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RVES.

NEARING BLOEMFONTEIN

Field Marshal Lord Roberts Has Again

Biggarsberg, which comes by way of Giencoe and Lourenso Marques, under Friday's date. It says that shots were exchanged Friday morning near Helpmakkar, with a small body of British, Turned the Boers' Position.

Circumventing the Enemy, He Now Occupies a Position Near the Capital.

Welegram from the Mayor of Mafeking, Intimates That the Population of That Town May Have Joined

ANOTHER PAARDEBERG. CAPE TOWN. March 9 .- A despatch from Poplar Grove under yesterday's date says: The Boers retreated to Abreham's Kraal last might, where a strong commando of Bloemfortein police interrupted their flight. The Boers placed two guns in position, but the place is impossible to defend, and a fiasco similar to that at Paardeberg is anticipated.

President Kruger was at Bloem fontein at noon yesterday, and it is reported that he pressed the engagement and urged the Burghers to make a courageous defence of their country. Afterward he expressed bitter disappointment at the feeble resistance that had been made.

WITH OUR LADS.

MONTREAL, Merch 9 .- The Star's special correspondent with the first Canadian contingent cables as follows: In camp with the Royal Canadian Regiment, Poplar Grove, on the march to Bloemfontein, South Africa, March 8.--The Canadians, with the Gordon .Highlanders, the Cornwalls and the Shropshire regiments, forming a part of the nineteenth brigade, took an active part in the engagement at Osfortein today. The Canadian troops occupied the left bank of the Modder. where were also the Cornwalls and Shropshires, the Gordons keeping the right bank. There were no casualties among the Canadian troops, and our men saw very little of the active fight-

The army advanced to Osfontein on

Modder river. After a few hours of shelling by the treme peril. British artillery the Boers evacuated their position. This evacuation was brought about by a flank movement by the British cavalry, supported by forty-two guns, which force had moved

Deprived of support, it became impossible for the Boers to maintain their position on their long lines of trenches, and they hastily retreated. The pursuing cavalry was unable to come up with them before they had made good their escape.

Boers and their reinforcements.

The Shropshires, who occupied a position in advance of the Canadians along the left bank, charged a kopje held by the enemy and captured a

The fight was over before the Canadians had an opportunity to come into close action. The health of the regiment has improved, and there are now few in the

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 12.—Gen. Roberts' movements in the Orange Free State, but it is distinctly apparent that the he arrived at 7.30 p. m. Saturday. Dreifontein is 35 miles from Bloemfoncorrespondent, the entire day was oc- by a despatch from the Boer camp at

Colonel Plumer.

cupied with the Boer rear guart, who were acting along a running front 12 miles long. The fight throughout was much involved. The Boers evacuated and re-occupied their positions, safely concealing their intentions and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending wapture. Their guns out-ranged those of the British, whose cavalry horses were completely tired out by repeated withdrawals. The British turning movement commenced too late. Every despatch proves that the Boers made a much heartier resistance than they did at Poplar Grove. Gen. Roberts reports that their dead, which were left on the ground, shows a heavier loss than any yet authentically attributed to the Boers in any action of the war. It is learned from other despatches that the Boers had seven guns mounted on kopjes, while the extent of the fight surprised both sides. The British thought the way was practically clear to Bloemfonfein. The Boers were surprised by the dcuble line of the British advance. They took a position ahead on the right flank of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's advence, thinking that he represented the general advance, but they found that

cut opposition, though strong opposition was expected at that place. On Sanday morning the British found that the Boers, in spite of their etubbern resistance, had retreated. and marched unouposed to Aasvogel Kcp, 25 miles from Bloemfontein as the crow flies. At Aasvogel a prisoner the 6th. There the enemy were found told the British that the siege of to be in force, about six thousand men | Meseking had been raised, which is range, in view of the reports from length along the kopies south of the both English and Boer sources, which pointed out that the place was in ex-

a parallel column threatened their rear.

Gen. Tucker occupied Petrusberg with-

Gen. Roberts is now expected to make thirty miles a day, which will be the meximum distance forward if

the opposition is continued. The Standard's correspondent, on rapidly south and got between the the authority of Beer doctors, says that President Steyn last week met only a few hundred, the news shows ers. The correspondent points out that numbers at Biggarsberg. Gen. Tucker's taking Petrusberg cut

off the Boer retreat south. The Telegraph's correspondent. ferring to the Poplar Grove engage- | vest anxiety continues to be felt. ment, says that if Gen. French's horses had not been done up, thousands of Boers might have been captured. He adds that President Kruger threatened to resign the headship of the Transvaal unless the burghers stayed to op-

pose the British. From other quarters there is not much definite intelligence. According to the Telegraph's correspondent at Pietermaritzburg there seems to be a considerable force of Boers still remaining in the vicinity of Ladysmith. A force under Col. Bethune crossed the Tugela River on Thursday and made a despatches referring to Saturday's reconnaissance towards Helpmakaar. fighting practically cover everything They moved to Pomeroy, 15 miles disthat has been received concerning the tant, where they camped for the night. They discovered Boers in the morning lining the hills three miles beyond complete story of the engagement has Pomeroy. A brisk skirmish occurred, not been received. Gen. Roberts had the Boers using three maxim guns and to fight his way to Driefontein, where I two 12 pounders. The British retired with four wounded. The affair discloses that the Boers are ensconced on tein. According to the Morning Post's the Umvoti. This brush is confirmed

who retired hastily. The despate adds that scouts report that the main British advance was coming from Ladysmith towards Sundays River. A small, unfleciding engagement has occurred between Briska and Brits-

Despatches from Achtartang, under Saturday's date, describe the country to the river asbeing clear of Boers The Colesberg bridge is intact, but is held by Boers, who, however, are exposed to British shells. Three spans of the bridge at Norval's pont, covering a length of 800 feet, have been be-

stroyed. The total length of the bridge is 1610 feet. The Boars do lip-ate the bridge from high kopjes. The retirement of the enemy from Co berg is most fortunate for the British as the country is a most impregable, rocky fortress. The British are repairing the roadway expeditiously. Gen. Brabent arrived at Jamest wn

It is now known as a fact that I're sident Kruger has embled Lord Salisbury putting forward the cause of The despatch does not say for surrender on terms to which England is likely to listen. Government officials consider it more in the mature of an appeal to the powers then as a real application to the British government.
The war office has warned all the militia who have not already been called out, to be embodied on or about

LONDON, March 12, 4.45 a. m. - The war office maps show a group of lop-ies and a large water pan at Drietontein, e position which has apparently considerable defensive advantages. The Boers, who retreated from Abraham's Kraal to Poplar Grove, must have moved southwards or else a force must have come from Bloemfontein or the Orange Biver.

The opposition met at Drieforicia was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that, if there were any resistance it would be at Petrusberg, Profiting by their experience, the Boers were prepared for a British flanking movement, but in extending their posttion in order to avoid being outflanked, they probably weakened their ren tre, thus making it possible for

British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge. Lord Roberts' dignified against the abuse of the white flag, is regarded as the most important part of the situation. According to the acvent us resching our destination. The its supplied by the corres the instance appears to have teen most flagrant, and there is no doubt that Lord Roberts will carry his threat

into execution. The despatch from Durban as to the engagement near Pomeroy seems to explain the Boer accounts of skirmishing in the Helpmakaar district, and although Col. Bethune's force numbered with a bad reception from the burgh- that the Boers are in considerable

> There is no confirmation of the rumors of the raising of the siege of Mafeking, concerning which the gra-The British casualties up to this

date are as follows: Killed, 2,418; wounded, 8.747; died of disease, 1,029; missing, 3,483. Total,

SFENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. LONDON, March 12 .- Spenser Wilkinson in the Morning Post says: With one hundred dead at Dreifontein, the Boers must have had 500 wounded. We may expect Lord Rob-

erts to continue his march at the rate of about ten miles a day. the Prieska district is troublesome; but it will be effectually suppressed. "We need not believe the Boer report that 12,000 British are near Helpmakaar. It is quite unlikely that Gen.

until his troops have recuperated." A LIKELY PAIR.

Bu'ler will make any decisive move

LONDON, March 12.-A despatch to the Telegraph from Vienna says that reports from the Austrian military attache accompanying Lord Roberts contain a warm tribute to Gen. Roberts' brilliancy. The attache is of the opinion that the recent British successes. however, have been largely owing to rel Churn on the one of the cloverest strategists living Gen. Kitchener, whom he considers Market. Patent and an absolute master of the conditions under which modern warfare is

SEVERE FIGHTING.

DRIEFONTEIN, Orange Free State, ing device. Ball March 11, 6.35 a. m -Broadwood's cavalry brigade, advancing on Bloemfontein, unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Driefontein No. 1-Nine Gallon kopjes yesterday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's Churn, churns from division arriving, severe fighting ensued. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but were driven from their centre po-No. 2-Fifteen Gallon sition, leaving a number of dead and forty prisoners. The British force is Churn, churns from moving forward today.

During the fighting, in which five regiments took part, with artillery, the No. 3-Twenty Gal- Beers, though forced from their cenlon Churn, churns tre position, clung tenaciously to the other kopies, shelling the British freely with three guns and two Vickers-

> The British cavalry began to turn the Boer position, but night fell before the movement was completed. The Boers retired during the night. A large number of Australians were engaged y sterday. The First Austra-

lian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advarced within 800 yards of the Poers under heavy fire. The New South Wales Mounted Infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward.

running front of twelve miles on very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns, Gen. Tucker to the southward, occupied Petrusberg unopposed. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's Kraal.

At Dreifontein, about eight miles south of Abraham's Krael, the Boers were found posted in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopies, where they had mounted gurs. The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning with an artillery duel Gen. French's cavalry and Gen. Porter's brigade supported out gens. The Boer artillery was accurately handled, and the British cavalry found a task

harder than they had expected. Gen. Broadwood, with Bogged perseverance, moved altogether six miles outhward, trying to find a means to get round, but the Boers followed be-hind rising ground, and even attempthind rising ground, and even attempted to outflank him. Meanwhile the sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster the Boers would have been enveloped. The last shot was fired at 7.30 p. m. This morning not a Boer was to be seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kroger's own commando.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March: 11.—A despatch from Driefontein to the war office from Lord Roberts, dated March 11,

9.55 a. m., says: "I cannot get the precise number of cesualties before the march, but will numicate it as soon as possible. The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. We captured about twenty prisoners. "Among the killed are: Captain Eus-

tace of the Buffs. Captain Lomax of the Welsh regiment, and Mr. McKartie, a retired Indian civilian attached to Kitchener's Horse.

"Among the wounded are: Buffs, Col. Hickson, leg, severe; Lieut. Ronald. "Welsh regiment-Lieuts. Torkington. Pope. Wimberley. "Essex regiment-Capt. Broadwood. Field Artillery-Lieut. Devenish.

'Medical Corps-Major Waite, Lieut. "Australian Artillery-Col. Umpely, domen, dengerous."

ROBERTS' DESPATCH TO THE

WAR OFFICE LONDON, March 11.—A despatch from Driefontein to the war office from

Lord Roberts, dated March 11, 7.15 a. m., says:

"The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the brunt of the fighting fell on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division, two battalions of which, the Weish and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong prelitions at the point of the bayonet."

ALUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG. LONDON, March 11.-The war office has received the following advices from Lord Roberts, dated Driefontein,

Sunday, March 11, 9.45 a. m.: "The following telegram has presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic:

of gress abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up hands in tcken of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that, if such abuse occurs egain, I shall most reluctantly be TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely.

"'The instance occurred on a kopje east of Driefontein farm yesterday evening, and was witnessed by several of my own staff officers, as well as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men.

"The news that Lord Kitchener has lets of three different kinds was found ! gone south shows that the rising in an Commandant Cronje's laager, and (this has been the case) after every engagement with your honors' troops. Such breaches of the recognized usages of war and of the Geneva convention ere a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my government, with the request that it may be communicated to all

BOERS LOST HEAVILY.

AASVOGEL KOP, March 11, 6.25 .-Since dawn this morning the British have been collecting the Boers who were killed or wounded at Dreyfontein. The dead were buried in groups one numbering 37, another 23 and a third 43. They had mostly been killed by the shrapnel fire that was directed against a long hillside that was subsequently taken by the Welst battalion. The ambulances found seventy dead elsewhere. The wounded Boers say that the Pretoria commando suffered the most from the British fire. Four 4.7 navy guns were at Poplar Grove yesterday. They were brought here this afternoon.

The British losses at Dreyfontein were caused mostly by flagrant treachery on the part of the Boers. The enemy were backing from the British artillery and were nearing open ground when the Mounted Infantry appeared on their flank ready to pursue. A large company of the Boers at once displayed a white flag, threw down their arms, and threw up their hands in token of surrender. British advanced, whereupon the other Boers fired repeated volleys at them, wounding a number of officers and men.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET. DREYFONTEIN, March 11, 12.30 p.m. -The army left Poplar Grove yesterday morning. At ten o'clock the Cavalry unexpectedly found the kopje at Dreyfontein, eight miles south of Abraham's Drift, occupied strongly by the enemy. They immediately attempted to outflank the Boers, mov-All of yesterday was occupied in ing forward under a heavy shell and fighting. The Boers maintained a Maxim Vicker gun, they left behind a stubborn rear guard action along a thin containing line. The second bri-

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We are making for the month of March, Spring Suits of New Tweed for.....\$15.00 and Black Diagonal for.....\$18.00 They are Leaders.

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led by the Buffs, and the 18th brigade, headed by the Weish battalion, proceeded to clear the kopjes, under a hot bewildering fire. The Boers succeeded The artillery made magnificent practice, though the British guns were out

ranged by two Elswick 12 pounders.

The ninth division (the Guards) arrived at four o'clock, but was too late to take part in the fighting. Many of the enemy fled north. It is reported that they lost their Maxim-Vickers guns. The engagement was marked by many acts of bravery, especially by the men supplying the troops with ammunition, which ran short owing to the fact that the troops, having to march thirteen miles to reach the scene, were relieved of 50 rounds of ammunition each. The storming of Alexander Kopje by the Welsh battalion was fine work. The men showed great skill in securing cover while their advance was being supported by the meavy artillery. The men were al-

most invisible unless they were actually maving. Finally, upon nearing the top of the hill, they fixed their bayonets, and with a yell and a rush they cleared the summit of the enemy, the Borrs barely escaping under a beavy fire. The enemy lost many horses and left a number of dead and several wounded behind them. The incident was small as regards the number of treeps employed, but it was very creditable to the British. Gen. Roberts expressed great satisfaction

bility of the Boers in moving their guns was more remarkable than ever. The New South Wales Mounted Infactry galiantly but unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun. Later reports state that the Boers have entirely disappeared, but an engagement today is rot unlikely. Notwithstanding the strong Boer positions in the kopjes, it is probable that they will not be able to prevent the British

with the conduct of the men. The mo-

advance. ARMS.

CAPE TOWN, March 11 .- News from Lady Grey, Herschel and Alival North show that the rebels are laying down their arms in large numbers, and that the Boers all along the border are in serious straits. The rebels assert that the Boers are subsisting on bread and water, and so called coffee, made from Tye. Other rebels. are leaving to fight in the Free State. addressed by me to their honors, state British rule has been restored at Lady Grey, where a big fight is reported to have occurred, many rebels being "'Another instance having occurred killed.

It is reported that thousands of rebels contemplate surrendering to Gen. Brakent.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 10 .- Gen. Kitchener has arrived at Victeria West to organize various columns for the purpose of suppressing he retellion, which is spreading in this district. Minor fighting has occurred in several directions.

"'A large quantity of explosive buls, FIGHTING NEAR HELPMAKAAR. DURBAN, March 11.-The Natal Mercury has the following despatch from Greytown, dated today:

"A force composed of Bethune's mounted infantry, Umvoti mounted rifles and the Natal police, with three maxims, under Col. Bethune, reached Pomeroy Thursday, March 8. The following morning the Boer pickets opened fire.

"A general engagement soon ensued, the Boers using pompoms and two big guns. There was heavy fighting on both sides. Col. Bethune, seeing the impossibility of dislodging the Boers without artillery, retired south of the Tiggela with one man wounded. The Boer loss is said to be considerable."

FOUR GERMANS ARRESTED. LONDON, March 12 .- A special despatch from Durban says: "The Portuguese authorities at Lou-

renso Marquez, at the request of Great Britain, have arrested four Germans, bound for Pretoria, with arms and letters of introduction to Dr. Leyds,"

THE ORDER CREATED A SENSA-TION. LONDON, March 12.-The Durban

correspondent of the Daily News says: "On March 1 an order was issued from Pretoria to field cornets to make an immediate return of all the women

gade pushed south, finding the enemy's position to be of great strength. The sixth division (Kelly-Kenny's) arrived at 1.30. The thirteenth brigade, The order created a sensation."

> WERE BORING A TUNNEL. LONDON, March 12.—The Cape Town espondent of the Standard, telegraph

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily Mail has received the following despatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, March 10, and censored by the Beer government:

"Presidents Kruger and Steyn have wired to Lord Salisbury peace proposals, on condition that the independence of the two republics be respected and the rebel colonials amnested. Yesterday the foreign consuls were called into conference and were requested to invite the intervention of the powers they represented in order to prevent

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 13.-Gen. Lord Roberts made a further advance Monday, and is now at Ventersolei, about 5 miles from Bhemfontein. Ventersolei lies to the southwest of the capital of the Orange Free State, and by soing there Gen. Roberts seems to have gain turned the position which the Poers have taken to oppose his advance. The enemy, 12,000 strong, with 18 guns, was reported to be posted on a range of kopjes commanding the main road to Bloemfontein, but the British adopted another route, circumventing the defenders. The correspondent of the Daily News, dating his despatch Ventersviel, March 12, 6.05 p. m., says that the British left Arsvogel Camp in the morning, and preceded by the cavalry, marched to Ventersylei, a distance of about 15 miles, following Kaal Spruit. By advancing along Kaal Spruit Gen. Roberts has again outwitted the Boers. who had entrenched themselves along the Modder River, thinking that the British route would be in that direction. Most of the farms along the line of march were deserted, while the flags were flying over the bouses. All the belongings worth removing had been REBELS LAYING DOWN THEIR | that the inhabitants had left in a great hurry, things being littered about.

The commanders in chief have given strict orders that rothing is to be toucked. It is not expected that the British will meet great opposition in entering Bloemfontein. Ail the divisions have now joined the main advarce. Gen. Roberts' headquarters is at Gregorowski's farr. A despatch to the Standard from Ventersvlei says that Gen. Tucker received the submissicn of several Boers in the course of his advance, the result, presumably, of Gen. Roberts' recent proclamation. A farmer who remained at his homestead says that the burghers may make one more stand egainst the advance on Bloemfontein, but if they are beaten the occupation of the capital will not be further opposed.

The war office has issued nothing concerning this movement. There is no other news from any of the centres of operations except a reconnaissance by Gen. Clements on the bank of the Orange River, three miles below Norval's Pont, which disclosed that the Boers were occupying positions there of some strength. The advances of the two republics in the direction of peace continue to be discussed. There is practically but a single aspect, namely, that of conditions. With the exception of a comparatively small section, the opinion of Great Britain emphatically opposes any settlement other than complete submission. In the house of commons Monday Mr. Balfour premised that the papers respecting the peace proposals would be very shortly submitted, and it is understood that these will be furnished teday.
The Standard, a ministerial organ

has the following: "Several telegrams have been re-

ceived from the two presidents; one arrived in the course of yesterday morning. It is reported in the lobby that the presidents offered to open negotiations on the basis of status quo anti bellum, and that their proposals generally show complete incapacity to recognize the great change in the sitnation. The reply of Her Majesty's government will indicate clearly the only lines on which a settlement can be effected. "The supremacy of Great Britain

over South Africa must be explicitly recognized. The two republics will be disarmed and the control of their military affairs placed in the hands of the

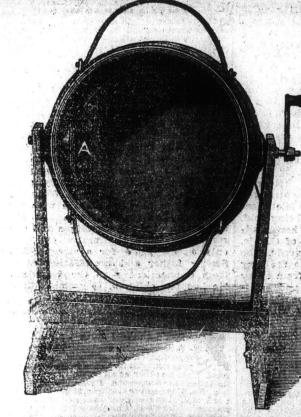
(Continued on page Eight.)



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HER MAJESTY

Enthusiastically Received When She Entered London

Prove to Buckingham Palace from Paddington Station, Amidst Scenes Rivafling Those of Jubilee Day.

LONDON. March 8.-The Queen's entry into London, the commercement of her visit to the metropolis, was marked by scenes of enthus paralleled since the jubilee celebration. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a note of triumph, and the cheers that made the murky streets ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tribntes of a loyal people to a monarch whose womanly sympathy has been The royal party's departure from Windser was marked by more than usual interest. For hours before the Queen even started for London crowds gathered in the streets which had been announced as her route through the metropolis and which were decorated with flage. It was foggy and cold, but no one seemed to care. At Paccington the railway station had been cleared of the general public, but outside thousands of people walted patiently. When the train from Windeer arrived a tremendous cheer went up. Her majesty came down the sloping platform leaning on the arm of an attendant, and entered an open landau, in which also sat Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black and round her neck the Queen were a sable collarette. From the racked sidewalks and from every available window came a continuous roar of cheers, while hundreds of little flags were waved all the way to Buckingham Palace. The side streets were packed ten, twenty and some times a hundred deep. But it was excund the palace itself the chief throng gathered. By nine in the morning. carriages, cabs and vehicles of every scart, people from the city and west end and distant parts of the country congregated in St. James Park, on

which the palace fronts. By noon it

hundreds of police on band, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in order and in opening passages for peers, members of the house and members of the household, who were privileged to pass the great railings that shut off the palace. In the spacious courtyard of brains walked up and down, chatting about the war and politics, jealously watched by the crowd outside the radings. Those who were not fortunate enough to get near the palace climbed up trees or stood on top of cabs, brightening the bare park with usually gay and served to enliven the on after noon the Duke and Duchess of York drove into the courtvard and received an ovation. Joseph Chemberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, joined unnoticed the distinguished throng in the courtyard. Later the Duke and Duchess of York orpeared on a balcony in front of the

As time passed the crowds outside grew more packed and the peers and members of the house of commons trooped out of sight into the inner quadrangle, where they waited to receive the Queen.

