a large number of miners. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Hinckley, with a corps of experts and many workmen, has been on the ground during the day, rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward the cause of the disaster than to an official investigation as to the cause of the explosion.

The large, heavy sides of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of other heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out to some distance. The force of such an explosion caused an immense falling of the slate end other debris, so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance, and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men, so as to expedite the work of rescue as much as possible.

The first successful strike of the rescuers was about 10 a. m., when ten bodies were recovered. Seven of them were already dead and the other three were dying. As the mines were located at different places in the drift and the explosion caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue net with one great obstruction after another.

At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description. The wives and children and the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force, and their anxiety and distress were most intense.

The mine is one of the largest in West Virginia and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion, would be pinned by those connected timbers and suffer death from suffocation. Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of reaching the interior.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue, they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, and in closing asked the company to drink with him to the health of Canada and the Mother Country.

At this point Sir Charles Tupper was elected an honorary member of the club, and in response the guest spoke of the demonstration of last evening and what it meant to those who are in sympathy with Great Britain in her struggle. Mr. Tupper said that on the 22nd of next May it will be 45 years since he was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature, and that he had been in public service ever since. After paying slight compliment to the diplomatic branch of our government, Sir Charles said that men of brains and influence were constantly going into Canada from the United States to invest capital for the development of the country. He believed that the commercial relations of the two countries cannot help being improved by this intercourse of the citizens. In closing, Mr. Tupper said that to no other country in the world is it so important that England maintains its position as it is in the United States.

The last speaker was Henry M. Whitney, the well known capitalist, and in the course of his remarks he said that the recent expansion of the United States means more work and more happiness to New England and Canada. The exercise closed with England's national anthem.

Two papers were presented by Prof. W. F. Ganong, the first on the work of Erosion in Rivers, the Nipisiquit being taken as an example, and the second on the Physiographic Origin of Our Portage Routes. Both papers were of great interest, especially to the geologist, some of the conclusions of the geological survey being called in question.

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At the late hour tonight the most reliable estimate obtainable puts the number of victims at 125. The capacity of the mine is 175, but there have been only 130 on the pay rolls so far this month, and it is stated that nearly all of these were in the mine at the time of the explosion. The manager, superintendent, bosses, bookkeepers and others are very busy with the force of rescuers, but at the same time they are all very reticent as to the extent of the casualties and any other information regarding the disaster. So far as could be learned there are 37 dead bodies in the village tonight that have been taken from the mine during the day, and there are also parts of human bodies at different places.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. MARTINS.

A large congregation assembled in Holy Trinity church at a special Thanksgiving service on Sunday evening. Mass was said in connection with the three recent British victories at Kimberley, Paardeberg and Ladysmith. It was essentially a service of praise to Almighty God for His immediate and abundant answer to the prayers offered on the day of humble supplication on the 11th ult.

The congregation heartily joined the choir in the hymn "Now thank we all our God" and "Onward Christian Soldiers." The choir also rendered Jackson's cantate in F and an anthem "I will sing of the mercies of the Lord."

Free Treatment

LIBERAL OFFER TO SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS.

Until Catarrhozone method of treatment for Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis was introduced these diseases were thought incurable. Now it is different. Thousands of afflicted ones who had long ago given up hope are being constantly cured by this wonderful treatment. It cures you while you breathe. You simply inhale the medicated air; it does the rest.

One trial of "Catarrhozone" will convince you of its merit. Take advantage of this special offer now; it will last only a few days. Send ten cents in stamps to cover the cost of mailing and we will send you a twenty-five cent outfit, free.

N. C. POLSON & CO.,
Kingston, Ont.

by Ellmore, the factor talking the solo, "For Thine, Lord, am good."

The Rev. A. Bachman chose for his text Psalm 136, v. 3: "The Lord hath done great things for us, wherefore we are glad." Among other things, he claimed that the Boers had engaged in this war as God's chosen people and had expected certain victory in consequence, but that when the British on Septuagesima Sunday made the special call upon the God of Israel the answer had been immediate and decisive as to the side He favored. This striking instance of answered prayer was pressed home as a proof of the nearness of God to all who call

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Wednesday's Semi-Weekly.)