Then from Constitution Hill came the dull roar of distant cheers and the "She is coming" was passed from the to meath. The police became more active, and women, not being admitted into the courtyard, edged away as well as they could. Among those who sat and shivered on the stone base cutside the railing was the Countess Brownlow, a daughter of one of England's bluest blooded pers, and beside her was a fraved old woman her wizened face almost through the iron bars.

Now the roar was taken up by those within the precincts of the palace. Back on their creaking binges flew the great gates and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, followed by a flash of steel as the lifeguardsmen and outriders trotted through the gates, and then all hats flew in the air, a mighty cheer arose and slowly there presed a carriage on the back seat of which sat a little black figure heavily veiled and nodding right and left.

Suddenly, for the first time in the day, the sun came out from behind the clouds and shone over the shouting thousands, and piercing the veil, it was estimated that fifty thousand showed happy smiles lighting up the people were gathered about the aged monarch's face. It was a repetition of the scenes of the jubilee, and

he Queen's carriage stopped at the Temple steps. When the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, solemnly handed Her Majesty the sword of state, with a smile the Queen touched it and re-turned the sword to the chief executive, saying: "Thank you for all that my city has done."

Gracious Majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

Then the Life Guards trotted on, the purple and ermine and gorgeous uniforms, the marshal and sheriffs and lermen, with the gold-laced flunk ys and lumbering state coaches left behind, and the sombre dressed Queen drove quickly along the embankment, which was black with cheering people. Accompanying Her Majesty were Princess Christian of Schleswig-Hol-stein and Princess Henry of Batten-

The Life Guards trotted on through the great thoroughfares of the city, which were everywhere thronged. So quickly were the horses driven that the crowds scarcely had a chance to cheer before the constantly bowing monarch had passed out of sight, By 5 o'clock, the Queen, going by way of Holborn and Oxford street, had

returned to Buckingham Palace. It was a repetition of the jubilee drive, with the exception that it was so hastly planned that no organized attempts at decoration could be carried out. But, considering the short space of time, it was astonishing to see the number of flags which appeared along the route followed by Her

Children Cry for CASTORIA

MAXWELL INDICTED FOR MURDER.

PORTLAND, Me., March 9.-The jury in the United States court today indicted Elmer Maxwell of Fackville, N. B., for the murder of Captain Geo. E. Baisley of the schooner J. B. Vandusen in the Bay of Fundy last No. vember.

"Prisoner, the jury has declared you guilty." "O that's all right, judge; you're too intelligent a man, I think, to be influenced by what they say." At a recent local option election in Clover

rort, Ky., women and preachers crowded the entrance to the polls and sang hymns, while the church bells were ringing. The

A Plain Statement of why "Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

The mistake generally made in treating lung diseases is in treating the effects of the disease instead of the disease itself. Consumption is in the blood and the lungs are the natural organs for throwing off the poison. It is quite useless to merely stop the coughing or even to heal the lungs while the disease remains in the system because the relief is only temporary. Shiloh's Consumption Cure does allay the coughing and sooth the irritated surfaces of the lungs, but it cures consumption because it gives to the blood the power to destroy and throw off the germs.

"Shiloh" is sold on the express condition that you may have your money back if it fails to produce satisfactory results. You can get "Shileh" wherever medicine is sold. In Canada and United States 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00 a bottle. Great Britain 18/2d, 28/3d and

PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT MT. MIDDLETON.

MT. MIDDLETON, N. B., March 7 .-The Mt. Middleton division, Sons of remperance, held a most successful patriotic concert in their hall this evening. An excellent programme of songs, duets, readings, recitations, tableaux and dialogues was carried out. Miss Jean Kennedy's recitation was very much enjoyed by all. The sum of \$12.55 was raised by subscription. The hall was beautifully decorated with Union Jacks and the Canadian flags, while in the centre the Queen's picture was draped with the national colors. The division has been asked to repeat their concert in the hall at the Head of Millstream, which they will do on Tuesday next if the weather permits.

The amount raised will be handed to the Red Cross Society at Sussex.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To Correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not neces-sarily for publication, with your communi-cations. The Sun does not undertake to re-turn rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 26, 1900.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—To settle a dispute will you please answer through the columns of

your paper the following: Is a man born abroad-i. e., outside the jurisdiction of the British flag-of British parents, who have never taken out naturalization or other papers in a foreign land, nor in any manner foresworn allegiance to their Queen and country, considered by the British government as a citizen of the British Impire, with all the rights and privileges of a man born on British soil; or must he, if grown to manhood on alien soil, take out naturalization papers, same as any other alien, in order to secure the rights, privileges and protection of the crown? This of course in the case of 2 man who has all his life considered his parents 22 cs leather, 1 cs dry goods, 1 crt bicycles, nationality and native soil as his own, and who has never by word or act of any kind acknowledged allegiance to the alien land of his birth. Am early reply will greatly obl

(By the Imperial Statutes of 7 Ann. cap. 5. 4 Geo. II., cap. 21, and 13 Geo. III., cap. 21, the children and even the grandchildren of British subjects, born under the above circumstances are still British subjects and claim the privileges of citizens of the Em-The correspondent would have pira. such status even though his father had taken the outh of allegiance to anc become a naturalized citizen of the United States. In the event, however, of a claim against that country, he would be treated as identified with it, to such an extent as to permit British interference to maintain his rights acquired while under the flag of the United States.—Sun.)

ANNIVERSARY AT KARS, N. B. On Saturday evening, March 3rd,

some 65 of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones met at their residence to essist in celebrating the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. Before partaking of excellent sup-

per an address was read by J. W. Toole in behalf of the guests, and after tea a toast was drunk in hence of Mrs. Jones, to which Mr. Jones happily responded. Speeches were made by M. H. MaDonald, M. G. Jenkins, T. M. Carpenter, R. Black, D. Urquhart and J. W. Torde, after which all joined in singing the national anthem. The presents were as follows: Dr. M. H. and Mrs. McDonald, \$2; Frederick Cameron, \$1; E. W. Vanwart, 50c.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shaw, \$1; the Misses and Meesrs. Vanwart, \$2; Mr and Mrs. G. L. Gerow, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones, \$1; T. Dykeman, 35c.; Alfred and Miss harlotte Vanys et. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, china berry set; Mrs. G. L. Worden, glass fish dish; Mrs. M. A. Wetmore, glass pickle dish; Miss Lena Braman, china water pitcher; Miss Violet Cameron. flower vase; Mr. and Mrs. R. Elack, towels; Mrs. A. E. Cookson, fruit dish; Miss Cora and Master Arthur Urquhart, glass fruit dish; Miss Gladys Cameron, china card receiver. Besides the above the following contributed towards purchasing a handsome parlor lamp and sliver fruit stand: Mr. and Mrs. D. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jones, Frank Braman, Willie Jones, Beverley Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Akerley, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Jenkins and family, Stephen Golding, Jepson Landon, Isaac Gerow and J. W. Toole and family.

NEW PATENTS.

Marion & Marion, New York Life building. Montreal, furnish the Sun the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American governments. The Inventor's Help, published by this firm, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10

Canada-66,349-J. H. Heblethwaite, Heylake, Eng., truck.

66,352-Octave Laurin, Beauharnois, P. Q., truck. 66,370-Edward Moriarty, Fulham. Eng., improvements in and relating to counting or adding apparatus.

66,404 Griffitt & Whetham, bridge, Eng., mechanism for controlling and indicating temperature limits. 65,331-H. J. Bickle, Gladstone, Man.,

65,225-A. Many, Beauharnois, P. Q., last for making boots. 65,150-A. Many, Beauharnois, P. Q.,

United States-644,121-Joseph Yelle, Holyoke, Mass., toy. 644,284-Charles Y. De Lay, Murphy,

dai., elastic tread horse shoe. 643,384—David Holford, Birtle, Man., device for supporting horses' heads. 644,480-Francisco L. DeVilla, Guatemala, device for preventing ships from

CHEERED FOR CANADA.

Describing the scene in the British louse of commons, when Lord Roberts' despatch announcing the capture of Gen. Cronje's army was read, the

London Mail says: But yet these manifestations did not come till after the first four paragraphs of the momentous telegram were read. Curiosity was too strong to allow of any interruption while these details of the conflict were being told. But when, in describing the heroic advance towards the trenches of Cronje Mr. Wyndham came to the words, "the Canadian regiment," at once the long pent-up feeling burst forth from every dam of curiosity, interest, and selfrestraint, and all the immense history of the union of the colonies with the mother country rushed to men's thoughts and hearts, and there was a loud, deep, though brief, cheer.

FEAR A FENIANZINVASION.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 9.—Double forces of watchmen have been put on at the parliament buildings and the guard at the dockyard at Esquimault has been increased, as well as other precautions taken in anticipation of a Fenian invasion. Every stranger in the city is being shadowed by the accept service.



Every Housekeeper wants pure rd soap that lasts well-lathers freely, to low in price and high in quality. Surprise Soap fills the want perfectly.

THE WOMEN OF BRITAIN

Poem Which Has Created Almost as Much Interest as the Absent-Minded Beggar.

The following is the poem written by Mrs. Arthur Harter, which has achieved an amount of popularity in Great Britain second only to that of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beg."

A word for the women of Britain.

To bid their beloved good-bye,
The husbands, the brothers, the sons, whe
go forth,
To fight and to conquer or die.
A word for the women of Britain
Who part with the friend they love best,
And fighting their fears, smile up through
their tears.

When he too goes out with the rest. Tis hard for the women of Britain

Who stay when their warriors go;
The men who set forth are eager and n
To measure their might with the foe;
For the men there's the passion of peril,
That lightens the hardships they bear, For what can't they stand with a comrad at hand. The death or the honor to share.

For them there's the strain of the battle There is valor and glory—or death, With the thought of the woman who loves them.
To hallow their last dying breath.

But what for the women of Britain? Ah! they need our pity the most; In their desolate homes they are waiting for Of the dear one who died at his post;

For the men whom they love in the fight

For this is the word for the women Whose loved ones are far, far away, That the work to be done for those who re-None else can accomplish but they: And this is the work of the women, Brave women of generous soul. To take each her share of the sorrow they And lighten the grief of the whole.

The gentle are helping the simple. Love and sympathy level all pride— And hearts find relief in the union of grief When the men fight and die side by side All the women of Britain are equal, For the men share alike in the fray

THE TOAST FOR A SAILOR

Sweethearts and wives; fill up the glass With crystal clink and clatter, And drink the liquid jewels down, May the former become the latter. When raging winds and waves unite To raise a mighty chorus We know that sweet and gentle lips At home are praying for us.

weethearts and wives—the precious names. That make our hearts grow warmer; Through every storm on sea or shore May the latter remain the former. Though billows surge and tempests roar And straining hawsers sever, Gur thoughts upon the reeling deck Are with them both forever.

Undoubtedly

Another Case Where the Constitutional Remedy Made a Permanent

A well known lady recently wrote saying that our Vegetable Cancer Cure cured her of cancer of the breast five years ago, and there has never been any return of the disease since Her trouble was undoubtedly cancer, as many prominent physicians examined the lump, and all were agreed that it was a case of cancer.

Not one of them would give her any encouragement that an operation would cure her permanently. She read in the papers of our constitutional treatment for cancer, sent for our remedy, used it, was cured and the result is that today she is hearty and strong and no evidence of her old trouble returning. Our remedy saved her from pain, saved her breast and saved her

Anyone who is interested can have the name of that lady and full particulars of her case, as well as our treatise on cancer, by sending two stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on 1304

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

A PLEASANT AFFAIR There was a very pleasant family

reunion at the home of Capt. Geo. G. Seely, Lancaster Heights, on Friday afternoon and evening. The occasion was the celebration of the 92nd birthday of his father, Linus Seely. The old gentleman is still hale, hearty and active. He retains all his faculties and his memory is particularly good, going back to the victory of Waterloo, which he is able to compare with the relief of Ladysmith. He recalls the corcnation of three sovereigns and can remember when the north end had only a row path for a street. Mr. Seely's father and grandfather came from Connecticut with the Loyalists. He has ten children, 45 grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over

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Sir Wilfrid Laur vantage in dents' Episod M. P., Who S

OTTAWA, I in the house o attempt to ob bill. The seco yesterday afte ouse rose it that could be it that needs n the record ist, explaine did not think to the same year. Sir Ch were, and briefly in on points they summed up a

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Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone. has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active,

work-loving people. But you must get the genuine-imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will knew what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

MARKET REPORTED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

OTTAWA LETTERS.

How Tarte Expects to Carry Sixty Seats in Quebec.

Mr. Hetherington's Specific Denial of Hireling Affidavits Backed up by Sworn Statement of Eight Men Who Heard His

Speech.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier Did Not Figure to Advantage in the Discussion of the Students' Episode in Montreal-An Alleged M. P., Who Should Hold His Tongue,

OTTAWA, March 3.—The opposition in the house cannot be charged with an attempt to obstruct the gerrymander bill. The second reading was moved yesterday afternoon, and before the house rose it was carried. Everything that could be said in favor of it, and all that needs to be said against it, is on the record of last year's discussion. Mr. Foster, moving the six months' hoist, explained that he and his friends did not think it worth while to go over the same ground again, as they held to the same opinion expressed last vear. Sir Charles Tupper had spoken effere, and a few members spoke briefly in opposition afterwards. The points they took may briefly be summed up as follows:

In the first place, and that is the main position, they maintain that the constitution provides for one redistribution only every ten years. Such a re-arrangement is necessary after each censes in order to adjust the representation of the several provinces according to the terms of the Union act. When the number of members fer a whole province is changed the representation of that province may be readjusted on a population basis. If readjustments can take place at other times then each change of government might be followed by a shifting to give that party an advantage. So far the rule of a re-arrangement each ten years has not been varied. This is the first attempt to make what may be called a genuine gerrymander.

This objection is apart altogether from the nature of the bill itself. But the measure is vicious in its details in addition to the abounding vice of hypocracy wheh abounds. Mr. Mulock this year, as last, stands up to declare that this bill is merely an attempt to correct the injustice of previous measures. This defence is struck down by the mere answer that the Mulock bill strikes at provinces which were not affected by the previous measures. For instance, the constituency of West York, represented by Clarke Wallace, for some half century. But this till chops it to pieces. There is no suggestion that New Brunswick was ever gerrymandered. Yet this measure gratuitously invades the province for the purpose of gerrymandering St. John. Mr. Mukck claims that the representation is now unequal, yet he gives 15,000 people in one part of Ontario the same representation as forty or fifty thousand in another part. And at the suggestion of Mr. Blair he slashes up the county of St. John so that three men in the city have the same voting power as one man in the county.

It did not take long to show up these pretences and iniquities. The opposition refused to be lured into long discussion, though there was an evident desire on the part of the government to linger over the question, probably because other matters were not ready. Sir Louis Davies talked some of his special extravagances and made the most prepostcrous claims to an elevated purpose and noble intentions. He had some unpleasant moments discussing his own unfortunate buildozing adventures in the Prince Edward Island local election, and rebuked Sir Charles Tupper for interfering in Manitoba. These discussions caused some merriment on the other side of the house, the members having in mind the resuits of the two campaigns. Sir Louis, for the moment, offered a practical contradiction to the taunt of Mr. Davin the day before, when the western member in pkyful allusion to Sir Louis' knighthood, observed that "dig-nity had marked him for her own."

The opposition members refused to respond to all this sound and fury, otherwise than by a quiet insistance on constitutional rights, and a persistent declaration that the measure was not what it pretended to be, but was a clear attempt to escape the verdict of the constituencies which the ministerial members now represented. Mr. McInerney showed that Sir Louis Davies was trying to save Mr. Bell of Prince, on whose election last year grave doubts were thrown, and that Mr. Blair, who was afraid to appeal to his own constituency, was trying to carve out a pocket riding for himself in St. John. Mr. MoNeill put in a dignified protest against the reflections made upon the senate. Mr. Paterson had declared, with wild and boisterous energy, that if the semate rejected this bill the house would go on introducing it year after year until the end of the chapter. Decennial periods, new returns of population, the requirements of the constitution and of justice, would not sway Mr. Paterson from his determination to have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but it. But he was informed that there was nothing sacramental in the repeated introduction of a bad bill which was no more improved by frequent appearance than a bad penry.

After all what the boys would call 'the coldest touch." was administered by Mr. Billis. It was the last word of the debate and produced a somewhat cold chill after all the shoutings of the three ministers over the demands of justice and fair play. Mr. Ellis supports the government whenever he can, and probably many times when he would rather not. It would be a very glaring case that would drive him into the support of a motion by Mr. Foster to hoist the government bill. But Mr. Ellis comes from one of the constituencies which are gerrymandered by the bill. All the rhetoric reduced by more than a quarter. But desk and said that he would bring

and all the protests cannot cover from the man whose constituents are struck at the baseness of this legislation. He expressed his opinion flatly enough. The bill was unfair and unjustifiable. It took away the representations of St. John city. It produced the gravest injustice. Then by way of scornful rebuke to the three ministers who had spoken in such lofty tones, and to the spoken in such lofty tones, and to the fourth minister, who had prepared this part of the bill, Mr. Ellis remarked that all their talk about justice and fair play was merely a use of catch words in connection with such a proposition as this. So the member for St. John has voted to preserve the arrangement of 1892 in preference to the bill produced by his own leaders. It is considered very creditable to him that he has done so. S. D. S.

OTHER ST. AND AS OTTAWA, March 5. - Interesting facts and deductions can be drawn from the trade and navigation bills which were brought down last week. In the first place, it is shown that so far as imports are concerned, growing time continues. The value of goods entered for consumption in the year ending last June was \$154,051,593, which is \$24,000,000 more than the previous year, and \$43,000,000 more than the year before that. It exceeds by \$44,000,000 the value in the last year of

the late regime. The amount of duty collected was \$25,734,228, which is \$3,500,000 more than the previous year, and nearly \$6,000,000 in excess of the like taxation of the year before last, while it exceeded by \$5.500,000 the taxation from this source that was obtained by Mr. Foster the last year he was the minister of finance!

On the other hand, the exports were not as large as in the previous year by \$5,000,000, and if we take exports of Canadian goods alone, the falling off is \$7,000,000. For the first time in six years the imports exceeded the exports in value.

We have in these returns the basis by which we can judge to some extent of the operations of the preferential trade system, so-called. The government has made some boast that by givink a preference to England it has increased our imports from that country by over \$4,000,000. It is a fact that the value of imports from Great Britain in 1899 was greater than in 1896. as is shown by the following comparisons of goods entered for consumption from Great Britain:

1896.... \$32,979,742 1899.... 37,060,123 Increase 4,080,381

Here is a gain of more than \$4,000. 000, and if it stood alone we might assume that the preferential tariff had something to do with it. But let us take now the United States exports to Canada to be for consumption and see how they compare:

1596.....\$58,574,024 1899.. 93,007,166

Increase.. ... \$34,433,142 million but of a magnificent \$35,000,000. If the gain in imports from Great Britain had been as large as that from tion from the United States have gone were \$35,000,000 larger than they were \$40,000,000 larger than in 1894, \$35,000,000 larger than in any year under the late government, and \$39,000,000 above the from Great Britain were only \$4,000,000 in excess of those of 1896, \$6,000,000 more than those of 1895, while they were \$2,000,000 less than in 1894, \$7,000,-.000 less than in 1893, \$4,000,000 less than in 1892, \$5,000,000 less than in 1891, \$6,-600,000 less than in 1890, \$15,000,000 less than in 1883, and less than the average of the last five years of the conservative administration.

In order to examine still more closely the genuineness of the British preference, let us see how our trade with other countries has increased. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption in 1896 and

1	1899 from all the	principal	countries:
		1896	1899.
1	Great Britain	\$32,979,742	\$37,060,123
	United States	58,574,024	93,007,166
	France	2,810,942	3,889,295
	Cermany	5,931,459	7,393,456
	Spain	361,778	534,482
	Portugal	48,596	63,226
	Italy	230,917	395,599
	Holland		500,39
	Belgium	920,758	2,318,723
	Newfoundland	- 551,41	527,00
	West Indies	1,896,496	1,354,939
	South America .	567,027	1,175,584
	China & Japan	2,671,41	2,769,49
	Switzerland	332,120	568,76
	Other countries .	2,413,00	2,493,26

Total..\$110,587,480 \$154,951,593

It will be seen that while the total increase in imports for consumption has been 39 per cent., the increase of imports from Great Britain is not 13 per cent., showing that instead of standing at the head of the procession and getting more than her share of the gain, England has got far less than her share. Considered by percentage of gain, Great Britain has obtained 121-2 per cent. increase, the United States 59 per cent., France 38, Germany 24, Spain 48, Portugal 39, Italy 52, Holland 67, Belgium 151, China and Japan 4. Switzerland 76. South America 107. It is a singular circumstance that the only countries in which there is a decrease are our sister colony of Newfoundland and the West Indies, which are also largely British.

The matter might perhaps be left there, but there is another interesting fact disclosed by these returns. During 1899 the full preference should have been in force, and it is the claim of this government that while there has been a general reduction in the rate of duty, an additional reduction of one-quarter has been made in the duty on goods imported from Great Britain. We might therefore expect that the average rate of duty on goods imported from Great Britain would be

rate of duty in 1896 on goods imported from Great Britain was twenty-two and three-tenths per cent., the rate in 1899 was nineteen and eight-tenths per cent. That is to say, the rate of duty has not been cut one-quarter and more, but only one-ninth. Even that ninth is not a clear advantage as compared with other countries, the United States for instance, because the duty on goods from the United States has been reduced one-eleventh. The actual preference, therefore, appears to be the difference between onepinth and one-eleventh reduction. In other words, one-fiftieth part of the duty has been taken off from England more than from the United States.

The average rate of duty last year on goods imported from Great Britain was 194-5. The average rate of duty on goods imported from the United States was 12 per cent. That shows how we prefer Great Britain.

Now consider the question of free goods. We imported from Great Britain last year for consumption \$37,000,-000 worth of goods, of which \$9,500,000 were admitted free, just a little more than a quarter of the whole. We imported from the United States for consumption \$93,000,000, of which \$48,-000,000, or nearly half, were admitted free Five times as much free goods was brought in from the United States as from Great Britain, but only twice es much dutiable goods. In the light of these facts we can consider the operation of the preferential tariff either as to its actual character as shown by the percentages of duty, or as to its results as shown in the development of trade, and form our own conclusions. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 6.-Yesterday's episode threw some light on the character of the campaign whereby Mr. Tarte expects to make good his claim that he and his party will carry sixty out of the sixty-five Quebec seats in the next elections. The students' disturbance was incidentally discussed, but the real theme which was brought to the attention of the house was the article in La Patrie, which followed the first demonstration and which preceded the attack on the Star office, the hauling down of the British flag and its ultimate destruction by fire on Viger square. No one defended the action of the McGill students in causing flags to be hoisted all through Mentreal and in raying unwelcome visits to Laval. There were some who excused the proceedings as natural to students in a time of enthusiasm. while others, such as Mr. Monk, thought that even these circumstances did not excuse the outrage at Laval, where many windows were broken.

Neither cid enyone defend or excuse

the outrage on the British flag, while it was generally contended that the perpetrator was not a Laval student but some unknown person who attached himself to the party. Perhaps on both sides of the Louse and in the press too nuch importance has been given to Here is a gain not of a poor four are not entrusted as yet with much feet spensibility in this country, and who will behave themselves very differently when they have settled down into the United States, and the growth of full citizenship. But the serious part in ports from the United States been of the offending was the incendiary as small as it was from Great Britain appeals of the organ of Mr. Tarte to then indeed we should have had some the French-Canadian people of Montreeson for the minister's statement real. It is unnecessary to quote this that the preference had worked mag- erticle, which has doubtless found a nificent results. But the cool fact is place in your columns. But anyone that while our imports for consump- can see who has read it, that coming after the excitement of the daybefore, up by leaps and bounds, and last year it might well be an inducement to any outrages which were perpetrated on in 1896, \$39,000,000 larger than in 1895, the British flag after its appearance. In this article La Patrie advises the French-Caradian majority to arm then selves and prepare for resistance. average of the last five years of the. It tells them that the country is within conservative government, the imports two steps of civil war. It assures them that the time is coming, if these things go on, for the smashing of confederation. All because of the sally of the McGill students and the uproar around Laval, for which all the class officers and the principal of McGill had already apologized. Archbishop Bruchesi and Principal Peterson had held a conference, the apologies had been offered, reparation would undoubtedly have been made, the autherities of both colleges had urged upon the students to restore the friendly feeling. Then came the appeal from La Patrie, which speaks for it-

> And it is now certain that Mr. Tarte wrote it. He certainly expressed approval of every line of it in his speech yesterday. He read an article published editorially a day or two later, stating that he had dictated it by telephone from Ottawa. Speaking hestily in regard to the incendiary article, he mentioned it as his own, and then correcting himself quoted it as the words of La Patrie. After the discussion last night there was not the slightest doubt as to the authorship of the article. If there had been it would not make much difference, for Mr. Tarte applauded every sentence when Mr. McNeill read it to the

His own speech yesterday was very much in the same tone. Notwithstanding the fact that he still says there is suppressed excitement in Montreal, notwithstanding his own hypocritical professions of a desire for peace, he took the opportunity to charge once more that the conservatives in other provinces were conspiring against the liberties of the French Canadians. He took the opportunity to make a fresh attack upon Clarke Wallace and the Orange order, associating them as usual with the conservative party. He read from the Toronto News and every other extreme paper within reach selected scraps out of their connection, to show that the spirit of intolerance prevailed in other provinces and was cultivated within the tory ranks. He quoted the affidavit long since contradicted concerning Mr. Hetherington's speech in Queens county, New Brunswick. In this gentle and persuasive way Mr. Tarte poured his quota of oil on the promoting peace and vindicating his own loyalty.

Concerning these Hetherington affidavits there is a story. Some days ago Mr. Tarte was speaking on the question of a Transvaal contingent, when he pulled these affidavits from his

Mr. Tarte to discuss this question then, because Mr. Tarte might be gone in a few weeks and there would be no opportunity to hear both sides of the case. Mr. Tarte then said that he would take it up later and give Mr. Foster an ample opportunity to contradict the statements which he intended to make concerning him. Mr. Foster expressed some doubt, suggesting that Mr. Tarte had once before shot his bolt and escaped. But he could not make Mr. Tarte take up the subject. Yesterday, after Mr. Foster had spoken, and in a debate which was not foreseen Mr. Tarte produced the affidavits and read them. He refused to allow Mr. Foster an opportunity of reply or even to ask a question. However, Mr. Foster passed his papers over to Mr. Davin, who read Mr. Hetherington's specific contradiction of the statements, his own account of what he did say, and the sworn affidavits of eight persons in the audience, who declared that the Tarte affidavits, made by men in the employ of the federal and provincial governments, were false. Mr. Tarte did not stay in the house to hear these affidavits, and thus bore out Mr. Foster's opinion of him, as expressed in the previous debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not figure to great advantage in vesterday's discussion. He pleaded for peace, and made by the son of Mr. Mercier to blow up the Nelson monument some years ago. The son is still alive, but Sir Wilfrid was very much grieved that the name of Mr. Mercier, who is now dead, should be mentioned in this connection. He had not a word to say in criticism of Mr. Tarte's furious atonly with responsibility of the students' episode, but throwing up to them the burning of parliament buildings sixty years ago and an assault which he claims to have been made on the governor at that time. The men who did this are apparently as dead as Count Mercier, but their conduct is still grist for the mill of Mr. Tarte and his disciple who sits in the premier's chair.

Mr. Foster reminded the premier of this, and agreed with Mr. McNelll that Mr. Tarte's articles in La Patrie were the greatest cause of disturbsi co and the chief element in promoting ill-feeling between the races. Dr. Sproule, Mr. Clarke, Clarke Wallace, and Mr. Davin were among the members who placed the responsibility for the trouble on the minister of public works. Mr. Clarke showed that an article in the Toronto News, of which Mr. Tarte and Mr. Bourssa made bitter complaint, was written immediately after Mr. Tarte's declaration through La Patrie that the tories were trying to force the government "What have we to do with the Transvaal?" What interest have we in South 'Africa? Why should we contribute our blood and our money for the foreign wars of the empire?" Mr. Clarke thought that some allowance should be made for a newspaper which used extreme language in criticism of such an appeal as this.

yesterday, he has some reason to be satisfied with the result of one of his enterprises. Some vecks ago Mr Mc-N-sill asked the government whether Canada would not offer a regiment to garrison Helifax in case the war office should wish to take away the regulers. Sir Wilfrid postponed his answer. A little later the question was repeated, but the premier said he did not know that the British troops were going to be removed. In fact he had heard nothing about it, but would take the matter into consideration. Ultimately the government acted on Mr. McNeill's suggestion and offered a garrison. Three or four times the matter was brought up by Mr. McNeill and found to be in abeyance, until, last week, when he asked the question for about the seventh or eighth time, the premier announced that the offer had been accepted, and a little later Dr. Borden made the announcement as to the composition of the Halifax contingent. This is an interesting case, showing what power an opposition member can exert if he sets his mind on a patriotic purpose and has the country behind him.

The situation of affairs in British Columbia was brought to the attention of the senate yesterday by Mr. McDonald from that province. It is at least a half open secret that the conduct of Governor McInnes a year ago in turning out the Turner government and calling upon Mr. Beaver was reproved from Ottawa. Mr. Mils said yesterday that when a governor dismissed a ministry and formed a new one he took his life in his hands. This may be taken to mean that in case Mr. Martin does not succeed in forming a government, or if he forms a government and does not at once dissolve the house, or if after the election he is not sustained by the province, Governor McInnes must go. One of these untoward incidents is pretty certain to happen, for it is generally considered that Mr. Martin is an impossible premier.

The senate also discussed the matter of Japanese immigration, the minister of justice vigorously upbraiding Senator McDonald for demanding that the Japanese should be kept out. Mr. Mills does not remember distinctly all that has taken place or he would direct his reproaches to some of his own colleagues, whose promises to the Pacific coast people have not been kept.

Among the gentlemen who addressed the house vesterday was Mr. Holmes, who sits for West Huron. Mr. Holmes can hardly be called a representative of that constituency. He rather represents the some-time exile, Mr. Farr, troubled waters. This was his way of late returning officer, and other members of the machine. He owes it to the premier that the investigation which would show how he comes to be in the house does not go on. Mr. Holmes could with advantage hold his tongue. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 7.-One day on the

we find on examination that while the them up some day for discussion. Mr. mittee is all that the house of com- dence in Mr. Martin, whom they de-Foster took the opportunity to ask mons has given to the discussion of the gerrymander bill, which is now ready for third reading. The committee stage was occupied by two or three members of the government side in repeating their ferocious attacks on the bills of 1882 and 1892. Mr. Paterson, whose loud denunciation of last year was repeated this year in almost the identical words, and so far as his physical power allows in the identical tones, rose to the occasion yesterday and made the same speech the third time. He talked of the necessity of justice and fair play, of honor and decency and various things too of that kind, calmly ignoring the declaration of Mr. Ellis, one of his own supporters, who only last week assured the government that all talk of justice and fair play were mere catch words when applied to such an unjust

> For the rest of the day the ministers met with some difficulty in answering some quiet interrogations as to the principles on which the bill before the house was drafted. For example, they were asked to explain why, since they seemed to be eager to destroy doublemember constituencies in Toronto on account of some principle involved, they preserved a double-member constituency in Hamilton. The reply was that Hamilton, being a municipality by itself, need not be disturbed, and the double-member system, being old. complained bitterly that the Citizen might be preserved. But when it newspaper, in mentioning the flag in- was pointed out that Ottawa was left cident, had referred to the attempt with two members, though a part of the city was included in the county of Russell, and taken away from city riding, it was necessary to find another explanation. The government was found preserving doublemember constituencies in Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, and Halifax; turning single seats into double seats in tack on the tories, charging them not | Prince Edward Island, and turning a double seat into single seats in Toronto. So far as may be known the only principle preserved in all these places was that the charges shall be made where they would be of advantage to the prit party.

Mr. Paterson, who seemed to have assumed charge of the bill, defended the inaction in regard to some constituencies by stating that they were not changed because there were no gerrymander to be remedied. But he could not explain on this basis why Toronto West, which had existed as a constituency from the beginning, should now be broken up, or why Mr. Wallace's riding in York, which is fifty years old, should be gerrymandered, or why the bill should be made operative in New Brunswick, where there was no complaint of a gerrymander. In regard to the York and Toronto changes Mr. Mulock brought in the necessity of equalizing the population. But this necessity did not seem to be urgent in those cases where one member was given fifty thousand constituents in one part of Ontario, while in anto send a contingent to Africa. This other part less than one-third of that was the time in which Mr. Tarte's number secured a representative. Especially was it out of place when ap-

The postmaster general labored hard to explain why the judges who were instructed to divide Toronto into sin- sion of the senate. gle-member constituencies were obliged to use a census ten years old, when While Mr. McNeill appeared as a critic of the minister of public works the later civic censuses were available. sion of the government. The question He could not see his way clear to acbalance of parties should be left out of consideration by special instructions to the judges.

plied to Mr. Blair's proposed ger-

rymander of St. John by which a con-

stituency of 11,000 was given the same

representation as another right beside

it four times as large.

In the end, though the ministers had defended and put through the house last year the whole bill, including the New Brunswick gerrymander, and though they had denounced the senate for not accepting it in full, and though they re-introduced it with the New Brunswick blot this year, and so forced it to a second reading, yet Mr. Blair's share of the bill was struck out in committee. The little constituency which the minister of railways was carving out for himself or one of his friends, at the expense of St. John city, disappears from the bill. Mr. Blair hung to it all last session and all this session until last night, and then he gave it up. Perhaps it was no great credit to himself even then, for he knew that it could not go through the senate in that form, even if that chamber had been willing to accept the principle of the bill under any cir-

The chief objection of the senate to the measure is not its details, but to the time of its introduction. The affirmation of that body last year was that the redistribution ought to take place only after the census. This objection applies with equal force, or rather with still greater force this year. In the meantime the other ministers have admitted the viciousness of Mr. Blair's proposition and compelled his withdrawal of the only part of the bill for which he is responsible. The minister of railways, therefore, comes out of the affair without much glory. Colonel Tucker, who spoke in favor of this clause last year, and declared that it was perfectly satisfactory to the people of St. John, is also put to shame. It is a pity that the colonel's only speech in parliament should have been thus thrown away. Both houses had a short discussion

of the British Columbia political situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier adopted the same tone as the minister of justice, by affirming the jurisdiction for the people of British Columbia in the matter. The duty of the governor sia. was, he said, to refer his action at the earliest moment to the electorate. If they did not approve, then the governor would be found to have taken a very serious position. Mr. Milis went a little farther and said that the governor would have taken his life in his own hands. These declarations, if they mean anything, mean that the government at Ottawa will dismiss the governor at Victoria unless the latter shall be able to secure the majority in the next election, and unless he immediately appeals to the country. So far as one can learn here, there is only one of the six British Columbia members who supports the action of the lieut. governor. The other five, of whom two are conservatives and three liberals, condemn his action second reading and one day in com- and express a strong want of confi-

clare to be unfit to be trusted with the responsibility of governing the provthe exception is Mr. W. B. McInnes, the member for Vancouver (Nanaimo), who is naturally constrained by filial affection to take a kindly view of the behaviour of the governor, and who is also said to be the object of a certain paternal interest on the part of the representative of the governor. As yet, however, the junior Mr. McInnes has not joined the Martin government. He could not do it without resigning his seat in the house of commons, and in the present circumstances he may well consider that the risk is too great for the sacrifice. It is possible that he may be indulging a fond hope that the failure of Mr. Martin may lead to a call for Mr. McInnes to form a gov-

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Resolution Expressing Sympathy With Boers, Discussed in the . U. S. Senate.

Senator Mason Very Anxious That Some Action Should be Taken at Once, as the Boers Need Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Discussion of Mr. Mason's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, was conducted in the senate today behind closed doors, Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee, demanding that the doors be closed.

Senator Lodge, speaker of the committee on foreign relations, said that it was an unheard of matter to take the resolution out of the hands of the committee, something that had never been done, and that it was a discourtesy which should not be done a committee of the senate. As to open sessions. Mr. Lodge said that matters might be brought out which should not be published.

Senator Mason responded that it would find its way into the papers anyway. He saw no reason why the simple motion to discharge the committee should not be discussed in public

Mr. Lodge said that the debate would not be confined to the motion, but would go into the merits of the resolution itself, and that was the danger of having the debate in public. Mr. Mason replied that there could be no grave danger to this country in any such

discussion. The only people with whom the United States was at war was the Filipinos, and he could not see how this race could profit by what senators said concerning the war in South Africa. Senator Spooner opposed discussing

the people might be, but this was a governmental matter and Great Britain would have cause for offense if this government should take any action. Mr. Mason replied that this was a senate resolution, requiring neither the

assent of the house nor of the execu-

tive, and would be simply an expres-

the resolution in public. He was in

sympathy, he said, with the Boers, and

Mr. Spooner said that at the same time it would be taken as an expreswas one for the executive and not for cept Mr. McNeill's suggestion that the the senate. Mr. Mason has no right

to have a vote on this question. Mr. Mason retorted that he had a right to try, and would continue to

try. Mr. Hoar said he was in favor of passing a resolution asking the president to offer his good offices in an attempt at mediation, and if the Mason resolution of sympathy should be passed it would prevent the passage of such a resolution and stop the president from making the tender on his own account.

Mr. Tillman then offered a substitute for the Mason resolution, requesting the president to tender his friendly offices for mediation. The resolution was as follows:

"That the president be requested to offer the mediation and kindly offices of the United States government to put an end to the war in South Africa and secure peace between Great Britain and the Dutch republics on terms honorable to both parties to the conflict."

Mr. Lodge made the point of order that a substitute resolution could not be offered to the resolution now in committee, and the point was sustained. Mr. Hale made a speech in favor of

the Bcers, similar to the one he delivered in open session some time ago. He added that he was in favor of the Mason resolution, but that it was useless to try to get an expression of sympathy from the serate. The subject of an alleged secret alli-

ance came up. Mr. Mason said we were told every day that there was no secret alliance. If there was not, he said, let us carry out our usual habit in such cases. We always had passed resolutions of sympathy with struggling republics, and we should do so now. There was nothing against Great Britain in the resolution. Mr. Spooner responded that England

had been our friend in the Spanish war, and we should do nothing to interrupt those friendly relations. Mr. Hoar said that a great question

of right and wrong was involved, and it should be settled regardless of questions of friendship, whether it was of Spain, Ergland, or the Czar of Rus-

Mr. Depew said he had recently been waited upon by a committee of landers, who wanted the United States to take action upon the outrages perpetrated upon them by the Czar. He asked why it was when the junior senator from Illincis was bubbling over with sympathy some of it had not washed over on the Finlanders.

Mr. Mason responded that he had a number of other resolutions on tap which he would introduce, but just at present he was anxious to have action for the Boers, who most needed it. It is understood that the motion will be debated next week.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. E During the Present Session of Par-Hament, 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 TWEN IY FIVE CENTS.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1900.

SIR CHARLES IN BOSTON.

The visit of Sir Charles Tupper to Boston recalls another visit, by another Canadian statesman, a few years ago. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that occasion made a speech to the people, in which he told them that Canada was still under the rule of Great Britain, " but, as in the case of every dependency, the dependence will not last. "Canada and England have interests apart, and the day will come, and " must come, when Canada and Eng-"land will have to separate from each " other."

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper in Boston was not one of that stripe. It was the speech of a statesman of imperial cast, who could look beyond the exigencies of party and grasp the significance of events and movements that are of vast import not only to the English speaking race, but to the whole world.

In view of the bitter attacks that have been made upon Sir Charles by the organs of Mr. Tarte, in which the has been held up as the enemy of the anadian race, it is worth while to read what he said to a Boston audience concerning his fellow citizens of French descent. He is thus reported:

Canada was ceded by France to Great Bri tain, and with the country there passed un-der British rule French speaking people. Nearly a hundred and forty years had rolled by, and although there were now two mil-lions of French Roman Catholics in Can-ada, they enjoy greater liberty and protec-tion than they could have in any other tion than they could have in any other country in the world. (Cheers.) in every struggle the French Canadians had been loyal and true to Great Britain. Though they were only two millions in number and a minority of the population of Canada, one of their language and religion was now premier of the dominion. Thus did the Britis do justice to those other races who came

THE BRIDGE CHARGES.

Mr. Hazen's motion for the appoint ment of a committee to investigate his charges in connection with the two price bridges called forth an exhibition of government tactics that was far from creditable. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Tweedle and Mr. White occupied the time up to six o'clock and then sought to adjourn the house until Monday afternoon, so that the reply of the opposition leader to their gross perversion of facts could not reach the country until some time after their remarks had been spread broadcast by the government press. Foreseeing some such line of treatment, Mr. Hazen had previously obtained the consent of the speaker to keep the house in session for a few minutes, so that he might reply. Brief as was Mr. Hazen's speech, it was a most effective answer to the base imputations and insinuations of unmanly and dishonorable personal radives and of cowardice, which particularly marked Mr. Tweedie's violent harangue. Mr. Hazen showed that when he had propaced a week before to formulate his charges, he had held them back as a nersonal favor to the provincial secretary, and that his reward for this act of courtesy was a torrent of abuse. The rank and file of the government supporters looked particularly happy as Mr. Hazen applied the lash to the provincial secretary, who is even more prixipular today with his following, if such a thing were possible, than he has been in the past.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson, to his credit be it said, assured the house that he courted the fullest and most complete enquiry. This may be taken to mean that he will discard the methods pursued by investigating committees in the past, when the Wilsons and the Killams shut cut on technical grounds, and when that was not possible, by brute party force, all evidence likely to be injurious to the case of the accused. It may be taken to mean that the witnesses called by Mr. Hazen will be permitted to tell the whole truth when they are on the witness stand. If this is what Mr. Emmerson actually means when he says he courts the fullest enquiry, the investigation need not occupy many days. A great

deal of evidence can be taken in a short time, if there are no arguments of counsel, no fretful interruptions and no partizan nulings by the chair. As the investigation proceeds the country will have an opportunity of learning whether Mr. Emmerson was sincere, or was merely playing with words, when he tesceght the members of the house to so vote that these charges might be promptly and completely investigated.

THE LESSON OF MONCTON. The result of the civic elections in

Moncton Monday has a peculiar significance at this time, which none will more fully appreciate than the minister of railways. It has been hinted that among the constituencies to which Mr. Blair had been turning a longing eye was the county of Westmorland. If such were the case, a change must come o'er the spirit of his dream. The Sun's Moncton correspondent states that the liberals forced the fighting on party lines. have their answer. There was a liberal mayor last year and only two conservative aldermen. Now there is a conservative mayor, and the only liberal alderman has a majority of only one vote. Mayor Ayer, whose change of base on the Transvaal contingent was even more expeditious than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is succeeded by Mr. Sumner, who has defeated the editor of the Transcript by nearly two hundred votes. If it is argued that the sweeping change is due to purely local causes, it must then be admitted that grit rulers are not a success, even in civic politics; but the event has a deeper significance. It is another warning to the government at Ottawa that grit rule in Canada is not what the people want. Manitoba and P. E. Island have spoken. So have several Ontario constituencies, and Sherbrooks in Quebec. In this province we have had the example of Queens and Carleton counties, and now of Moncton. The latter city is to be congratulated on the result of yesterday's election, and conservatives everywhere will rejoice that another evidence has been given of the strength of the party and the weakness of its opponents in a centre where Mr. Blair's influence was believed by his friends to be paramount. The grits are on the run. 3 5 :-- ----

A NEW RELATIONSHIP.

The Boston Herald points out very clearly that the possession of the Philippines brings the United States into an entirely new relationship with any assistance in securing those is lands to the United States, they could neither have been conquered nor purchased had England refused her assent. And now that they are possess ed, the Herald points out, "the English could make our hold of the Philippines exceedingly expensive and uncomfortable for us, without absolutely violating recognized international obligations, by permitting ambitious Filipino leaders to use the safe environments of Hong Kong, Singapore and other great seaports as centres for stirring up insurrections in one or another of the islands of the Philippine group, ports from which warlike supplies and contributions of money could be surrectitiously dispatched. And lest some should doubt this statement, the Herald recalls "the encouragement that was given to Cuban revolutionists in the various seaports of the United States for many years before Spain abandoned Cuba: and how. from the safe refuge of our country. insurrections were stirred up against Spain among the so-called Cubar natriots.