Mr. Hazen followed Prov. Secretary Tweedie in the budget debate. He said he perceived it to be the duty of a member of the legislature to approach the discussion of the public affairs of the country with industry and with as thorough an understanding of the subject as was possible. No duty which devolves upon members of the legislative assembly was more important than to see that the money of the province was spent with a due regard to economy and of the general public welfare of the country. It was no much the duty of the public men of the province to see that all expenditures were properly made as it was the duty of members of a private corporation to see that its finances were honestly and justly administered. He believed it to be the duty of the opposition to criticize the conduct of the government's administration of the affairs of the province. This he would endeavor to do fairly and without feeling. He desired, however, to say that in the past when the opposition have endeavored to point out where in their opinion an unwise policy has been pursued, and where the government of the day have spent more money than they should have spent, they have been the subject of lectures on the part of members of the government and their supporters as not having faith enough in the resources of this country. He would yield to no man in his confidence in the resources of New Brunswick and in the great wealth of its mines, forests, fisheries and other great resources. He had faith in the prosperity and in spite of being lectured as to his patriotism, he proposed to discharge the duty that rested upon him as leader of the opposition. It was not an easy matter to criticize the budget speech at any time, and the government had not made it easier for him because of their unwillingness to furnish information as to the state of the finances as early in the session as such information should be furnished. The auditor general's report was only given to the house some 48 hours ago, and as a consequence hon. members had not had time to study its contents, and were therefore not in a position to know the true financial position of the country. Some years ago the fiscal year closed on December 31st. Legislation was passed changing the fiscal year from that date to October 31st. One reason was given for the change was that the report of the auditor general, and other reports would by the new arrangement be placed on the table of the house immediately after the opening of the session. If that was the reason the results have not justified the change, because, as he had said, the house has had to wait for the auditor general's report, as well as other reports, until within the last couple of days. There was no reason why these reports should not be ready before the opening of the legislature, and it was inexcusable that four months should elapse before these reports were got ready. He would express the hope, not in the way of carpentry criticism that in the future we will have the report of the auditor general sufficiently early in the session so that members may inform themselves of its contents.

BEFORE THE HOUSE IS ASKED to go into committee of supply. The report of the auditor general is not arranged, nor printed, in a way calculated to give much information. A distinguished writer has said that language was given to conceal thought. He could say that the auditor general's report of the province of New Brunswick was arranged for the purpose of not giving, but concealing and denying information. The report, which at no time had given very much information as to the financial condition of the province, has been very much curtailed during the past few years. In 1896, as would be seen by reference to page 27, there was a full and detailed statement in the auditor general's report of the interest on provincial debentures. That statement showed the interest on the debentures issued in connection with the Central Railway, the Grand Southern, the Caraquet and all other railways. It showed that when the interest was due and the amount in each case. The report of that year, as would be seen by reference to page 26, had a statement of all the provincial debentures, the statement showing the date of the bonds, the date of issue, the number and series, the rate of interest, the amount of issue, the principal payable, the legislative authority under which the bonds were issued, what the bonds were issued in aid of, the debentures redeemed, as well as those outstanding, and, in addition, general remarks on the subject. This was important information. During the past two years there was no such information either with respect to the interest on provincial bonds or to the provincial bonds themselves. If hon. members would turn to page 97 of last year's auditor general's report, they would find that the interest on bonded debt was placed at \$117,566.35. This was given in a lump sum, and there was no information to show to what account the interest was charged. A reference to page 97 of last year's auditor general's report shows that the only information given with respect to debentures redeemed was also the amount of debentures redeemed by act of legislative assembly which was \$421,500. There were no details at all given, and not a word appeared respecting outstanding debentures. This information is denied the house and country, and the only way that a member could obtain such information was to move a resolution asking that it should be brought down.