Thus, in gaining possessions in the far east, so close to the great British possessions in that quarter, the United States has given a hostage to England, and is not in as independent a position as before the policy of expansion was entered upon. And while there is no alliance, there is what amounts to the same thing, a community of interest which should tend to more cordial relations between the two countries. The United States government evidently views the matter in this light, for it has not been moved from its attitude of strict neutrality in the present war by the clamor of the pro-Boer press or politicians.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, who came down from Montreal a few weeks ago to assume the editorship of the Telegraph has returned to Montreal and resumed his work on the editorial staff of the Herald.

LOSS OF S. S. PLANET MERCURY.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 11.— The tug Wanda, cruising off the coast at Pubnico and Cape Sable for traces of the steamer Planet Mercury, today picked up a deck plant in Lobster Bay, between Tusket and Pubnico. It is 20 feet long, white on one side and oiled on the other, and apparently from a ship's bridge. The opinion of runny local persons acquainted with the coast, is that the Planet Mercury did not come as far in as generally supposed, and may be far in as generally supposed, and may be lying on the shoals to the southeast of Seal Island, out of the track of both small coasting steamers and ocean going vessels. The search for further evidence of the diswill be directed to that point. aster will be directed to that point. Shipping Master Bligh yesterday, received a cable from Swansea, asking for particulars of the loss of the Planet Mercury and the fate of the crew. He replied that nothing was known of the crew and they were supposed to be all lost.

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General Miles, U. S. A., that Cronde's surrender helped the Boers, the Chicago Times-Herald remarks, aff the THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. general's reasoning is good, it ought to occur to the Boers that they could make a tem-strike by getting Joubert and Omn Paul to give themselves up to the British army right away.

A large amount of correspondence now on hand will be published as soon es the pressure of news matter cases up. Correspondents are particularly requested to make their letters as brief as possible.

A KUSS FOR A BUTTON.

Lord: Strathcona's Horse Visited Montreal Monday, for a Few Hours.

Great Enthusiasm All Along the Line of March-Laval and McGill Students Cheer Each Other.

MONTREAL, March 12.-Montreal did itself proud today on the occasion of the short visit of Strathcona's Horse. The route of the procession was three miles long, and every inch of space was occupied by cheering spectators. In places the crowd was ten deep. Nowhere was there a single file. It is estimated that close upon one hundred thousand people gave a glad greeting to the men of the plains. The regiment arrived in two trains at the C. P. R. station about three o'clock. The mayor and leading citizens were on hand to extend a welcome to Col. Steele and his men. Only informal greetings were exchanged, when the route of the parade was taken up. A detachment of cavalry ed the way, followed by a detachment of police and Strathcona's Horse, Then came detachments from all the local militia regiments, nearly a thousand strong, followed by a thousand of McGirl and Bishop's College students. After them came nearly a thousand members of the M. A. A. A. and kindred sporting associations. At the corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets four great snow pillars had been erected on which were grouped M. A. A. A. figures representing Canadian winter sports. All along the line of parade buildings were decoratrations were made. Laval students in the balcony cheered the horse as they afrom them, and then (j) shall they fast passed and then cheered the McGill in those days. thing of the past. Loyal demonstra tions took place in front of the French newspaper offices. On arrival at the Windsor luncheon was served. Mayor Prefontain presided, and after the good things had been done full justice to, then there were speeches of good will and good wishes. Then the troops marched to the station, and Bonaventure depot was packed. The police for a while kept the crowd out, but finally a rush was made and the police were bowled over and the crowd got possession of the platform. It was then that the buttons especially designed for the uniforms of the Horse began to disappear. Many a Montrial girl now possesses one of them, and the price paid in each and every instance was a kiss. One civilian resented his best girl giving the price. and the result was that one member of Strathcona's Horse has a black eye. But generally the exchange was freely made: It was 9.05 when the first train pulled out, followed closely by the second. At Point St. Charles the Intercolonial took possession of the trains. The Horse train, which came down from Ottawa, was waiting there, and it was split up with the other two trains into three, which got away shortly after ten o'clock. It is expected the trip to Halifax will occupy

about 30 hours. PREPARATIONS AT HALIFAX.

(Special to the Sun.) HALIFAX, N. S., March 12 .- The D. O. C. of this military district has enrelied fifteen men, which are to form the Halifax quota towards filling the place of the killed in the first contingent. These men, together with those from other parts of Canada, will be equipped with the rifle green uniform. similar to that with which the first contingent sailed. Colonel Macdonald, superintendent of stores, arrived this afternoon from Ottawa to see to the equipment. Strathcona's Horse will arrive here late Wednesday night or carly Thursday. The horses will rule. be embarked Friday morning. The men will be reviewed in the afternoon and then embarked. The 'transport will eachor in the harbor over night, and on Saturday morning she will steam up the Dartmouth shore and return along the Halifax water front, which will give thousands, including the Irishmen who will be parading as "St. Patrick's day," a chance to cheer and wish "God speed."

As the embarkation takes place at the dominion government pier at the deep water terminus, General Lord William Seymour has refused to order cut the Leinsters to preserve order at the entrance to end on the pier. The militia corps and city police will do this work. Lieut. Frank Harper of Strathcona's Horse arrived here this afternoon direct from the Yukon. He will act as quartermaster of the corps. He brought with him two men of the force, Corporal Nicol and Trooper Lee. Major Bliss of Ottawa, who has been in the N. W. M. P. and on the Yukon force, latterly in the artillery, arrived also. He sails as the officer in charge of the Gatling gun.

Lt. Col. N. Nicholson, director general of the Canadian militia, has also arrived. He will inspect the Halifax bester corps tomorrow night, and, on the government's behalf, inspect the sanitary arrangements on the Monterey.

Schr. Utility, Capt. Brown, from Kingsport, N. S., etc., for Havana, put into Nassau in distress, as before reported, is being

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XI.-March 18,

GOLDEN TEXT. He said unto him, Follow me.-Luke DE 5: 27.

THE SECTION includes the lesson, with the parallels in Matthew and Luke. Chart numbers 33 and 49.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Matthew's call in May or June of the second year. First half of the great Galilean ministry. The feast is by some placed at the same time; by others, some months later.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—The call of Matthew was in May or June, A. D. 28. The hanquet and discourse, either then or, us An-

drews, in the autumn of the same Place.-Caternaum at the custom house, Matthew's place of business, at his home in the city.

JESUS AT MATTHEW'S HOUSE.-Mark 2: 13-32. Compare Matthew 9: 9-17. Commit verses 15-17. 13. And he went forth again by the

sea side; and all the multitude resorted unto him, and he taught them. 14. And as he passed by, he saw Levi the son of Alpheus sitting at the (a) receipt of custom, and said unto

him, Follow nie. And he arose and fol-15. And it came to pass (b) that, as Jesus sat at meat in his house, many publicans and sinners sat (c) also torether with Jesus and his disciples; for there were many and they followed

(d) And when the scribes and 16. Pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, (e) How is it that he eateth and drinketh with publicans and sin-

mens? 17. When Jesus heard it he saith white them, They that are whole have no need of (f) the physician, but they hat are sick; I came not to call the righteous, but sinners (g) to repent-

18. And the disciples of John and of the Pharisees (h) used to fast: and they come and say unto him. Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not? 19. And Jesus said unto them, Can the (i) children of the bridechamber

fast, while the bridegroom is with them? as long as they have the bridegroom with them, they cannot fast. ed with flags. At Laval special deco the bridegroom shall be taken away

students. McGill returned the cheers 1 21. No man (k) also seweth a piece and the war of a few days ago was a . of (l) nev cloth on an old garment; else (m) the new piece that filled it up taketh away from the old, and the rent

is made worse. 22. And no man putteth new wine into old (n) bottles; else (o) the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine (p) is spilled, and the bottles will he marred: but new wine must be put into new bottles.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 14. (a) Place of toll . . . and he saith Ver. 15. (b) That he was sitting.

and many. (c) Sat down with. Ver. 16. (d) And the scribes of the Pharisees, when they saw that he was eating with. (e) Omit How is it that. Ver. 17. (f) A. (g) Omit to repent-

Ver. 18. (h) Were fasting. Ver. 19. (i) Sons. Ver. 20. (i) Will . . . in that day.

Ver. 21. (k) Omit also. (l) Undressed. (m) Else that which should fill it up taketh from it, the new from the fild, and a worse rent is made. Ver. 22. (n) Wine-skins. (o) The wine will burst the skins. (p) Perishwith, and the skins, but they put new

wine into fresh wine-skine. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

13. And he went forth-From his home or from the city of Capernaum. 14. Levi - Matthew. (See "Bible Dictionary.") Receipt of custom-Tollhouse, or custom house, for the collection of the taxes on fish, or duties or the merchandise which passed along the great roads to Jerusalem. Tyre and Damascus, and the East, which centered at Capernaum. The Romans taxed heavily almost everything, every tree, every house, every door, all pro-

perty, real and personal. 15. Many publicans-Tax collectors often very bad men, who oppressed the people by their method of collecting the taxes. They were very unpopular among the Jews, who hated the Roman Sinners-Disreputable sinners outcasts, notoricus offenders.

16. Eateth . . . with publicans-In order to help and save them. It is still the business of the church to go to such.

18. Used to fast-Better as R. 'were fasting" at the time, so that the barquet was held on a fest day, and the contrast between the feasting of Jesus and his disciples and the fasting of the hungry calookers naturally called cut the question, Why do the dis-

ciples of John . . . fast, cic.? 19. Can the children of the bride chamber—The bridegroom's friends who conducted the bride from her father's house to her future home, amid festivities and rejoicings, to the marmiage feast. So Christ the heavenly bridegroom was present with his disciples. Fasting as a form, with no deep reason, was useless

21. A piece of new cloth-Unfulled, unshrunk, rather then "undressed," as in R. V. which is an unfamiliar manufacturer's term. But the cloth, just as dnighed as it ever would be, would yet shrink in the wearing. Taketh away from the old—The patch, exactly fitting the rent in the old garment, would shrink more and mere, till the clder and weaker cloth gave way under the

22. Old bottles-Wire skins, skins of animals, chiefly kids, the opening at the neck being the mouth of the bottle. New times, new feelings require new forms. Else the new wine doth burst the bottles-With the pressure of the gases produced by the process of by Connors Brothers.

To cure the common ailments that may

occur in every family as long as-life has woes. Johnsons Anodyne Liniment is been used and indorsed since. 1810. to relieve or cure every form of Pain and inflammation. Is Safe.
Southing Sure. Otherwise at could not have existed. for almost NSON'S ANODYNE

is strictly a family remedy for

Internal as much as External use

To cure Colds. Croup. Coughs. Catarrh Gramps and Colic It acts premptly.~ 出版ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. 多多

our Book on IMPLANIKATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggista

fermentation upon the leather weakenied and cracked by age.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For oral and written answers.) Subject:—Jesus' Methods of Saving

I. The Call of Manthew: the Making of a Man (vs. 13, 14).—What can you tell about Matthew, his home, his business, his names, his character? Who were the publicans? What was their character? How were they regarded? What change was wrought in him by becoming a follower of Jesus? did it cost him to follow Jesus? What great work did he do?

II. The Banquet and Reception at Matthew's House (v. 15).-Whom did Matthew invite to dine with Jesus? What was his object? What attracted publicans and sinners to Jesus?

III. Discussions at the Table (vs. 16-20).-Of what did the Pharises complain? How did Jesus answer them? At what else were some good people astonished? What was Jesus' answer? How did his illustration apply? IV. New Methods for New Times (vs. 21, 22).—By what illustration did

Jesus explain his course? What other illustration? What were these bottles? What is the application of these illustrations to our times?

OTTAWA.

The Vacant St. John Collectorship and Senatorship.

W. A. Lockhart Has the Largest City Backing for the Customs-Will Not Risk a By-election in St. John Just Now.

OTTAWA, March 12.-Mr. Blair's

mail is loaded down with letters in flavor of various applications for the position of collector of customs at St. John. The names mentioned here are Surveyor General Dunn, W. A. Lockhart, W. E. Vroom, A. Chip. Smith, McMillan, James McAvity, John George Robertson and John V. Ellis, the member of the city. Mr. Ellis left for St. John today to attend the funeral of Senator Lewin. It is underweek that he was not an applicant,] and it is not known that James Me-Avity has applied. Those really in the race are Messrs. Dunn, Lockhart and Vroom. The surveyor general's interests are pressed by the largest number of representations, but most of these come from non-residents of St. John city, as Mr. Dunn himself is. He has the local government influence, while Mr. Lockhart is said to have the largest share of the influence of the St. John party organization. Already there is some speculation as to the successor of the late Senator Lewin. The names of three members of the commons are mentioned, Col. Tucker, Mr. Ellis and Col. Domville. The latter is not likely to be seriously considered, while Mr. Ellis seems to be regarded as the member with the strongest claims and one whose appointment would probably give the greatest satisfaction on personal grounds. Whatever decision is reached it may be taken for granted that the affair will be so managed as to avoid a by-election in St. John city at the present critical time.

TO GARRISON HALIFAX.

Major Dunbar enrolled Monday for the provisional battalion, which is also to have the first call for service, the following men: James Stewart, 71st batt.; Leonard Bonnell, aged 21, 62nd batt., Sutton: Elwood Gamble, 22, 62nd batt. 3 Erin street: Robert H. Raines. 21. 62nd. 29 Britain street: Guy B. Sewell. 71st batt., Fredericton; Michael Kennedy, 33, R. C. A., Ireland; George R. Perron, 25, 3rd R. C. A., 43 Sewell street; George Collins, 22, 62nd batt., 78 Winter street; D. J. McKinney, 19, 62nd batt., 176 Sheffield street; Alfred Perry, 22, 74th batt., Sussex; James McCreary, 22, 8th Hussars, Norton station; Arthur O'Brien, 19, 62nd batt., 184 Britain street; George H. Brown, 19, 2nd batt., St. John; Almond Dickson, 18, 3rd R. C. A., 152 Charlotte street; John W. Roberts, 22, 74th batt., Hampton: Horace S. Brown, 3rd R. C. A. 263 Weatworth street: George E. Dixon, 25, 74th batt., 8th Hussars, Hampton; Henry Vaughn, 19, 62nd batt., 136 Broad street.

ASHORE IN COURTENAY BAY.

Sch. Jennie C., Capt. Lee, bound from Black's Harbor for this port, ran shore about five o'clock on Sunday afterncon in Courtenay Bay, near the foot of Sheffield street. The vessel fell off and sark. Capt. Lee and his crew got ashere without difficulty. The Jennie C. was a vessel of 12 or 14 tons register, and was owned at Black's Harbor. She was recently employed FREDERICTON.

Harry Beckwith Klected Mayor Over John B. Gunter.

Col. W. S. Morris of the Northwest Police in Town-Off to Ottawa Looking for a Thousand Dollar Job.

FREDERICTON, March 12.-Following is the result of today's civic elec-

For mayor Harry Beckwith, 506, elected; John B. Gunter, 300. Aldermen-Wellington ward:

Ryan, 535, and G. W. Merrithew, 468. elected over W. H. Anderson and John McPherson. St. Ann's ward: A. H. Vanwart, 445, and J. D. McKay, 505; elected over Jos. Walker and N. J. Smith. Carleton ward: P. Farrell, 479. and John Maxwell, 507: elected over M. S. Hall and C. N. Clarke. The other wards went by acclamation. Capt. J. H. Hawthorne of the 71st.

batt. may secure the appointment of quartermaster of the special service regiment which is to garrison Halifax. The captain left for Ottawa, on Saturday night to interview the authortities. The job is worth \$1,000 a

The U. N. B. mock partiament was formally opened on Saturday night, a large number of visitors being present to witness the ceremonies. The government, led by A. H. McKee, have a majority of six. W. H. Harrison is leader of the opposition. John Kelley of this city, aged 73

years, died at his home, Charlotte street, yesterday morning. A widow, five sons and five daughters survive bim.

Indications are that the Valentine Stock Co. will have three crowded when they play here next houses

Col. Wm. S. Morris of the Northwest mounted police arrived from Regina this afternoon. He is on a tour in connection with the recruiting of the mounted police force. He will proceed to Charlottetown in a day or two, and after he gets through there will return to Fredericton. Col. Morris is a son of the late Thos. Morris of stood that he has no desire for the this city. It is thirteen years since he position. Geo. Robertson stated last was in his native town, and he is being warmly welcomed by many old acquaintances.

KENT CO. NEWS.

RICHIBUCTO, March 10:-The farmers have commenced digging mussel mud and hauling it on to their farms.

The assessors for Richibucto parish are getting their lists ready this week. R. Phinney and J. M. O'Brien have gone on a driving tour through Westmorland Co. The friends of Dr. Ruffino du Olliqui

of Kingston will be glad to know that

he is recovering from his attack of

pneumonia.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The mayor has received the following contributions for the contingent fund: \$12.68 from Jas. N. Inohes, Oak Point, \$11.68 being the proceeds of patriotic concert, and \$1 from Council lor Palmer of Kars; \$35 from F. P. Layton, Fredericton, being one half of the proceeds of the old folks' concert held in that place.

EVERY DRUGGIST in the land sells Pain-Killer. The best liniment for sprains and bruises. The best remedy for cramps and colic. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Thos. Hetherington, ex-M. P. P., Was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hethering ton has had a small crew at work on lds own timber land this winter and got out over 300,000 feet at probably less cost per thousand than any operator in the province. He had an excellent chance and knew how to improve it.

Miss Eliza Kennedy of Harrey Station, who has been viciting her sister. Mrs. John Fraser, fell on Queen street vesterday and splintered a bone in her left wrist. Dr. D. E. Berryman rendered the necessary surgical assists ance.

Foward M. Briggs of Moneton, N. B., was arraigned in the Bangor municipal court on Saturday for evading his fare on a Maine Central railroad train. He was fined \$10 and costs, and not being able to settle was committed to jail.

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

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.

In the arswer to a correspondent on page 2 of this issue the word "permit" should have read "prevent."

A Bathurst letter says the prospect for a pulp mill there are excellent and its erection almost a certainty.

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Charles Drury of Drury's Cove, near Sussex, intends moving to the Northwest in a few weeks.

Capt. Robinson of the bark Kelvin, which went ashore at Buenos Ayres and was sold, is coming home.

The Church of the Advent, Boston

has given \$104 to the Cottage hospital at Springhill Mines, N. S., in response to an appeal by Rev. Charles. Wilson. Mr. Gibson of Bridgewater, N. S., has arrived in Campbellton, to take a

position as wood-moulder in Currie Bros.' woodworking establishment. The Black party from Fredericton, N. B., leave tonight by the steamer

Cutch for Skagway .- Vancouver World, March 1st. Hon. William Campbell and D. B. McLeod will be the liberal conservative candidates in the first district of

Ice from up river is running to such an extent at Indiantown that the owners of frail vessels are considering the advisability of bringing them

down through the falls. D. W. Reeves, the famous band master of Providence, R. I., who was leader of Gilmore's band when it visited St. John, is dead. He was a renowned

cornet player. IT IS NONSENSE to say that because you have a bad cough you are going to have consumption, but it is safer and better to cure it with Adamsen's Fotante Cough Balsam than to Alex. Lutz, Wheaton Settlement

let it run. 25c. all Druggists. Harry P. Sears, son of Harris Sears of the I. C. R., Campbellton, sailed from New York on Thursday, March 1st, for the Transvaal. He will spend a day or two in London and will endeavor to enlist. Failing in that he will proceed to Cape Town and look

out for himself. A very pretty wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Rowling, the bride's sister, Harris street, when Thomas Havelock city were united in the bonds of matrimony.-Vancouver World, March 2.

An entertainment was held in Henmessy's hall, Joggins Mines, on Tuesday, 6th inst., in aid of the Canadian patriotic fund. The Rev. I. M. Parker in The programme was as follows: Soldiers of the Queen, chorus of mixed voices; recitation, The Absent Minded Beggar, Miss Bird; lecture The British Empire and What It Means, Hon. A. R. Dickey; chorus, The Red, White and Blue; God Save the Queen. At the conclusion of the programme a vote of thanks for his able and interesting address was tendered Mr. Dickey, who responded briefdy. The sum of \$28.25 was realized.

BOER WAR MAP.

Send FIVE CENTS to the Daily Sun Office for a large map of the Transvaal, showing all places where fighting is likely to take place.

CITY NEWS. Notice to Subscribers.

Recent Events in and John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

> The Pictou Standard notes that Rev. E. E. England has been called to the Methodist church, New Glasgow.

The Dighy hotels are beginning got out their advertising literature and are planning to have a large number of tourists this season.

Total apple shipments from Halifax this year reach 239,694 bbis.; 12,331 bbis. from Annapolis, and 52,935 bbls. from

F. H. Hale has recommenced operations at his works at Plaster Rock. About 150 men and a large number of teams will be employed.

J. M. Clarke of Clarketown, P. E. Island, has gone to Alberta, and his family will shortly follow. THE D. & L. EMULSION benefits

mest those having lung troubles with tendency to hemorrhages. A few bottles taken regularly make a wonderful improvement. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Lim.

The cable of the marine railway has broken again in attempting to draw up the bark Ashlow. Some difficulty will be experienced in moving the vessel, as the cradle was forced into the mud when she slid back after the cable first parted.—Yarmouth Times.

The young people of Barnesville gave a very entertaining concert and pie social on the evening of Wednesday, March 7th. The sum realized far exceeded the expectations of all, owing to the eleverness of the auctioneer, A. S. Campbell, and also to the willingness of the young people to help along a good cause. The proceeds will be used to refurnish the school house. Miss Anna Burns of St. John, who is the present teacher, has become quite popular.

THE JAPS DID IT .- They supplied us with the menthol contained in that wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster. Queers, P. E. I., in the coming elecwhich relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and stiatica. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Lim.

> MEDAL CONTEST. The standing of the leaders up to yesterday in the competition in practical arithmetic for a gold medal at the

> Currie Business University is as fol-

Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B. 265 Alicha Wood, City......259 Laura Haslett, City.....

HAY AND OATS.

A Carleton county correspondent writes to the Sun with reference to the market quotations in this paper, so far as they relate to hay and oats, expressing the view that the figures given are too high.

In explanation it may be said that the quotation on hay, \$3.75 to \$10, is the St. John dealers' selling price. There is some hay here now that cost Cox of Canning, Hants Co., N. S., and \$9.70 landed here. The market is very Miss Bertha Whitney McNeill of this dull at present, however, and the supply on hand is so large that dealers ere not buying.

With regard to cats, the quotation, 371-2 to 38c., is the selling price for Ontario cats. Carleton county cats ere sold by St. John dealers now at 35

UNION BLEND TEA was first put on the market 13 years ago. Now it is poured into the cups of more than 250,000 people daily, and its sale is increasing very rapidly. A chance for a premium with every cound package. GRAND LAKE.

GRAND LAKE, Queens Co., N. B., March 9.—The Baptist people of Cumberland Bay are having the inside of their church repaired.
Subscriptions are being taken in this neighborhood for the Canadian contingent in South Africa.
Mrs. Fanjoy, sr., of Baglad, who was severely hurt by a fall from her sleigh, still lies at S. D. Ferris', at the station, Young's Cove road, being too weak to be removed.

SIDES SORE FROM A HACKING COUGH.-Take Pyny-Pectorel, it will cure you quickly, no matter how bad the cold. Endorsed by thousands of Canadians. Sold throughout the land. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

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

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 & MCMACKIN, 885 Main Street, St. John, N. B. ampton for Cape Town, South Africa, where the will stop six weeks. He intends to be away about four months.

Andrew McIntyre, who fied at Dalhousie recently, aged 89 years, was the father of Daniel McIntyre, superintendent of city schools of Winnipeg; Rev. Peter McIntyre of Faison, North Carolina; Jas. M. McIntyre, barrister, Sussex, N. B.; Mary, wife of Jas. B. Mitchell, residing at Dalhousie, and Annie, wife of Stewart Scott of Mor-

Rev. P. O. Reese, formerly a Baptist clergyman at Upper Keswick, N. B., died on March 5th at Milford, Mass., aged 75 years. His remains were brought to Upper Keswick for inter-

Edward C. Kay, Monoton manager for H. Horton & Son, died there on Thursday, aged 36 years. He leaves a widow and family of four small children. He was a son of the late Robert Kay of Salisbury. Three sisters survive him-Mrs. Geo. Forbes, Moncton; Mrs. Warren Taylor, Salisbury; Mrs. John Fillbrook, Boston.

Mrs. Ann Courser, residing at Burton; Sunbury county, died at her home at that place on Wednesday, aged 88

Helmes Morton of Somerset, N. S.

dica recently at the ege of 69 years.

He was the father of twelve children, John J. Wright, eldest son of the late Captain William J. and Mrs. Fanny H. Wright of this city, died at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles D. Wright, New York, on the evening of March 6th of heart disease. Mr. Wright had been in failing health for a year, and since last spring had only been able partially to attend to his business. his physicians some months ago or dered perfect retirement from business, and sirce the first of November he had been a confirmed invalid, confined to his bed and room. Mr. Wright, who was 69 years of age at the time of his death, was a flour merchant several years ago on South Market wharf. He afterwards removed to New York and did business there as a commission broker. In 1835, at the urgent request of the Standard Oil company, he came to St. John as their auditor, having done business for this company previously in his own office for years. He remained in St. John nearly three years, when, at the compary's request, he was recalled to New York, where, however, he soon entered into business on his own account.

Mr. Wright was one of the founders of the North New York Baptist church one of its most active deacons and superintendent of its Sunday school. As his whole life testified, he was a humble, devoted Christian: Those who knew bim best loved him best. Years ago he married Miss Bryant

of Pertland, Maine, who survives him Beside his sorrowing widow he leaves an only son, Charles D. Wright of New York, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Barker of Parkville, L. I. He also leaves one sister, Miss Fanny M Wright of Quispamsis, Kings Co., N. B. John H. Wright of Quispamsis is a cousin of the deceased. His only living yet with the exception of Mrs. brother, W. J. Wright, died in Berkely, Wm. Flewelling, who died Sept. 2nd, California.

Mr. Wright's old business friends in St. John will hear of his death with

The Hon. James D. Lewin, senator, A. L. Folkins, Millstream, N. B....242 died on Sunday at his residence, Lancaster Heights, aged 88 years. He had been quite ill for some little time, so Lewin was descended from the Lewins of Womaston, Radnorshire, South Wales, where he was born, April 1st. 1812, his father, Samuel Lewin, jr., and his grandfather, Samuel Lewin, sr., being in their day private country gentlemen. His mother was Mary Furmage, a native of Middlesex Co., England, member of a family largely represented for generations in the British army and navy. Mr. Lewin was educated in the Kingston grammar school, Herefordshire, England. At 18 years of age he entered the English ivil service, and in 1830 came to New Brunswick in that service, His first station was at Chatham, whence he was transferred to St. John, and after residing here a number of years was moved to St. Andrews. A few years later he was sent to St. Johns, Newfoundland. After the abolition of the imperial customs, consequent upon New Brunswick obtaining responsible government, Mr. Lewin returned to St. John and went into the insurance business. In 1855 he was selected as president and manager of the Bank of New Brunswick. Ten or twelve years ago Mr. Lewin resigned the position of manager, but was retained as president of the bank. The steady prosperity of the bank, which enjoys an envied name throughout the length and breadth of the land, is a tangible monument to his sound commercial judgment and financial foresight. Mr. Lewin was called to the senate of Canada in 1876, to full the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Rob ertson. In politics he was a liberal. Mr. Lewin was one of the foremost men in projecting and building the St. John Juspension bridge, of which company he was president for years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church and has held several offices in connection with the work of that great religious body. He married in 1832, Sarah Ann, a daughter of Richard Samuel Clarke, for many years theriff of Northumberland Co. His eldest son, Samuel Lewin, M. D., a graduate of the University of New York, practiced his profession for

> cy L. Lewin, is now in business in New Inspector Carter informs the Sun that there is a movement going forward in several of his St. John and Kings Co. school districts towards supplying school flags. This object is very greatly assisted by the patriotic sentiment existing at present and by the proclamation of an Empire day in the schools. Up to this time there are comparatively few school flags in country districts in St. John and Kings counties, while in Charlotte county more than half of the schools are pro-

some time in Chatham, dving at about

forty years of age. Another son, Per-

James Vooght, late of the firm of Vooght Bros., North Sydney, was a passenger on the steamer Parisian from Halifax on Monday for Liverpool. He will remain a short time in England with his brother, and will then take the steamer from Southampton for Cape Town, South Africa,

MONCTON IN LINE.

John T. Hawke Leads the Grits to Their Waterloo.

The Conservatives Elect Sumner Mayor, and Return Eight Out of the Nine Aldermen.

(Special to the Sun.) MONCTON, N. B., March 12.-The civic elections today were fought on dominion party lines, with two straight tickets in the field. The liberals forced the fighting and met their Waterloo.

Last year's council was seven libenals and two conservatives. This year the council stands eight conservatives and one liberal. The liberals saved one man in ward 3, where the voters are nearly all railway men. The returns are as fol-For mayor-Sumner, conservative,

475 Hawke, liberal, 281. servative, 464; Martin, conservative, 425; Robinson, Rheral, 346; Patterson, liberal, 244. For aldermen at large-Givan, con-The vote for the ward aldermen

Ward 1-Reid, conservative, 88; Bourque, conservative, 87; Cochrane, liberal, 43; Flanagan, liberal, 35. Ward 2-Smith, conservative, 252; Winter, conservative, 223; Grant, liberal, 153; Purdy, liberal, 138.

Ward 3-Gross, conservative, 430; Ryan, liberal, 121; Weldon, conservative, 123; Magee, liberul, 122. Robinson, who is defeated at large. is a brother of C. W. Robinson, M. P. P, and the leading liberal in the

FOUR GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

It is not often that four members of one family are permitted with their wedded partners in life to see the fiftleth anniversary of their marriage Flour of the children of the late John and Hannah Flewelling of Kingston, Kings Co., namely, William H., Deborgh A., Harriet and Margaret have

been so favored. William H. Flewelling and his wife, Margaret J., celebrated their golden wedding at Upper Clifton, Kings Co., on October 16th, 1881. J. Edward Flewelling and his wife,

Deborah A. (Flewelling), celebrated their golden wedding at Clifton, Kings Co., on Sept. 14th, 1896. Justus Wetmore and his wife, Harriet (Flawelling) celebrated their golden wedding at Upper Clifton on

January 30th, 1895. George Carpenter and his wife, Margaret (Flewelling) celebrated their golden wedding at Washademoak Lake, Queens Co., on January 1900. All of the contracting parties are

OAK POINT NEWS. A largely attended and enthusiastic patriotic meeting was held in the

Methodist church at Oak Point on the evening of the 9th inst. The church was neatly trimmed with British flags. Odbur Flewelling was chosen chairman, and addresses on various phases of the war were made by Revs. J. B. Gough, H. A. Cody, J. Puddington and L. Cosman. On the platform also were Geo. Inch. Geo. Pickett, Chas. Gorham, Ludlow Belyea, Albert McKiel and Sancton Belyea. Appropriate patriotic music was well readered. Mrs. Walton acting as organist. Patriotic readings were given by Mrs. J. B. Gough and Misses Agnes and Jessie Flewelling. At the close a collection was taken up for the patriotic fund amounting to about \$12.50. J. N. Inch is local treasurer for the fund. On Feb. 26th the congregation of Oak Point Methodist church presented their pastor, Rev. J. B. Gough, with a handsome fur coat on behalf of the circuit. The presentation was made by Jas. N. Inch in a few well chosen remarks. Earlier in the season Mr. Gough was the recipient of an otter cap and gloves from members of the congregations at Brown's Flat and

Jones Creek. MCADAM JUNCTION.

McADAM JUNCTION, March 12 .-Price Webber and his popular company paid McAdam a visit on Saturday evening.

A. L. Hoyt, who has been acting as secretary for Trackmaster Burpee, has resigned his position. He leaves for vacation trip through some of New England towns by this morning's train. His popularity was attested by number of his friends meeting in the rackmaster's office and formally presenting him with a handsome carjuncle ring. The presentation was made by A. W. Grass, section fore-man. Mr. Hoyt made a short but louching reply.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

Finally Found to Lie in the Coffee.

"We have had a curious and unpleas ant experience with coffee drinking husband and I. I have been a great sufferer for several years with indigestion and heart trouble, and did not know the cause of it until I finally came to the conclusion that it was the use of coffee. So we abandoned the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which I had seen advertised in the daily papers. "Since using it, I have, to my great

surprise, improved wonderfully. Husband has gained 11 pounds in two menths since he left off coffee and be gan the use of Postum. He sleeps soundly at night now, which he does not remember having done for several years before on account of nervousness. It is remarkable that people go on in ill health and do not discover the cause of the trouble. "You may depend upon it we know

how to make Postum good, and that is easy, if one will use a sufficient amount and holl it long enough. It is really an elegant and delicious drink. I don't want my name to appear in the papers, if you should publish this testi--, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle again formed up and with the 62nd Silvered Steel, extra, each 6 cents; set creek, Mich., are permitted to give the hand started on its march for the contact postpaid. Address J. C. TQDD, name of this lady by letter, if desired. Station, a march which was but the The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle

RETURNED TO WINDSOR.

LONDON, March 10.— Queen Victoria brought her visit to London to a close this evening and returned to Windsor after an inspection of two battalions of the Guards. Throughout the day vast crowds gathered cutside Buckingham palace and along the advertised routes to the railroad station, and when the royal carriage started for Hyde park, on its way to Paddington, the enthusiasm broke out in a roar of cheers, which was almost unbroken until the train departed.

parted.

Previous to leaving the palace there was a brief but interesting caremony on the grounds, where 2,000 khaki-clad guardsmen in full marching order were drawn up for the final inspection of Her Majesty before their departure for South Africa on Wednesday.

the inal inspection of her majesty before their departure for South Africa on Wednesday.

Queen's weather enlivened the scene with bright sunshine, and the temperature was as mild as May. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Christian of Schieswig-Holstein and Pr

AGAIN WE GIVE. OF OUR BEST!

Ten of New Brunswicks' Loyal Sons, Start for the War.

Given a Royal Send-off Last Evening-Speeches by Mayor Sears, Colonel McLean, Colonel Markham and Major Dunbar.

On Monday New Brunswick again exclributed of her best, to stand in the places of those of her sons who have fallen in Africa, and to share the trials and glory of the empire. There was no difficulty in obtaining volunteers: there were far more applicants for the places made vacant in the now famous Canadian regiment than there were positions to fill. The dashing bravery f the Canadians an the battlefields of Africa has made their name a famous one throughout the empire, and a place in their ranks is one to be coveted if active service and dangerous glory is desired. New Brunswick has every confidence in the boys she now sends out, that if the occasion offers' they will add lustre to her name.

The men selected from the numercus applicants are:

Henry Phillips, 24, 62nd, laborer, Catholic, no next of kin, St. John.

Percy R. L. Fairweather, 25, clerk, C. of England, son of A. C. Fairweather, St.

John.
Duncan Robertson, 23, clerk, Presbyterian, son of George Robertson, M. P. P., St. John.
James Howes, 22, 74th, C. of England, son of James Howes, Sussex.
Wilson Edwards, 23, 71st, farmer, Presbyterian, son of James S. Edwards, Flemant, P. Q., Fredericton. John Jones, 24, 71st, Catholic, son of Mar-

John Jones, 24, 71st, Catholic, son of Margaret Jones, Fredericton.

Thomas Mittord Wright, 22, 71st, Baptist, son of Zebedee Wright, Frederitton.

John Finlow Wandless, 22, 71st York, school teacher, C. of England, son of Thos. Wandless, Fredericton.

James Tennant, 22, 71st, laborer, Presbyterian, son of James Tennant, Fredericton.

James Robertson, 25, 71st, carpenter, Presbyterian, son of Mrs. Martha Robertson, Brookline, Mass., Fredericton.

Duncan Pobettson was formerly a junior fleutenant in Capt. J. O. Sharp's company, 62nd Fusiliers. He resigned his commission about six months age. sion about six months ago.

T. M. Wright, of Fredericton, was junior lieutenant of No. 1 Co., 71st, York. He resigned his commission in order to get to

the front.
John Jones, of the Fredericton men, is well known among the baseball men, having well known among the baseball men, having on several occasions played as a substitute with the Tartars. He has a brother serving at present with the first contingent.

John Wandless, also of the Fredericton party, has served for two years as color-cergeant of No. 7 Co., 71st, York. He holds excellent certificates from the infantry school.

At nine o'clock last evening the ten men gathered in the Fusiliers' club room, and there many of their friends met to have the last hand-shake and say the last words of farewell before the men started on their long journey. About ten o'clock the men were formed up, and Mayor Sears briefly addressed them. He said this was one of three or four times that he had stoken words of farewell to the boys going to the front, but never had he spoken to a more representative compery than these going now, coming forward, as they did, after knowing the arduous labors of the men whose places they were to fill in South Africa. He felt that each would do his duty. They were sons of New Brunswick, and to them was entrusted the honor of their country. You must be firm, he said, not only in your allegiance to Queen and country, but in your allegiance to each other. You go to bear forward the flag of power, justice and generosity, and to meet a fceman worthy of your best treatment. Show that you are able to fight with the best, but when the struggle is over, temper justice with mercy. (Cheers.) His worship then presented each man with the sovereign souvenir Cheers were given for Major Dunbar and Mayor Sears.

Lt. Col. McLean felt proud that the 62nd was again represented. In Mr. Robertson the battalion lost one of its best officers, and all regretted his departure and that of Corporal Phillips. But they go to join a regiment which has made a name for itself that every one is proud of; they go to take the places of those who have fallen for the Queen, and all expect and know

they will do their duty. (Cheers.) Lt. Col. Markham wished the mer God-speed. He hoped that it would rot be necessary to send more men out to fill up gaps made by wounds and death. He felt that this company would do its duty. (Cheers.)

Major Dunbar wished all good luck. He had picked out what he thought were the best ten men, and evidently the people coincided with his judgment, "Do your duty," he said, "and your province and your country will be proud of you. My only wish is that I could go with you." (Cheers). Cheers were given for the Queen, the contingent, the friends present, the Pites. Wright and Wandless were ap-

pointed acting sergeants to take the men to Halifax. After a last hand shake the company

beginning of a long journey to the

scene of action. Though word of their departure had hardly gotten all around town, yet many enthusiastic citizens had gathered along the streets leading to the station to cheer the men as they went past, and right royally they did their part. The cheers were loud and long, and as the crowd passed on up Charthose standing by until it had assumed somewhat large proportions.

The good spirits of the departing men were reflected in the crowd that accompanied them, and with shout and song, never for an instant stopping, they marched to the inspiring music of the band to the depot.

There the scene was similar to those made familiar by the departure of other men for the same place, and for the same cause. The crowd indeed was almost as large as at any previous time, and the enthusiasm dis-played was certainly not one bit be-hind. Men and women, waving flags and wearing ribbons, joined in the grand rush to catch the last glimpses of the men for Africa. And the friends near the company caught the different members on their shoulders and in this triumphal manner the corps of substitutes were carried to the train. And the cheers never coased till the train bore away another offering of New Brunswick's sons to the cause of

Duncan Robertson was presented by the clerks in Merritt Bros. & Co.'s establishment with a gold ring. The warehousemen gave him a pipe, tobacco pouch, etc.

Henry Phillips is a member of No. 5 division, A. O. H., and of Father Matthew association. He was one of the association's minstrel circle, which will miss him at the performance to be given in the Opera house next Monday night. It was the intention of his associates to have presented him with a farewell token of their esteem. His sudden call to duty, however, robbed the presentation of its public char-

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 9 .- The munripal election yesterday resulted in discomfiture for those who are charged with municipal corruption and as a result, the city of Kingston is en fete.

There is intense dissatisfaction here at the refusal of the British chancellor of the exchequer of parliament to remove the sur-tax on West India rum or impose a countervailing tax on sugar. It is proposed to organize meetings throughout the West Indies n order to fight the question.

The citizens of Demerara, enraged at the muddle of the finances there, have called a public masting to protest against the extravagance of the government.

CONTINGENT FUND.

H. D. McLeod Appointed Permanent Treasurer of the Fund.

At the meeting of the Transvaal confingent fund on Monday atternoon there were present: Dr. Daniel, H. D. McLeod, Lt. Col. Markham, L. P. D. Tilley, Lt. Col. Armstrong, Lt. Col. McLean and Mayor Sears.

After the reading of the minutes, the mayor expressed the epinion that the date of payment for the second contingent should begin, not on Feb. 1st, but in January, when the troops sailed.

Dr. Dariel said that it made no difference: there was only so much money to be divided, and it didn't matter when payment began. Mayor Sears moved that the motion

passed at the last meeting, to begin reyment Feb. 1st, be reconsidered .-Carried. He also moved that rayment date

from Jan. 8.—Carried. Seconded by Col. Armstrong, his worship moved that the treasurer pay over two months' pay to the contingent from Jan. 8.—Carried. Col. Armstrong esked how much

money was necessary before the sixth month's pay of the first contingent would be made up. The treasurer replied that \$150.02 were needed. Dr. Daniel, seconded by Col. Armstrong, moved that ten sovereigns be taken from the fund as souvenirs for

the men leaving Morday night.-Car-Orders were requested to be sent to the armory for the men to sign.

A committee, consisting of Mayor Sears, Dr. Daniel and Col. Armstrong, was appointed to dreft suitable resolutions respecting the late treasurer, J. R. Ruel, and forward them to his relatives.

On motion of Col. Armstrong, secended by Col. Markham, H. D. McLeod was appointed treasurer. Mayor Sears moved that the offer of Mr. Hamilton to sell his picture, with the endorsement of the committee, be

accepted if 50 per cent. of the gross receipts go toward the fund. H. D. McLeod read a letter from Mrs. Withers, acknowledging the receipt of the amount due her son, the ate Corp. Withers.

The treasurer reported that over \$3,000 was needed to pay the amount guaranteed the two contingents. The ten men leaving Monday night would increase the amount needed by at least

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 11.—At the byelection in Beautiful Plains, yesterday, J. A.
Davidson, provincial treasurer, was elected
with a majority of 250 over Crawford, independent liberal. The vacancy was caused
by the resignation of Mr. Ennis (liberal)
owing to financial difficulties. At the general election in December, Mr. Ennis was
elected by fifty majority over Davidson, who
had been without a seat up to the present
time.

Schr. Chas. L., Jeffrey, Capt. Williams, from Pensacola for Ponce, with lumber, arrived at Key West on the Sth, leaking, and after part of centre-board rod broken.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To buy Second-hand Water Wheel Shaft, not less than six inches dia., with flanges: Address C. W. BACON, Round Hill, Greenwich, Kings Co., N. B.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

The war despatches of the Sun are giving the greatest possible satisfaction, while its editorials on the subject show a patrictic spirit and level headedness that some other journals might well follow.

The special services at the Upper Hampstead church have been discontinued for the present. Seven members were united with the church on Sabbath last. The Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor of the church, is very carnest and untiring in his labors, and is held

HOPEWELL HILL, March 7.-Thos. McLaughlin of Curryville died last night. He was about 70 years of age. He had been a deacon of the Baptist church for a number of years and a prominent member of Endeavor lodge. I. O. G. T. A-wife and several sons

The funeral of Miss Jennie Steeve daughter of Archibald Steeves of Hillsboro, took place today, and was large-

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., March 7 .-Despite the terrific storm of last Thursday evening the villagers celebrated the relief of Ladysmith by a huge bonfire. At the celebration of Havelock division anniversary three cheers for our boys in South Africa were given with a will, after which audience sang God Save the

H. M. Sharp, a highly respected resident of Havelock, was severely injured on Monday by being thrown from a load of logs which he was hauling. He is improving.

Ezra Keith, deputy of Havelock division, had one of his arms broken in two places this afternoon. He fell while in his tarn and a horse stopped

Alex. Kingston, merchant, of this willege, is seriously ill. Dr. Harry Keith of Kingston was here on Saturday and held a consultation with Dr. Price in the case of Mrs. E. A. Keith, who is dangerously ill. GRAND MANAN, Morch 7 .- On the

20th ult. Mark Daggett, keeper of the Grand Harbor light, died at the age of 64 years, leaving a wife, three sons and a daughter to mourn. On the 2nd inst the island had one

of the highest tides for eight or nine years, and much damage was done to fish houses, slips and wharves. White Head probably suffered the most in this manner.