The hon. provincial secretary had given what he no doubt considered a pretty full exposition of the finances of the province, and had congratulated himself upon the operations of the past year. He (Hazen) proposed making a statement which would more correctly show the real

able to see that the apparent surplus, as shown by the provincial secretary, was mainly due to two items, an increase of some \$30,000 in the item of territorial revenue, the result of great activity in the lumber market, and to the increase in the amount received on account of succession duties. The current revenue of the province in 1898 was \$708,809.18. The current revenue for 1899 was \$764,229.49, or an increase over 1898 of \$55,420. The increase in 1899, as he had stated, was \$764,229.47. The expenditure for 1899 was \$749,844.35. The territorial revenue in 1898 was \$151,959.63, and for 1899 the territorial revenue was \$134,943.50, being an increase of \$33,024.33 over the year 1898. The hon. provincial secretary had claimed a surplus of \$14,856.12, and thought that this was a most satisfactory showing; but while he claimed this surplus, there was the undeniable fact that during the year we have added \$14,430.92 to the public debt of the country; in other words, we were that much more in debt than we were at the close of the fiscal year in 1898. The net debt in 1898 was \$2,621,837.26, and in 1899 the net debt was \$2,736,289.19, making the increase already mentioned of \$114,430.93. The bonded debt in 1898 was \$3,012,113.33, and in 1899 the bonded debt was \$3,078,946.66, or an increase in the year of \$66,833. The gross debt in 1898 was \$3,198,850.31, and in 1899 the gross debt was \$3,244,890.21, an increase during the year of \$126,126.90.

While the provincial secretary claimed a surplus of \$14,856 on the year's operation, he believed it to be impossible to figure out any surplus at all if all bills due at the end of the fiscal year had been paid. When he heard the statement of the provincial secretary today, his mind was carried back to the time that he was a reporter on the floors of this house, and when the public debt was at that time considered to be a most serious matter, but in comparison to what it is today it was insignificant. The present minister of railways and canals,

THE HON. MR. ELAIR. When he was in opposition in this house, considered the debt to be an enormous affair, and yet it was trifling compared to the present debt. The net debt of the province on October 31, 1884, was \$757,697.12. The net debt at the close of the fiscal year 1899 was \$2,738,289.19, showing an increase of \$1,978,601.07, or an average increase per year since 1884 of about \$125,000. The provincial secretary said he did not intend to institute a comparison between the expenditures of this government and of the old administration. It was fortunate for the hon. gentleman that he had not undertaken such a comparison. It would be said that common sense and obvious, and the corollary of that statement would be very apparent had the provincial secretary attempted the effort. On a former occasion he (Hazen) had spoken of the large amount of revenue available to this government that had not been available to the government previous to 1883. He was not now going into details of these increased revenues, and would content himself by stating that the additional revenue had in a large measure come from the taxation measures of this government, such as the succession duties, liquor license fees, taxes on incorporated companies and the fees from letters patent. They had also received large sums from the crown lands by reason of the increased stampage, and had enjoyed very additional revenues by reason of the increase in the amounts obtained from Ottawa in consequence of the dissolution and reorganization of the provinces of Canada.

The total increase in revenue enjoyed by this government over what the old government received was \$144,000 per year, and notwithstanding this fact, they had added \$125,000 to the permanent debt every year since 1884. This was a very serious matter, a condition of things that required the best attention of the representatives of the people. Our revenues are largely fixed, and while there may be an occasional year when the territorial revenue is much larger than usual, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that our revenues are not elastic and that the condition of the province calls for the most prudent management on the part of the government. If it had not been for the much lower rate of interest since this government came into power their management would have added most serious burdens to those already borne by the province. The provincial secretary had claimed a surplus of \$14,000 on last year's operations, but it was stated that the result was due more to good management than good management on the part of the government or the provincial secretary.