The North Head Amateur club gave a very creditable performance of the drama entitled "A Noble Outcast" at North Head and Grand Harbor a few nights ago. The profits go toward the building of a vestry to the Church of the Ascension at North Head.

St. Paul's church at Grand Harbor will build a new rectory on the site of the old one next spring. It will be built in cottage style and will set off. the natural beauty of the location, as it is one of the prettiest, if not the R. The auditor general's report shows prettiest, building lot in the village for the year ending last June that the

of Grand Harbor. Principal Fred Worrell of the Grand Harbor schools held a school concert on the 24th ult., which proved a complete success financially and otherwise. The money received at the door was for a fund to obtain siate blackboards for the school rooms.

Through the efforts of the congregation and the late rector, W. S. Covcrt. and Rev. Canon Hanington of Ottawa, a very handsome marble baptismal font has been placed in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Grand Har-

A man was washed overboard from a boat off North Head on the 27th ult., and but for the presence of mind of Robert Ingersoll of Woodward's Cove would have been lost.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., March 7.-The capture of Cronje and his army and the relief of Ladysmith were right royally celebrated by the loyal and patriotic villagers of Oromocto in a very enthusiastic manner. All their evailable bunting was spread to the breeze, and a huge bonfire lighted up the place, notably J. E. Stocker of Riverside hotel had a St. George's cross, adorned with red lanterns, hoisted to the top of his 75 feet flagstaff.

where it made a brilliant display. Rev. O. P. Brown is holding special services in the new Baptist church

The old parish of Maugerville, whose history has ever been associated and synonymous with loyalty and patriotism, has a hero to the front in South Africa who has already distinguished himself for gallantry in the South African light horse under Lord Dundonald at Tugela river and the relief of Ladysmith. Our hero is Wm. J. Cox, a half brother of Dr. Philip Cox, principal of the Chatham grammar school, who has recently received a letter from him. Mr. Cox left here the last of April for the west. Going as far as St. Louis, he changed his plans, going to England. He sailed about the first of June for South Africa and was in the Transvaal when the wer broke out. He then went to Cape Town and joined the squadron before mentioned. In a letter to your correspondent from Liverpool before he left he said that he expected to selling Egent.

have "some sport with Oom Paul's"

people.
HOPEWELL HILL, March 8.—Miss Ruth Peck, widow of the late John Peck of Riverside, died today, aged 70 years, after a very snort illness of typhoid pneumoria. She was a daughter of the late James Calhoun of this place and a sister of Jas. B. Calhoun of New Westminster, B. C. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Hilyard C. Peck

FREDERICTON, March 8.-Judge Vanwart delivered judgment this morning in the divorce case of James Miller v. Anastasia Miller, ordering a decree for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

In the case of James Moriarty v. Helen Moriarty, his honor held that the affidavit of service of libel was defective and that the proceedings were otherwise defective. He said he would not therefore deliver judgment, but would adjourn the case until the first Thursday in April to give plaintiff's proctor an opportunity of supplying the defects and of supplementing as well the evidence on the merits.

His honor said he was still unprepared to deliver judgment in the Armstrong case, and would enlarge the term until the first Thursday in April, when he hoped to be ready with it, and when he would deal further with the Moriarty case, as above stated.

the Moriarty case, as above stated.

FREDERICTON, March 9.—Fred Foster, canteen steward to the R. R. C. I., this city, has skipped out for parts unknown, with about \$200 of canteen funds. On the 18th of February he obtained a short furlough under pretense of visiting a sick relative, and never came back. It is believed he has gone to the western states. Foster had been connected with the school for about eleven years and always bore a most exemplary character.

The following from this city have passed successful examinations and will probably be sent to South Africa: Jas. Tennant, ir., John Windlass, John Jones, Norman Clynick, Jas. Robertson. Many others wished to enlist, but were refused. Major Dunbar, accompanied by Drill Sergeant Wilson and Orderly Room Clerk Pickett, went to St. John this morning to enlist the balance.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., March 11.— The recent re-outbreak of smallpox here is no dcubt due to violations of the public health regulations by the concealing of cases in dwelling houses. The local board of health has decided to prosecute all violators of the health act and regulations, and on Saturday Gilbert Petre and Donald Petre were arrested for breaking quarantine. They will be brought before Police Magistrate McLatchy on Monday. It is said that Alex.

health act and regulations, and on Saturday Gilbert Petre and Donald Petre were arrested for breaking quarantine. They will be brought before Police Magistrate McLatchy on Monday. It is said that Alexander Pinette and his wife will be proceeded against as soon as they are released from quarantine on a charge of having concealed the disease in their house.

MON:TON, N. B., March 11.—The civic elections tomorrow promise to be the most hotly contested in the history of the town. The liberal force is fighting on dominion porty lines and bringing every influence to lear on the railway vote, but the conservatives hope to carry a majority of the seats. Two straight tickets, nine liberals and nine conservatives, are in the field. John T. Hawke, editor of the Transcript, is the liberal candidate for mayor; Fred W. Sumner, ex.-M. P. P., the conservative. Every available vote will be polled.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 11.—There is every reason to believe that another government shuffle is imminent. Mr. Emmerson claims a judgeship, Mr. White gets a 220,000 job in consolidating the statutes, and now Mr. Dunn, backed by Dr. Pugsley and others, is after the office of collector of customs at St. John, made vacant by the dearn of Mr. Ruel. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Pugsley left St. John for Ottawa for the express purpose, so it is claimed, of urging upon the authorities there the advisability of appointing Mr. Dunn to the collectorahip. That he will succeed seems to be the general opinion here. After Messrs. Emmerson, White and Dunn have been safely placed, a reconstruction of the cabinet will be in order, and the shuffle as at present settled upon will take in: Mr. Tweedie, premier and der, and the shuffle as at present settled upon will take in: Mr. Tweedie, premier and provincial secretary; Dr. Pugsley, attorney general; Mr. Ferris, chief commissioner of rublic works, or surveyor general; Robertson, surveyor general; George Robertson, surveyor general or chief commissioner of public works. Mr. McKeown wants the solicitor generalship, but the knowing ones say that his chances are slim. Mr. Purdy says McKeown could not now get a vote in the north end, on account of stand on the Relief and Aid Society bill Shortly after the reconstruction has been affected, an appeal will be made to the people, and that the appeal will take the form of a general election is the opinion of

onservatives in this city are decidedly recent turn-over in Carleton, are anxious to of the party to bear the brunt. elections come on the conservatives believe that many Carleton counties will be found throughout the province.

MONCTON.

A Great Snap-No Outsider Need Apply.

MONCTON, March 10 .- Some of the friends of the minister of railways have a snap in supplies for the I. C. firm of T. McAvity & Sons and their connections came off well, a large portion of which was without tender: r. McAvity & Sons......\$27,170 51 T. McAvity & Sons, P. E. I.. McLean & Holt 10,974 74

Benedict & Burnham, Mc-Avity contract This is not bad, with the public works and marine and fisheries departments yet to be heard from.

Going to Re-Decorate?

Why not enjoy the practical advantages Metallic



They are both handsome and econo outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us-we'd like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO. W. R. MACHAUCHEAN, SEVEN TIMES ONE.

There's no dew on the daisies and clover, There's no rain left in heaven; I've said my "seven times" over and over, Seven times one are seven.

I am old! so old—I can write a letter!

My birthday lessons are done;
The lambs play always, they know no bet ter, They are only one times one. O moon! in the night I have seen you sail-

ing
And shining so round and low:
You were bright! all bright! but your light
is failing—
You are nothing now but a bow.

You moon, have you done something wrong in heaven, That God has hidden your face? hope if you have you will soon And shine again in your place.

yelvet bee, you're a dusty fellow, You've powdered your legs with gold; O brave marsh marybuds, rich and yellow, Give me your money to hold!

O columbine, open your folded wrapper, Where two twin turtle-doves dwell! O cuckon-pint, tell me the purple clapper That bangs in your clear green bell! And show me your nest with your youn ones in it;
I will not steal them away;
am old! you may trust me, l
l am seven times one today.

BOSTON.

-Jean Ingelow.

Sir Charles Tupper Addressed Large Audience in Tremont Temple.

Is Dined by the Canadian Club, and Given a

Reception at Harvard. It may be that the arrival of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper in this city marks as much of an epoch in the strengthening ligatures of Anglo-Saxon centiment of unity and co-operation within the America borders as any recently manifested within the empire of Great Britain. The long penttop feeling of many British and colonial born residents, many of whom are now citizens of the republic needed an outlet for their sympathies and charity. The recent British successes in Scuth Africa afforded a stimulus for the mating in Tremont Temple on Monday evening. The hall was packed to overflowing-some 3,500 persons present. Refore the meeting was called to order it was clearly noticeable that the audience was in Utopian spirits, ready to stay all night, as some voice expressed it, if necessary. One Scotchman with a happy face and a voice that had known the rocks and crags "resounded up the rocky way with 'three cheers for Bobs." The response was emphatic. Then Kitchener, Rhodes, Kipling, Chamberlain, Buller, White received attention with the clarping of hands and blowing of whistles that gave evidence the audience needed no flings or red flags to as these were frequent and responsive: What's the matter with Canada, Au-

stralia, Tupper, Tommy Atkins, the Gordon Highlanders? There were Union Jacks enough in the hall to signal from Cape Town to Pretoria. The city was taken, and no one offered objection to the worthy cause. The remarks of the speakers were heartily applauded, and the audience thirsted for more. It is safe to say that no political meeting ever surpassed it in genuine good feeling and enthusiasm. The gay uniforms of the Caledorians added a bit of the spectacular to the scene and helped to give the occasion a touch of British reality The boxes were passed and \$1,050 was collected for the relief fund of South Africa, which will be forwarded to the

Lord Mayor of London. The speakers were of the first rat: order. Prof. H. C. de Sumichrast of Harvard university was the first speaker. His indictment of the Boer was clear and to the point. The clearness of thought and forceful declaration of the subject evidenced his scholarly mind and logical power.

This afternoon a reception and luncheon was given in honor of Sir Charles at the Hotel Bellevue by the Canadian club of Boston. The reception took place at 1.30 p. in., and over 100 guests were presented to Sir Charles. At the table behind the president's chair a banner bore this inscription: "Welcome, Canadian Club of Boston." Sir Charles sat at the right of Dr. Robert H. Upham, president of the club. At the left of Dr. Uphem sat Col. Henry Walker, Henry W. Patterson, Dr. Robert Provan, Henry M. Whitney, Thomas F. Anderson. President Carter of the Mercharts' association and Henry S Yerxa of the governor's council. At the other end of the table sat Alexander P. Graham, Montague Chamberlain, F. E. Blunt, C. B., H. M. consul general; C. F. McIntyre, G Herbert Windeler, chairman of British South African fund;; Gen. H. B. Carrington U. S. A., retired and Secretary J. F. Masters of the club. Among others noticed at the table were Willard Mc-

Leod, A. McArthur, Rev. John Pickles, In his address after dinner Sir Charles related some of his experiences in political life and his first acquaintance with Mr. Bayerd at the time of the fishery dispute in 1888. He showed very clearly the Canadian attitude and spirit of conciliation to bring about a perfectly fair arrangement satisfactory to both parties. The modus vivendi in which he was instrumental in tacking on to the treaty which they drew up has removed all causes of friction, and ex-President Harrison assured him it was perfectly satisfactory. Carada, he declared, has done all in her power to bring about cordial relations, and today Canada is not an unworthy competitor of the United States. Canada he maintained is rich in resources. He paid a high tribute to Henry M. Whitney for the developments he has made in Cape Breton. His reference to the Canadians who are now residents of this country was most felicitous. He claimed their influence was for good, and they would wenderfully help to effect a unity of interests. He reminded his hearers

that Canada too was drawing brains

and money from this side of the line,

some of which were members of par-

liament. This mingling was for our

mutual good. The address was fre-

quently interspersed with applause

Henry M. Whitney made a few re-

merks which were fully appreciated. His rame was a signal for cheering. Sir Charles Tupper left tonight for Montreal. He sent this message to the Sun: "Tell the Sun that I am delighted with my reception in Boston, and that it far surpasses anything I ex-

FRANK FENWICK McLEOD.

THE MARKETS. Revised Every Monday for the

Weekly Sun. COUNTRY MARKET. There has been a further very sharp advance in butter, which is very scarce. A few small tubs of choice fresh dairy butter were sold one day last week for 27c., but of course this is an extreme price. Eggs are a little easier. There is no other change to note.

Wholesale Prices. Fowl ...
Turkeys...
Ducks, pair...
Geese ... Retail.

Sheep skins 0 60 Hides, per ib: 0 07 Horse radish, per dos bot. 0 90 Horse radish, pints, per dos. 2 25 Eggs (henery), per doz 0.19
Lard 0.13
Mutton, per lb. 0.18
Honey, strained 0.08
Honey, in comb 0.12
Onions, peck 0.00
Potatoes, per peck 0.00
Cabbage, each 0.08
Fowl 0.60
Turkeys, per lb. 0.15
Ducks 0.80 Turkeys, per lb. 0 15
Ducks. 0 80
Geese, each 0 80
Squash, per lb. 0 93
Beans, per peck 0 40
Beets, peck . 0 18
Carrots, per peck 0 18
Turnips, per peck 0 00
Lettuce, bunch 0 00
Celery, bunch 0 05

FISH. There is still a great scarcity of fresh fish
 Smelts
 0 00

 Large dry cod
 0 00

 Medium cod
 3 60

 Small cod
 2 65

 Shad
 4 60

 Bloaters, per doz
 0 60
 GROCERIES, ETC. Cheese is very scarce and high.

is easier than a week ago, owing to price cutting by American refineries, which has been reflected here. Molasses is firm. Cheese 0 15 ... 0 16

Matches, per gross ... 0 33 ... 0 36

Rice, per lb... 0 033% ... 0 034½

Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. 0 18½ ... 0 19

Cream of tartar, pure, bxs. 9 21 ... 0 25

Bicarb soda, per keg ... 1 75 ... 1 90

Sal soda, per lb... 0 007, ... 0 01½ Molasses-
 Porto Rico
 0 38

 Porto Rico, fancy
 0 40

 Barbados
 0 37

 New Orleans (tierces)
 0 30
 dusar-Standard granulated

 Standard, grandiated
 0 02 3 4 35

 Yellow bright
 3 80 " 3 85

 Yellow
 3 70 " 3 76

 Dark yellow, per lb
 0 00 " 0 00

 Paris lumps, per box
 0 05% " 0 06

 Pulverized sugar, per lb
 0 05% " 0 06

 Trinidad sugar, bags
 0 03% " 0 04

 Liverpocl, ex vessel 0 47 Java. per lb., green 0 24 " 0 26 Jamaica, per lb 0 24 " 0 25 Balt—
Liverpool, per sack, ex store 0 50
Liverpool butter sak, per
bag, factory filled...... 0 90

 Nutmegs, per lb.
 0 50

 Cassia, per lb. ground.
 0 18

 Cloves, whole.
 0 12

 Cloves, ground.
 0 18

 Ginger, ground
 0 15

 Congou, per lf., finest ... 0 22 Congou, per lb, common .. 0 15 Congou, per lb, common .. 0 14 Oolong, per lb. ... 0 30

Black, chewing 0 45
Blight, chewing 0 45
Smoking 0 45 PROVISIONS. The market is firm and unchanged. American clear pork ... 15 75 "16 50
American mess pork ... 14 50 "15 00
Domestic mess pork ... 14 50 "15 00
Domestic lunch mess pork ... 12 50 "0 00
P. E. Island mess ... 14 50 "15 00
P. M. Island prime mess ... 14 50 "15 00
Plate beef 15 60 "16 00
Extra plate beef ... 15 60 "16 50
Lard, compound ... 007% "0 077% "0 687% GRAIN. ETC.

Split peas are higher. There is a wide range in the price of seeds, according to quality. Oats, car lots .. Beans, prime ... 185 "Beans, prime ... 180 "Beans, yellow eye ... 240 " s, yellow eye ... 2 40
1 cas ... 4 20
1 dried peas, per bush 1 10
barley ... 4 60
pressed, car lots ... 9 75
clover ... 0 09½ Beans, yellow eye
Split reas
Green dried peas, per bush.
Pot barley
Hay, pressed, car lots.
Red clover
Alsike clover
Timothy seed, Canadian...
Timothy seed, American... FLOUR, ETC. Bran and middlings have advanced. est of the list is unchanged. Buckwheat meal, gray Buckwheat meal yellow

Nedum lateral 375
Middlings, car lots 22 50
Middlings, small lots, bag'd 22 50
Bran, bulk, car lots 19 50
Bran, small lots, bagged 22 59 FRUIT. ETC. Evaporated apples are easier. Lemons irm. The list generally is as before.

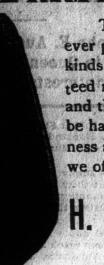
 Cape Cod cranberries
 0 00
 " 10 00

 Apples
 2 00
 " 4 00

 Canadian cnions, bbls
 0 00
 " 2 50

 Currants, per lb
 0 05
 " 0 06

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The handsomest and strongest Collars ever produced; made in all styles, for all kinds of work. These Collars are guaranteed not to injure any Horse. The stock and the workmanship is the best that can be had. We carry a complete line of Har. ness and Horse Furnishing Goods which we offer at low prices.

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THE SIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1838, New York, 253 Broadway.

Currents cleaned 0 07 Evaporated apples
Dried apples....
Valencia oranges, per case.
Oranges, Cal. navels Evaporated apricots Grenoble Walnuts Cocoanuts. per sack

 Almonds
 0 11

 Popping corn, per lb
 0 07½

 California prunes
 0 06

 Prunes, Bosnia, new
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 Malaga London layors
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 Malaga clusters
 2 75

 Malaga blue baskets
 2 60
 Malaga Connoisseur, clus-Dates, new ... 0 0514" OILS. Pratt's Astral 0 21% " 0 23 "White Rose" and "Ches-

High Grade Sarnia and "Arclight" 0 19½
Silver Star" 0 18%
inseed oil, raw 0 00
inseed oil, boiled 0 00
urpentine 0 00
od oil 0 28 urpentine FREIGHTS.

FOR OUR BOYS IN AFRICA.

Two very large boxes left Tuesday morning by the D. A. R. for Halifax, addressed to Capt. Curren, superintendent of stores, who will forward them by the steamer Monterey to Lt. Col. Surgeon Ryerson, Canadian Red Cross commissioner in South Africa. The contents of the boxes are for hospital and field use and were most carefully prepared and selected by the members of the Red Cross Society of St John, Rothesny, Fredericton, St. Stephen, Andover and Sackville. A lot of useful articles was also sent by Mrs. Henry A. Calhoun of Albert Mines, A list of the contents of boxes sent comprised dozens of pairs of shaker blankets, sheets, pillow slips, down pillows and bath towels, dozens of light shirts, pajamas, flannel, grey flannel shirts, over 200 pairs of home made socks and mittens, numbers of caps, mufflers, cloth Balaclavas, oilcloth haversacks, bandages by the dozens of white and colored handkerchiefs, over two dozen pairs of mocrasins, a large parcel of belts, the gift of Mr. Almon of Rottheselv. quantities of tape, buttons, safety pins and needles, 60 yards of grey flannel, 2 whole pieces of factory cotton and 1 piece of white flannelette, all bandages; dozens of tooth and hair brushes, packages of tooth powder soap, bay rum, invalid cups medicine glasses, antiseptic gauges absorbent cotton, lint and dozens of carefully selected canes for hospital use, boxes of chocolate, soup tablets. boyril, condensed coffee and cream.

cus condensed foods; also tobacco and a goodly quantity of stationery, literature and old linen.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society are indebted to the D. A. R., as they have also been to the two express companies of the city for free transportation of boxes to port of embarkation.

HAD NO DESIRE TO LIVE. Mrs. Newcombe Tried to Take He-

Life on Charlotte Street. Mrs. Nettie Newcombe, wife of Chas. Newcombe, a seafaring man, was sent to the hospital Friday night suffering from the effects of an overdose laudanum. Mrs. Newcombe, who is a young woman of rather good appearance, has been away from St. John for some time. She returned here the other day and engaged a room at a good hotel. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Newcombe went out for a drive and near the bend of King street ran into and knocked down a man. The police took her in charge, pending an inquiry as to her condition. She was allowed to leave the police station and at once proceeded to her hotel, where she paid her bill. About 8 o'clock she approached a policeman and told him that she was determined to put an end to her life. She gave reasons for the sudden determination and said she had no desire to live longer. Later on Mrs. Newcombe was found by two policemen on Charlotte street, near the Market building, in a drowsy condition. She held in her hand a 'twoounce bottle labelled laudanum, the contents of which she assured the officers she had drunk. The woman was hurried to the central police station, where she was walked up and down the floor by order of Dr. D. E. Berryman till the ambulance arrived. She was sent to the hospital in the ambulance and at that institution had every attention given her. A stomach pump was applied and antidotes administered, and at midnight Dr. Macaulay, the resident physician, reported that the

FOR THE CONTINGENT FUND. The collection for the Canadian Patriotic . Wilkinson, B. D., rector, were as follows St. John's church, Bay du Vin, Feb. St. James' church, Hardwicks, Feb. 25.. 2.00

weman would be all right in a day of

ly of Fredericton ... From residents of Hampton and Norton, Subscriptions ...

Subscriptions

Methodist church collection, per Rev.

T. A. Stebbings

Church of England collection, per rector, Rev. C. D. Schofield

Church of England collection, per rector, Rev. C. D. Schofield The net proceeds of the recent sports held by the salvage corps and firemen will be donated to the second contingent fund. The amount is above \$50.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. have secured a contract from the Dominion Coal Co. to erect 140 cottages at Glace Bay.

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PAR

Keeping Back O Deck for Du

OTTAWA,

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bill to author did not author rank of ligute Otter, now in tralian officers and it was fitt he same ran The minister Mr. Ganong rought in la ale of fish. On orders brought up th of last week. dents' demon in Oxford and to the insult compared the Principal Pete about a state incendiary ar article was a little less tha know whether cessful in sub press of Cane other countri that for suc time Kruger a big price. McNemi read Taragraph of he said, by

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PARLIAMENT.

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Another Instance of Laurier Eating His Policy of a Few Years Ago.

Keeping Back One of Executioner Wilson's Reports - Venerable Senator Wark on Deck for Duty-Notes.