NOT BEEN VERY CORRECT in many of his estimates for the year 1899. On territorial revenue he had estimated \$184,934.50, showing an amount of over \$5,000 less than estimated. He had estimated from liquor license fees the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell who was provincial secretary amounted to only \$22,400. The actual receipts were \$22,423.68 less than estimated. On miscellaneous items \$133.08 less than estimated were obtained, and no part of the fishery license estimate of \$8,000 was realized. The total sum of these items was \$13,905.26 less than estimated. Then, on the other hand, he received in connection with other estimates \$11,570.60 more than was estimated, and this included \$15,232.70 more for succession duties than had been estimated. If it had not been for this very large item of over \$15,000 on account of succession duties more than was estimated; if it had not been that a very wealthy man had died before the close of the fiscal year, and his estate adding some \$24,000 to the revenue of the country, the provincial secretary's surplus of over \$14,000 would have been a deficit of some \$10,000. We find the refund of \$8,000 on account of fishery licenses in this year's estimates, but he would advise the provincial secretary not to count too much upon having a sum paid him anything like the near future. As he had said, the showing of the provincial secretary was more the result of good management, and as we were sailing close to the wind, it was necessary that the best possible economy should be shown in the management of the affairs of the country. It was absolutely necessary that all possible saving should be made in the controllable

expenditures of the province if we are to have the funds necessary to carry on the work of education, the road and bridge work and the other great public services. The apparent surplus would have been greatly lessened, if not entirely wiped out, if all the bills of the past year had been paid and not carried over into the accounts of this year, as he believed many of them were. The accounts submitted showed that many sums due in 1898 were not paid until last year. The opposition had charged him dealing with small matters, but departmental expenditures were largely made up of small items, and these in the aggregate amounted to large sums. He took up the item of contingencies, and pointed out several items which he said should have been paid during the years 1897 and 1898. The accounts showed that upwards of \$600 had been paid for coach hire for members of the executive. Of that sum \$61 had been paid to Mr. Blackall and \$59 to John A. Edwards. This latter amount was quite a large sum. We are all familiar with the fact that members of the government spend very little of their time in Fredericton, and considering the fact that their hotel is but a short distance from the departmental buildings, it would strike most people that the sum of \$598 was a most extraordinary sum to pay for coach hire under the circumstances.

WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED that a coach is furnished for the use of members of the legislature for \$5 per day during the sitting of the house, it will be observed that the magnificent equipages furnished by Mr. Edwards cost the province a good round sum. The accounts also showed that the member for Kings (Pugwash) had been paid \$50 for one service and the sum of \$300 for his work in connection with the Eastern Extension claim. It also appeared that Mr. Landry was paid \$100 for translating the French and English reports, and that Mr. Veniot had been paid \$40 for a legal service. He doubted the propriety of paying individual members of the house for services, and said it was a question whether it was not infringing upon the rules of the house. In most parliaments such action would certainly be an infringement upon the independence of parliament act. If the province was to pay for the translation of debates it was not right that the money should be paid for translations for papers not published in the province, and he believed that one of the items that he had spoken of was for the translating of the debates for a paper published in the province of Nova Scotia. If the money was spent in order to give our Acadian citizens information as to what was going on in the legislative assembly of New Brunswick, then such a paper as the Moniteur Acadien, with its large circulation and influence, should be paid for, and good a footing as the Evangeline, which he had shown the cost of printing of some of the public reports for the year 1898. The public health report had cost \$37.05. According to his memoranda the cost of the 1,200 of this report should have been \$235 instead of the \$337. The auditor general's report, 2,000 copies, which cost the province \$1,656, should have cost \$600. The board of works report, which cost \$335 for 1,200 copies, should have cost \$90. These various reports in 1898 had cost a total of \$4,047.11, and, according to the memoranda which he had in his possession, the cost of printing of some of the public reports for the year 1898 was \$1,200. The lunatic asylum report, 1,000 copies, which cost \$225, should have cost \$70. These various reports in 1898 had cost a total of \$337. The auditor general's report, 2,000 copies, which cost the province \$1,656, should have cost \$600. The surveyor general's report, 2,000 copies, cost the province in 1896 the sum of \$354, and should have cost only \$208. The lunatic asylum report, 1,000 copies, which cost \$225, should have cost \$70. These various reports in 1896 had cost a total of \$337. The auditor general's report, 2,000 copies, which cost the province \$1,656, should have cost \$600. The board of works report, which cost \$335 for 1,200 copies, should have cost \$90. 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