OTTAWA, March 5.-Col. Domville introduced his militia bill today. Col. Prior also introduced a militia bill to authorize the promotion of Canadian officers to the rank of full colonel. He explained that the law did not authorize promotion above the rank of lightenant colonel. Colonel Otter, now in Africa, will meet Australian officers of rank of full colonel and it was fitting that he should have the same rank.

The minister of militia said the government was preparing a measure to the same effect. Mr. Ganong re-introduced the bill he

brought in last year to regulate the sale of fish. On orders of the day, Mr. McNeill brought up the Montreal flag incident of last week. He said that the students' demonstration was not greatly different from the conduct of students in Oxford and Cambridge. He referred to the insult to the British flag and compared the wise and temperate counsel of Archbishop Bruschesi and Principal Peterson, who tried to bring about a state of good feeling, with the incendiary article of La Patrie. This article was a wicked production. Such an article printed at such a time was little less than criminal. He did not know whether Kruger had been successful in subsidizing a portion of the press of Canada, as he had been in other countries, but he had no doubt that for such an article at such a time Kruger would be willing to pay

McNemi read the Patrie article, every paragraph of which was cheered as he said, by Mr. Tarte and a score of

his followers. It was as follows: THE HOUR IS DECISIVE.

(La Patrie, March 2nd.) The offices of the French newspapers were invaded yesterday by a crowd numbering a couple of thousand men of English origin. couple of thousand men of English origin.
Laval University, which was attacked yesterday afternoon, was sacked last night.
All this on the part of persons whose programme is evidently that of the tory newspapers and of the Star in particular.
For some months past, the Mail and Empire, the News, the Hamilton Spectator and dozens of other tory journals of lesser impertance have been bellowing against the disloyalty of the French Canadians.
Some of these newspapers have publicly Some of these newspapers have publicly announced that the hour is not far off when there will be an armed invasion of Quebec.
The scenes of yesterday are the result of

The scenes of yesterday are the Fesuit of these appeals to passion.

The saying is, "Forewarned is forearmed." This applies to a race, warned as ours has just been, as well as to individuals.

We know now what we may expect.

We cannot too emphatically express our regret on ascertaining that the students of a great Finglish university should have taken the sagenseive may be in the aggressive may be in the sagenseive may be in the sagense may be in the sagenseive may

the aggressive movement directed inst us.

uch must be forgiven to youth, but all Much must be forgiven to youth, but all the same, it is a grave symptom that, willingly or not, we have diagnosed.

This is a repetition of the events of 1849. Lord Elgin was all but assassinated in the streets of Montreal because he had consented to render justice to the French Canadians.

The houses of Mr. Lefontaine and other important citizens were demolished by the lenglish tories.

linglish tories.
It becomes more and more plain that the tory spirit of those days still survives in the torics of today.
We are the great majority in this city of Montreal and in the province of Quebec.
We have but to wish for signal vengeance for these insults of which we are the victums, and it is doner.
We do not advise cubr an auti-national policy.

But we do advise, for instance, the orgazization of resistance, of vigorous resistance to such scenes as those of yesterday.

Our compatriots have the right to compel the respect of their persons and property,

ing force, if necessary. Truly, if this should continue, in hould tolerate the invasion and destruction of our houses and property, this country would soon become uninhabitable.

Is it not a painful spectacle to behold curselves, so to speak, within two steps of

We are not the aggressors, but we are strong enough to be afraid of no one. We do not hold the majority of the population of Montreal and of the country responsible for the shameful scenes that disgraced our streets yesterday.

We have reached a decisive moment. Con-

federation cannot be maintained if the two
tares cannot live in harmony, side by side.
Little need be added to what has already taken place to cause the treaty of federation to be torn up without much delay. Sir Wilfrid replied, saying that Mc-Neill had no reason to be proud of his

speech, and especially of his suggestion that La Patrie was subsidized by Kruger. The premier was disposed to overlook the offence of the McGill boys, but he blamed the Star for partly excusing their conduct. called the tearing down of the flag a regrettable incident, but reminded the house that at this moment there were other French Canadians who were at this moment carrying the British flag in Africa. He condemned an article in this morning's Citizen on the flag incident, and hoped that there would be an end of these recriminations.

Mr. Foster said he would wish from the bottom of his heart that an end would be put at once and forever to these appeals to race feelings. He approved of the peaceful utterances of the premier, but regretted that he did not find words of condemnation for the incendiary appeal of La Patrie. He agreed that the whole affair was a students' fracas. Probably the students of McGill and Laval were now good friends again and he was sure both were loyal. But the La Patrie campaign was another matter. That paper was known to be an organ of the government, and within a few days Mr. Tarte had stated that he still wrote for it. Mr. Foster showed that on the day of the disturbance, La Patrie, in a fair and just article, treated the whole affair as a students' freak, but next day the same paper, inspired, apparently from Ottawa, treated it as an organized attack on the French race by English speaking tories from all parts of Canada. La Patrie had in this article called upon the crowd to organize against the English. They took his advice and hat night they tore down the British flag. All this while other French pap-

in Montreal were calm, discreet

and tolerant. Mr. Foster protested!

try was within two steps of civil war, and the threat that confederation should be smashed. For these utter-ances Tarte had made himself responsible by applauding today every para-graph as it was read.

Mr. Tarte began his reply by suggesting that the spirit which animated the perpetrators of the riot inspired the speakers on the other side of the borse. He said there were two thou-Lorse. He said there were two thou-sand men in the first procession, which was led by medical students. They attacked all the French papers. Fos-ter might encourage future riots by making light of the invasion of pri-vate property. Then taking up the La Patrie article, he defended each para-graph. The Star organized the original demonstration by furnishing barrels of coal tar for the bonfire in Do-minion square. It was at this point that the procession started. The Star people were glad to have the British flag torn down, but Tarte regretted that occurrence. Laval students went to the Star office because Montreal people regarded the Star as one of the most dangerous papers in this country. Unfortunately a foolish man tore down the British flag. The assault was not made on the flag but on the Star, but since it was committed on the flag he would apologize for this act of his countrymen, if it was one of them who did it. Mr. Tarte went B. Hetherington's speech in Queens, New Brunswick.

Mr. Foster, interposing, reminded Mr. Tarte that in a previous debate he had challenged Mr. Tarte to make good a statement based on these affidavits, and had informed nim that he had affidavits contradictory to them. Mr Tarte had then refused to come into the open, but he produced the statement now after he (Fister) had spoken, and had no reply. Mr. Foster intimated that Mr. Tarte after making this statement would try to get away to France before an opportunity would be allowed to show how false

his statements were. Mr. Tarte refused to allow Foster to go further or to reply, but went on to read the affidavits. He declared that the appeal made to create prejudices ty Hetherington were the some as were expressed by the conservative press from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Foster asked him to quote, but Mr. Tarte told him he must sit still and take his punishment. He accused Charke Wallace of stirring up religious strife and closed by declaring that he was himself loyal. He accused the opposition of attacking him last year "when I was lying on my death bed." "I shall not be lied out," he added, "and I will pot leave parliament." (Loud orrection cheers greet.

ed this statement). Mr. Davin read an affidavit signed and sworn to by eight men who attended Hetherington's meeting at Brunswick, and flatly centradicted the account of that meeting as given in affidavits read by Tarte. Mr. Davin pointed cut that Laurier and Tarte had both spoken, and neither of them could find a word of condemnation for La Patrie's article, which in another country would have sent the writer to prison. It was not surprising that those inspired by these utterances should have torn down, trampled upon and burned the British flag. These outrages were the ratural result of the appeals that Tarte had made and was now making to the people of his own

province. After dinner Mr. Charlton spoke at some length, lecturing the opposition with great solemnity and expressing his high appreciation of Mr. Tarte. Mr. Mcnk (conservative) of Jacques Cartier, who is a professor of Laval, strongly denounced the conduct of the McGill students for their attack on Laval, and declared that the man who hauled down the British flag was not a Laval student. After condemning the conduct of the students (mob as he called it), Mr. Monk said that the incident might have closed with apologies from Principal Peterson and the calm address of Archbishop Bruchesi had not Tarte's paper adopted the course it always followed and made it an occasion for reviving ill-feeling. Tarte's speech of today was on the same line. This was surely an unfortunate time for him to select to launch his charges that the liberal conservative party of Canada was trying to exterminate the French. Tarte's speech today would certainly not be welcomed by these good citizens of Mentreal who were trying to restore

harmony between the races. Mr. Bouressa followed, reading all the extracts that he could find in Ontario papers reflecting on French-Canadians, Tarte cheering him at every stage. He asserted that French-Canadians were loyal, but refused to take their loyalty from such men as Clarke

Wallace. Clarke Wallace, who followed, quoted the Toronto Globe of today, which in its leader said that Tarte's appeal in La Patrie was "hysterical and passionate nonsense." It was more than this, said Wallace. It was treasonable and criminal.

The debate was continued by Dr Sproule (conservative) and by Mr. Penny (liberal) of Montreal. The latter said that both parties had been too anxious to make capital out of such incidents as this. He condemned the conduct of the McGill students. most of whom, he was sorry to say,

came from Ontario. Mr. Clarke of Toronto argued that the cause of this discussion was not called forth by the behavior of the students either of McGill or Laval, but by the mischievous and incendrary appeals of the Tarte organ. Mr. Clarke closed with the declaration that so long as the Tarte organs continued in this strain, the press of other provinces would not hesitate to express

their opinion of such :ninisters. Mr. Fraser expressed the opinion that dangerous political agents were at the bottom of the McGill outrages. The students adopted the tory crusade and that was the reason why they attacked the French papers and the

French schools. Mr. Holmes, the alleged member for West Huron, closed the debate at midnight, and the house adjourned on McNeill's motion.

NOTES.

James Hannay, lately editor of the Telegraph, is here, and will remain for the session to represent that paper in the press gallery.

It is officially announced that men

will be enlisted for Africa to fill places of the killed, wounded and otherwise disabled of the first con-

the day were called Col. Prior, conservative M. P. from British Columbia rince. He read a description of prorogation proceedings, when all the members of the house withdrew from the chamber when Gov. McInnes read his address. Col. Prior said this disrespect would never have been shown to the representative of the sovereign if the people and their representatives had not good reason for their attitude towards the governor. The one man who remained in the chamber to hear the governor's message was Mr. Martin, who had been selected by the governor as his chief adviser, but who epparently had not a single supporter in the house. Col. Prior went on to give a history of the governor's disturned out of the Semlin government, and now on the defeat of the Semlin government Governor McInnes did not send for the leader of the opposition nor for a member who had any following. He had called on Mr. Martin, a most trresponsible man, who was trying to form a government from men outside of the house. At present the osition in British Columbia was unearable, and something ought to be done to give stable government to the

province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the condition was serious, but it was not allegal. The people of British Columbia had still the power in their own hands. The governor had taken a very serious step, he would admit, but he had found persons willing to take the responsibility of his action. Sir Wilfrid understood that it was the duty of the governor at the earliest passible moment to dissolve the house and refer the whole matter to the people. If the people approved of the course taken the incident would be at an end. If they condemned it the governor would find that he had taken a very serious risk. In the meantime the responsibility rested primarily with the people of British Columbia.

Mr. McNeill asked whether the govrnment was taking steps to bring the first contingent in Africa to the full strength by filling the vacancies caused by casualties.

In the absence of Hen. Dr. Borden Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not give the information. The government bill amending the Dominion Lands Act was in committee. The measure, provides,, among

other things, that the absence of homesteaders in active service in South Africa, will count as residence on the land by way of perfecting the title. On the suggestion of Mr. Foster, the exemption was extended to apply to settlers absent anywhere on active military service.

The house next went into committee on the gerrymander bill. Several clauses were passed with out comment, when Clarke Wallace pointed out that the bill gave the Brant riding one member for 16,000 peo-Brant riding one member for 16,000 peo-When Hamilton was reached, Mr. Clarke asked whether that city would remain a double member constitu-

Hon. Mr. Mulock said it would, as it was not desirable to discontinue old customs as far as possible. Mr. Clarke wanted to know why then it was proposed to break up the double member system now in force

Hon. Mr. Mulock declined to explain on what principle he allowed double seats to remain in some cities and destroy them in others. It was pointed out that still another rule was adopted in Ottawa, where a

in West Toronto.

double seet was retained, while part of the city was detached and placed in Russell county. The gerrymander bill was discussed n committee during the evening and

at 11.30 it was reported, the government withdrawing the clause gerrymandering St. John constituency. OTTAWA, March 7.-Replying to Mr.

Ganong, Hon. Mr. Fisher said Deputy Minister of Fsheries Gourdeau was now in charge of the dominion fishery exhibit at the Paris exhibition. The minister claimed that Gourdeau had technical knowledge about fish and had been selected on that account. Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$20,000 had been paid to J. G. Sletsinger (grit M. P.) in connection with a claim of

his for damages by the Cornwall canal. Hon. Mr. Fielding, replying to Col. Domville, stated that the Sun newspaper of St. John had received in fifteen years previous to 1896 the sum of \$123,-928 for government printing and advertising.

Hon. Mr. Blair informed Mr. Gillies that the Eastern Extension railway claim of the Nova Scotia government against the dominion was the portion of the provincial demands which was referred to arbitration.

Mr. Bourassa quoted Goschen, who declared in the imperial parliament in reference to the naval reserve: "Negotiations with Canada were very well advanced. Canada asked that the period of training be reduced, but a final decision on the subject had not been reached." Mr. Bourassa asked for particulars.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he thought it unwise to deal with Goschen's language until the official report arrived. He would say, however, that no negotiations had taken place between the Canadian government and the home government in regard to the naval reserve. There had been informal communications, but the premier did not feel at liberty to give particu-

lars about them. On orders of the day, Mr. Casey trought up the question of the Pacific cable, asking Hon. Mr. Mulock to lay all the correspondence before the

Hon, Mr. Mulcck declined to read all the correspondence, but he read certain important communications. After reading these papers Hor, Mr. Mulock expressed the opinion that the situation was critical, and the only chance of success depended on all governments working together and holding to the criginal conditions.

THE EXCESSIVE DUTY ON TO-

BACCO. Mr. Gillies then moved his resolution: "That the present high duties on I The premier objected that legisla-

tobacco should be reduced." 11e reminded the finance minister and Mr. Fraser of Guysboro of their former protest against high tobacco duties He pointed out that the custom duty OTTAWA, March 6.—When orders of on foreign leaf was now double the value of the article, and that the present rate led to increased smuggling. The excise duty had the same effect. Official returns represented that less tobacco was consumed in Canada than

ten years ago. As a matter of fact, the consumption had increased, but muggling had increased still more. Mr. Gillies showed that the duty had been increased by fourteen cents per pound on tobacco used by the fisher-The fishermen of Richmond county were each taxed one cent a day or \$3.65 per year additional by the Fielding tariff, amounting to \$8,600 a. year. Mr. Fraser had stalked through the county of Guysboro a few years ago promising a reduction in tobacco duties under liberal rule, but the 2,750 fishermen of Guysboro were paying, missel of the Turner government. He in addition to former tobacco taxes, explained that Mr. Martin had been no less than \$2,700 per day in tobacco taxes, making \$50,000 during the par-

iamentary term. Mr. McIsaac interrupted to declare that a plug of tobacco which under the old tariff cost eight cents now costs only five. He was willing to go to the country on that issue.

Mr. Gillies-Then you will stay there,

for the price has been increased just

one cent per fig, and the people know Sir Henry Joly appealed to the house to justify the present tariff, after he should explain how the duty had increased the production of Canadian tobacco by reason of the increased protection. Three years ago only 668,000 pounds of Canadian grown tobacco had been manufactured. Two years see this had increased three-fold, and last year it had grown to 2,461,000

pounds. In view of this result of additional tariff encouragement, he thought the farmers at least would justify the policy of the government. He said that any fishermen who would use as much as a fig of tobacco per day did not deserve the sympathy of the house.

Sir Henry Joly continued his speech inth six o'clock, thus talking the motion out, as the order of business changed in the evening. After dinner and private bills, the

Ontario transportation debate was re-

Colonel Otter telegraphs the militia lepartment that Lieut. McLean of St. John has been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Colville, and Surgeon Col. Ryerson reports the wounded improving. The minister of militia has received the following letter from Sir Roderick

Cameron, New York, a native of Glengarry, Ontario: "New York, Feb. 26 .-I will pay freight on any New York and all articles for use of colonial troops by steamer Maria, sailing hence on March 15 to South African ports. can also promise experienced care on delivery, free of expense."

Sir Charles Tupper with Mr. Gillies, M. P., returned from Boston this morning. The function at Boston included the public meeting at Tremont Temple, reception at Harvard, dinner with the British American Society, and other entertainments. Sir Charles speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Boston people, and of the loyal enthusiasm of the New England folk of British and colonial

birth. The following ladies were entertained at luncheon last week by Mrs. Geo. E. Foster: Lady Laurier, Lady Davies, Lady de Lotbiniere, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. G. Baird, Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. Garong, Madame Bergeron, Mrs. Debell, Mrs. Keircheffer, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Gwynne, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. C. A. E. Harriss, Mrs. Lorne Macdougall, Mrs. Geo. King, Mrs. Burbidge, Mrs. N. F. Davin, Mrs. Cochrane, Madame Lamotte, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Mrs. Thos. Hearn, Mrs. David Mills, Lady Caron, Mrs. Gemmill, Mrs. Corby, Mrs. U. Wilson, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. R. Pope,

Mrs. R. L. Borden. Since the defeat of the Farquaharson government of Prince Edward Island in two recent by-elections that ministry has been devising various schemes by which it may continue to exist without a majority in the house. The latest device is the request to the Laurier government to appoint one of the opposition members to a position in connection with the Paris exhibition which will keep him out of the prevince during the coming session. The member is Mr. Pineo, who in one of the Prince county by-elections captured a seat from the government. If he could thus be kept away the government, by leaving vacant the seat lately occupied by ex-Premier Peters, would have a majority of one. Louis Davies is said to be giving his most favorable attention to the request of his friends in distress. Mr. Pinco, who is at present in this city,

has a natural desire to visit the land of his ancestors, though his desire to carry out the wishes of the people who elected him would lead him to prefer a postponement of the engagement until after the provincial session. This, however, does not meet the views of the two governments.

OTTAWA, March 8.-When the house met today Mr. Borden of Halifax stated that he had not yet been able to get the report of Commissioner Wilson's enquiry which led to the dismissal of Peter Archibald, chief engineer of the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair quoted this evidence two years ago, and the house ordered the papers last year, but they

had not appeared yet. Mr. Foster said he had the same trouble in finding out how much money had been paid to the commissioners who investigated charges of partisan-

The gerrymander bill then came up for its third reading. Several members were to speak, but before they caught the Speaker's eye, the latter declared the motion carried.

Davies ond Mulock kept shouting "carried" while Bennett and McNeill were on their feet, and the Speaker ruled that they were too late. Sir Charles Tupper said he had never

heard of such a thing as this method of shutting off debate before it began. Sir Wilfrid Laurier finally asked the Speaker to allow discussion.

Mr. MoNeill moved an amendment, setting forth that in the division of counties no regard should be paid to the balance of parties.

tion in Canada, as in England, did not of Quebec cases had to cease for want suggest the existence of parties. He assured Mr. McNeill that the instructions to judges to do substantial justice was intended to be applied in fair

Sir Charles hoped Mr. McNeill would accept the premier's assurance on this point and withdraw his amendment

Mr. Bennett resumed the discuss on the general principle of the mea-Mr. Bell (P. E. I.) followed. He had previously announced that he would

move an amendment that the county of Kings, P. E. I., should have two memers instead of one, giving the Island six members instead of five. He claimed that the understanding on which the province entered the union was that there should be no reduction population. Today Mr. Bell said that he would not disturb and imperia the bill by making this motion, but would urge the government to consider the question at next adjustment. He devoted the greater part of the afternoon

to this discussion Mr. Martin (P. E. I.) gave statistics of population and the result of voting to show that no injustice had been done to the liberal party in his province by the act of 1892. He compared the respect paid by the government to county lines in Prince Edward Island with the respect shown to them in Ontario. He remarked that while judges were called to distribute the representation in Ontario the government had refused to do so in Prince Edward Island. He quoted the statement made by Laurier in 1892 that if the bill of that year passed the liberals would, when the opportunity offered, bring in a measure "not founded on justice." This prediction, Mr. Martin said, had been abundantly justified. Mr. Martin commended the wisdom of the government in abandoning the New Brunswick share of the gerrymander, and suggested that they take similar action in respect to

the P. E. I. clauses. Sir Louis Davies defended the Prince Edward Island clauses, condemning chiefly the breaking of county boundaries.

Sir Charles Tupper referred to the threats that ministers and their supporters had addressed to the senate. The opposition leader suggested that an appeal to the people was always the resort of a government if it found the strate standing in its way. Sir Charles briefly criticized the terms of he bill, but chiefly objected to the time of its introduction. He pointed cut that a crisis was at hand, and contended that the proper time for the redistribution was immediately after and not immediately before the people were counted. At the same time. he appreciated the feeling of the members opposite, who had reson to fear that the party now in opposition would be in power this time next year. In view of that possibility he thought it well to propose an amendment which would assure the members opposite that they would not suffer by the next redistribution. In view of the pre-cedent established by Great Britain on

it would not be an unwise act to fore proposed as an amendment the following:

its recent rearrangement, he thought

That all words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted: In the opinion of this house it is expedient to introduce in place of the present bill a measure based on the following provisions:

1. That a commission to consist of the chief justices of the highest courts of judicature in each of the provinces of Canada shall be appointed for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of each constituency entitled to elect a member or members of the house to elect a member or members of the house of commons in each province of Canada, and determine the number of members to be elected for each constituency in accordance with the British North America Act. 2. That such commission in so doing shall consider the distribution of population ac-

cording to the then latest census of Carada and the public interest and convenience, and the public interest and convenience, and shall particularly have regard to the principle of representation by population, and shall also have regard, as far as practicable to the boundaries of counties, muni-cipalities and cities. cipalities and cities.

3. That such commission shall be appointed as soon as possible after the completion of the next census and shall complete their work with all convenient speed.

After recess, Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected that Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was not germane to the measure before the house. It would be a suitable amendment to bring in after the census, but it did not apply to the present bill. However, he was glad to find the house apparently agreed to re-distribution by judicial authority, and to learn that the opposition had departed from the principle adopted by the late government. The premier would be willing to consider Sir Charles Tupper's proposition when the proper time came, but just now he would ask the house to vote it down. Dr. Montague asked Laurier when his party adopted the policy of judi-

cial re-distribution. The premier claimed that it was al-

ways his policy. Dr. Montague rose to reply, and be gan by quoting the statement made by Laurier in 1892. "It has been suggested," said Laurier at that time, "that re-distribution should be relegated to a commission of judges. That is a proposition that neither my friends nor myself can accept." Such was the premier's view eight years ago. At that time, moreover, Laurier moved an amendment asking that a conference of both parties should be held to decide on the principles of re-distribution. Dr. Montague asked why Laurier had not followed out this programme and called a conference of

both parties. Hon. Mr. Paterson claimed that so far as it went the measure before the house carried out the condition proposed by Sir Charles Tupper. This measure was simply a bill to repeal the gerrymander.

Clarke Wallace analyzed the bill before the house, to show that in place of repealing a gerrymander it established a gerrymander.

The debate was continued by Mc-Mullen, Craig, Henderson, Osler, Heyd. Clark, Tisdale and Gibson. At midnight a vote was taken, when Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was defeated by a vote of 91 to 45; major-

ity, 46. It was a straight party vote, all patrons and McCarthyites voting with the government, as did Mr. Puttee, the new member for Winirreg. The third reading was then carried

on the same division reversed The house adjourned at 12.30 NOTES.

Judge Girouard of the supreme court

became suddenly ill today, and hearing

Mr. Dansereau, one of the French translators of the house, who is a brother of the ex-postmaster of Montreal was stricken today with paralysis, and is in a precarious cond Senator Wark, who has entered upon his ninety-seventh year, took his seat

today for the first time this section. OTTAWA, March 9.-The house went into committee on the bill to pay the Canadians in South Africa. Hon. Dr. Borden was questioned closely as to the status of the men of the two contingents, whether they were regarded as part of the permanent force or as

militia on active service. The minister regarded them as per

manent militia. Clarke Wallace raised the question whether the fifty cents per day provided for the men would be exclusive of subsistence, and the minister of militia replied in the affirmative, but when Wallace, Domville, Caron and others pointed out that the British regular pay was subject to deduct for necessary maintenance, and asked the prime minister if the imperial pay to Canadians was subject to these deductions, and whether the deduction would be made up out of this vote. Hon. Mr. Fielding asked for time to enquire into this matter, but expressed the opinion that the men would

get fifty cents net.

A lively discussion arose over the purchase of horses and of saddles, concerning which the explanations were not satisfactory to all the members. Mr. Oliver of Alberta wanted to know if the government was going to

as the mounted police, were paid after a certain length of service. Hon. Dr. Borden said they got the same pay as the police, and western

pay mounted men seventy-five cents.

recruits would get the same pay as mounted police recruits. Mr. Oliver objected seriously, claima ing that the men who volunteered from outside the service cught to have as much as veterans. Mr. Oliver also wanted to know whether Strathcona's men would receive any pay from Can-ada after they landed in Africa, when Strathcona's pay would cease and the men would be left on imperial allow-

ance only. Hen. Mr. Fielding did not think the Canadian parliament was called upon to act in this matter. McAllister today introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. John River in con-nection with the Restigatche and

Victoria Railway. In the evening, the Transvaal bill was continued in committee, but the government concluded to take time to consider some of the suggestions made, and the committee reported pro-

gress. The house went into supply, taking up the votes for the marine depart-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Fees Are Fixed by the Lieutenant Gov-

erner in Council. Answering Mr. Laforest's inquiry in the legislature, the other day, respecting liquor licenses, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that in the county of St. John \$125 was charged for a wholesale license, \$100 for a tavern license, and \$70 for a tavern license outside of the tive mile limit. In the other counties the amounts charged were as follows:

Wholesale Tavern Madawaska county Victoria county ... Gloucester county . Restigouche county

In the case of each county, one-third of the fires collected is paid to the province and two-thirds to the county. In the county of St. John the province receives \$50 of the wholesale license and the county \$75; the province receives \$40 of the tavern license and the county \$60, and for licenses cutside the five-mile-limit the province receives \$30 and the county \$40. In the county of Madawaska the province receives \$60 of the wholesale license and the county \$40. the wholesale license and the county \$80, and the province receives \$40 of the tavern license and the county \$100. In all the other counties in the province the county receives \$75 for wholesale licenses and the province \$50, so that while \$15 more is charged in the county of Madawaska for a wholesale license, yet the county receives more as its share than any of the other counties. As their share of the tavern licenses, the other counties receive only \$60, while the county of Madawaska receives \$100. Madawaska sets more in proposition for the wholesale license and the county \$80. while the county of Madawaska receives \$100.
Madawaska gets more in proportion for what she pays in than any other county. These fees are subject to be changed at any time by order of the governor in council. The matter of reducing the license fees in Madawaska has not been brought to the notice of the government and has not been considered.

Mr. LaForest—I made application last year to have them reduced.

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Distinguished everywhere for Delicatey of Fiavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grate-ful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptie. Sold only in 1-4 lb tins. labelled JAMES RPPS & Co., Ltd., Homospat-

BREAKFAST EPPS'S COCOA

ROYA DRY HOP YEAST CAKES



ENG EWGILLETT CHICAGO

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. March 9 Str Cumberland, Allan, from Boston, W G Lee, mase and pass. Str Etolia, 2113, Evans, from Liverpool, via Halifax, Troop and Sons, mails and Northport, N. C. Scott, sand.

Coastwise-Sch. Swan, Thurber, from Freeport: Dorothy, 59, Morrell, from Freeport: Mabel B, 57, Finnigan, from Freeport: Dolly, 5, Ferris, from West Isles; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco.

March 12.—Str Daltonhall, 2,265, Maher, from London, Furness, Withy and Co, general cargo.

from London, Furness, Withy and Co, Schrear cargo.

Coastwise—Schs Lone Star, 29, Richardson, from North Head; Glide, 80, Tufts, from Quaco; Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from Campobello; Margaret, 4, Dickson, from Beaver Harbor; Evelyn, 69, McLean, from Quaco; s & Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; barge No. 3, 431, McNamara, and No. 4, 439, McLeod, from Pairsboro; schs Rex, 51, Sweet, from Quaco; Bay Queen, 31, Barry, from Beaver Harbor; Alma, 69, Whelpley, from 10. Clearod.

March 9-Sch Eltie, Morrell, for Vineyard Coastwise Schs Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco: Princess Louise, Watt, for North Head. March 10.-Str Menantic, Wood, for Cape

Town.

Str. Glen Head, Kennedy, for Dublin.

Coastwise-Schs Mabel B., Finnegan. for
Freeport: Dorothy, Morrell, for Freeport;
Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Seattle, Marriam, for Advocate Harbor; Susie N., Merriam, for Port Greville.

March 12-Sch Swan, Thurston, for Freeport; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived. At Digby, March 10, schs Avalon, Howard, from Bear River; Hustler, Wadlin; Abbie Keast, Erb, and S V H Hayden, all from St John.

Cleared. At Digby, March 10, beth Ethel Clarke, Brenton, for Cienfuegos; tug Marina, Lewis, for Yarmouth.

Sailed. From Dighy, March 10, bqtn Ethel Clarke, for Cienfuegos.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Barbados, March 2, bark Sunny South, McBilde, from Cape Town via Pernambuco. At London, March 3, bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnos, from Cape Town.
At Adelaide, Jan 21, bark Altona, Collins. from Port Natal.

At Bermuda, March 7, str Beta, Hopkins, from Jamaica via Turks Island for Halifax.

At Liverpool, March 9, bark Valona, Thomassen, from Darien.

At Port Natal, Feb 14, bark Carrie L Smith, Classon, from Rosario. Port Natal. Sailed.

From Eharpness, March 6, bark John Gill, Carmichael, for Sapelo.
From Bermuda, March 3, sch Ben Bolt, Ward, for Barbados.
From Bermuda, March 2, brig Kathleen, Morehouse, for St John.
From Queenstown, March 3, ship Stalwart. From Lucastown, March 3, ship Stalwart, Cann (from La Plata), for Bristol.
From East London, Feb. 6, bark Stranger, Leibke, for Barbados.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Antwerp, March 9, str Leuctra, Mulcaby, from Bremen for Halifax and St John.
At New York, March 7, brig Bertha Gray,
Whitehouse. from Macelo.
At Perth Amboy, March 9, bark Veronica,
McLeod, from Buenos Ayres.
At Buenos Ayres, Feb 10, bark Luarca,
Dodge, from Weymouth.
At Rio Janeiro, Feb 27, bark Levuka, Harris, from Pensacola. ris, from Pensacola.
At Santiago, Feb. 24, sch Rhoda, Innis, from New York.
At Key West, March 8, sch Charles L Jaffrey, Williams, from Pensacola for Ponce.
At Mobile, March 8, bark Austria, Palmer, from Rouen At Callao, March S, ship Senator, Harri-

At Callao, March 8, ship Senator, Harrison, from Barry.
At Savannah, March 9, sch Congo, Mc-Kinnon, from Brunswick.
At Galveston, Tex., March 10, str Salamanca, Roynolds, from Havana.
At Jacksonville, March 10, sch Harry W Lewis, Read, from Portland.
At Rio Janeiro, Feb 7, ship Kings County, Salter, from Ship Island. At Rio Janeiro, Feb 7, Ship Kings Collador, Salter, from Ship Island.
At St. Pierre, Mart., March 5, Clifton, Wilcox, from Philadelphia; Feb 12, bark Marguerite, Armagnac, from Norfolk; brig Ora, Eldridge, from Pascagoula.

Cleared.

At Philadelphia, March 7, sch R D Spear, Richardson, for Nassau.

At Mobile, March 8, bark Mersey, Christiansen, for Rosario.

At New York, March 9, barks Semantha, Crowe, for Shanghai: Tillie Baker, Leighton, for Havana; sch Rewa, McLean, for St John, N. B.

Sailed.

From Philadelphia, March 8, str Cheronea, Hansen, for Hardwich, England, and Hopewell Cape, NB.
From Brunswick, Ga, March 7, sch Congo, McKinnen, for Savannah.
From Jacksonville, March 7, sch Bartholdi, for Pernambuco. From Jacksonville, March 7, sch Bartholdi, for Pernambuco.
From City Island, March 7, sch Hattle E King, Riecker, for Boston.
From Huenos Ayres, March 2, bark Robert S Besnard, Andrews, for New York.
From Mobile, Mar 9, bark Mersey, Christiensen. for Rosarie.
From Newport News, Mar 9, sch Zeta, Byrnes, for Nova Scotia.
From Iloilo, Jan 25, bark Angola, Crocker, for Newcastle, NSW.
From New York, Mar 10, bark Semantha, for Shanghai; schs Rewa, for St John: Ada G Shortland, for New Bedford; James W, for Halifax.

MEMORANDA. Passed Highland Light, March 7, south at dark, sch Wendall Burpee.
Passed Holyhead, March 8, bark Bellona, Thompson, from Darien for Barrow.
Rassed down at Marcus Hook, March 8, str Cheranea, for Harwich.
In port at Iloito, Jan 31, barks E A O'-Brien, Pratt, unc; Strathisla, Urquhart, for Newcastle, NSW.
In port at Manila, barks Linwood, Douglass, from Newcastle, NSW, arrived Jan 30; Ancenis, Salter, discharging.

Ancenis, Salter, discharging. In port at Digby, Mar 10, 5ch Swanhilds, from Annapolis for Boston.

SPOKEN.

Bark Valona, Thomassen, from Darien for Liverpool, March 4, lat 51, lon 6. March 3, off Carysfort, Fla, sch B R Woodside, from Pascagoula for Ponce, PR. Feb 27, lat 50, lon 11, bark Bellona, Thompson, from Darien.
Bark Armenia, Anderson, from London for Mobile, March 1, lat. 59, lon., 5.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, March 7, 1900. Carver's Harbor, Maine, from the South-

ward. Breaker Ledge buoy, No 1, a black spar, reported adrift.
It will be replaced as soon as practicable. SANDY HOOK, N 3, March 7—The Gedney Channel lights burned but a short time to-night, and are again extinguished.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I. March 7—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that owing to the partial destruction of Great Salt Pond breakwater, Block Jaland, RI, the light and fog signal at its western end will be temporarily discontinued. Due notice will be given when these aids will be restored.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 8.—The Gedney Channel lights have been repaired and are burning tonight.

BOSTON, March 8.—Breaker Ledge buoy, No. 1, located in Carvers Harbor, Me., is reported adrift.

The following buoys are reported missing from their proper positions in the district The following buoys are reported missing from their proper positions in the district of Maine:—Starboard Islaud Ledge buoy, Machias Bay; Jerry Ledge bell buoy, painted black, with "JL" in white letters, from Narragansett Bay: Millbridge and West Mark Island Ledge buoy, red Spar, from Deer Island Thoroughtare. All will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Chief officer of cable steamer Minia reports when entering Canso Harbor, N. S., from the north Feb. 28, the ship struck on

CATARRH.

Mr. John Quinlan, of Lunenburg, N.S., had almost lost his voice from the effects of Catarrh, A case that baf-fied the doctors and which months of hospital treatment failed to benefit.

CATARRHOZONE CURED.

CATARRHOZONE CURED.

Mr. Quinlan says: "For years I have been a victim to one of the most dreaded forms of catarrh, My vocal organs became gradually affected, and last autumn I could not speak above a whisper. I used many remedies, but they did not help. At last the doctor said I should have to go to the hospital, where I would be given proper treatment. Two months in Lunenburg Hospital failed to benefit, so I went to Halifax Hospital, but in three weeks the doctors said nothing could be done, and I returned home. Finally a friend advised me to use a sample of Catarrhozone, and the result was so encouraging that I continued the treatment. In a few weeks my voice became much strengthened and in a month and a half my power of speech was completely restored. Neighbors and friends concur with me that Catarrhozone is the only cure for catarrh and throat affections. Hundreds of dollars expended in other ways will not benefit as much as one expended on Catarrhozone."

CATARRHOZONE

is a never-inling cure for CATARRII, BRONCHITIS. THROAT IRRITATION. It is a new, scientific method of treatment, that we guarantee to cure these disenses or money refunded. The medicated air, when inhaled, sprends to all portions of the nasal passages, and broachial tubes, where it kills the germs, and at the same time soothes and heals the sore membranes. Complete outfit, six weeks' treatment, price \$1; extra bottles of inhalant 50c. At druggists, or by mail. Twenty-five cent druggists, or by mail. Twenty-five cent trial size for 10c in stamps, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

a patch which lies about half a mile E by S from Net Rocks, and which is charted as having 24 feet of water on it. The following sextant angles were taken from the spot where the ship touched, on which there is 18 feet of water at low tide:—Left tangent, Black Rock and Cutler Island lighthouse, 100 degrees: Cutler Island lighthouse, and right tangent. Net Rock, 72 degrees.

NEW YORK, Mar. 9.—The lighthouse inspector of the Third district gives notice that repairs having been made, the lamps of all the electric buoys in New York lower bay have been relighted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 9.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on Feb. 24, 1900, light vessel No. 71 was reported replaced on her station, about 6% miles east-southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, and 14% miles SE%E from Cape Hatteras lighthouse.

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.—The inspector of

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.—The inspector of the Third lighthouse district gives notice that the Old West End pier bell buoy. Co-ney Island Channel, New York lower bay, damaged by collision, has been brought in for repairs. The position is marked by a for repairs. The position is marked by a red spar buoy.

The inspector of the Third lighthouse dis

trict also gives notice that anchorage buoys have been placed as follows:

Arthur Kill, New Jersey.—Arthur Kill, New Jersey.—Arthur buoy. Arthur Kill, New Jersey.—Arthur Kill outer anchorage buoy, a white spar buoy, with letter A in black, placed in 11 feet at mean low water. Smoking Point, E by is end of west dock of factory on the Staten Island shore, SE\(^{\text{E}}\).

Raritan Bay, New Jersey.—South Ambov upper anchorage buoy, a white spar buoy, with letter A in black, placed in 18 feet at mean low water. Great Beds lighthouse, SE by E\(^{\text{E}}\). Centre of draw pier. Raritan River bridge, NW\(^{\text{W}}\)with outer end of lower coal dock at South Amboy, S\(^{\text{E}}\)E.

DEATHS.

AGAR-On March 9th, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital and Home, Mary Agar, relict of the late John Agar.
BAILEY—At Boston, Feb. 28th, Mollie Eveline, wife of Harry L. Bailey, of Lincoln, Maine.

Maine.

BROOMER—After a brief illness, Alice relict of the late Edward Broomer, aged 81 years, a native of Cornwall, England.

LANGAN.—In Lynn, Mass., March 9th, Mary A Langan, widow of Charles A. Langan, 80 years, 1 month and 13 days.

LEWIN.—At his residence, Lancaster Heights, on Sunday, 11th March instant, the Honorable James Davies Lewin, aged 88 years.

the Honorable James Davies Lewin, aged 88 years.
McINNIS.—At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on February 28th, Fred B. McInnis, aged 40 years.
SUILLIVAN—In this city, on March 8th,
Thomas Sullivan, aged 81 years.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Sample of How the People's Money is Squandered.

Two Electrical Experts Paid for Doing One Man's Work at the Lanatic Asylum.

FREDERICTON, March 3.—The public accounts committee met this morning and had under consideration the item in the chief commissioner's report, "lunatic asylum account, \$4,485.40." Accounts and bills were count, \$4,485.40." Accounts and bills were examined in detail and were found to be for labor and material supplied, chiefly for repairs about the asylum buildings. But little criticism was offered as to the prices paid. R. C. John Dunn figured in the accounts to the tune of \$228.42, this being a payment on account and for services rendered the previous year. Another account looked into was for putting in electric light at the asylum, \$1,062.38. It was shown that C. D. Jones of St. John was paid about \$675 for superintending and inspecting the installation of the electric plant at the asylum and that at the same time Harold R. Wilson of Toronto was employed as inspector at a calary of \$100 per month and expenses, his bill being \$317.50. Mr. Humphrey most forcibly expressed the opinion that if Mr. Jones was incapable he ought not to have been paid for inspection 5 per cent. of the cost of installing; or if he was a capable man that there should have been no necessity of employing Wilson at the same time.

Mr. Emmerson addressed the committee, trying to explain why both Jones and Wilson were employed at the same time as inspectors. He stated that Jones prepared the plans for the installation of the electrical pumping apparatus, for which services he got no extra pay.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday ot no extra pay. The committee adjourned until Tuesday

bills of the Bathurst Power and The bills of the Bathuist Fower and Brom Co. were again before the corporations' committee this morning, when the promoters and those opposed to the bills were again heard. A sub-committee of five, consisting of Tweedie, Glasier, Gibson, Mott and Carvell was appointed to further consid-

er the matter and report. NEWFOUNDLAND DEADLOCK.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 12.—The governor of Newfoundland, Lieut. Col. Sir Ed ernor of Newfoundland, Lieut. Col. Sir Edward McCallum, has again prorogued the legislature, this time until March 22, owing to the political deadlock. The situation now is that the governor and Mr. Bond are at cross purposes, the former insisting that Mr. Bond should agree to carry on public tusiness and the latter urging dissolution and a general election. Mr. Bond now threatens to refuse to accept office at all, and says he will obstruct the passage of the appropriation bills until the governor agrees to his terms. agrees to his terms.

A TOP NOTCHER.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.—It is reported here that the first class battleship Albion will replace the Crescent on this station. The Albion has just been launched, and is one of the finest ships in the British navy. When she leaves for this side of the water it will be her first commission. She is a vessol of 12,550 tons displacement, and is fitted with engines capable of developing 13,500 horse power. She embraces all the latest improvements. No official announcement has been made yet.

NEARING BLOEMFONTEIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

imperial government. Equal political rights will be granted to all the white race, subject to these conditions."

A large amount of local independence will be conceded when South Africa has settled down after the war. it is believed in the house that one important object, which the government have in view in publishing the papers, is to make the fact clear withcut delay that they have no intention of permitting anything in the shape of European intervention with respec to the settlement with the Traisvaal and Orange Free State. The overtures which have been made by the presidents are believed to aim in the first place at testing the feeling in Burcpean capitals. In pro-Beer circles the cpinion is still expressed that, failing mediation, the republics will fight to the end. The more general impresgion is, however, that the presidents are simply arxious to get the best terms possible, and that an appeal for mediation would be intended to pave the way to a complete surrender. It is not believed for a moment that the government will consent to open negotiations except on the basis of comrlete surrender.

LONDON, March 13, 4.20 a. m. Lord Roberts is making a very repid advance, and he is again misleading the Boers by continuing his advance. southward, instead of through the flat country due east of Asvogel Kop! He will probably sieze the railway south of Bloemfontein, and, although another battle is possible, it is more likely that the Boers are only endeavoring to delay his advance until all the rolling stock of the railway and the stores and troops from the Orange River district can be gotten away north,

Such confidence is now felt in the military operations that interest rather centres in the political aspects of the war. The Faily News quotes Whitelaw Reid as saying in a private letter: "I give you hearty corgratulations

on the changed aspect of the war. It is an immense relief to us all, as well es to you." "This view," says the Daily News, is welcome, as expressing with an unusual measure of authority enlight-

ened public feeling in the United Except in the case of Germany the replies of the powers to the Boer appeuls for intervention are not yet known rublicly here, but it is quite certain that Austria, Hungary and Italy will decline to interfere, and there is no apprehension that anything will come of the overtures of the two republics.

A desputch from Lourenzo Marquez announces the arrival there of Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State secretary, and Mr. Wolmarans, a member of the Transvaal executive council. It is not known whether they are bound on a mission to foreign powers or to Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Wolmarans is in President Kruger's confidence.

Cecil Rhodes has issued a statement that his forthcoming visit to England has solely to do with private business, and is in no way connected with the

South African settlement. All the morning papers take the line that the government will decline to open negotiations with the Boer republics except upon the basis of complete surrender, and will also make it perfectly clear that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated. The Standard says:

"There is an idea in some quarters that, on arriving at Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts will issue a proclamation which will leave little doubt as to the future of the republics." The Times says:

"President Kruger and President Steyn should have counted the cost before they made war. They played for a great stake and have lost. Until they are ready for unconditional surrender they may save themselves the trouble of sending communications to her majesty's government.

"We are glad to see that it is understood in the United States as well as on the continent that any proffers of mediation will be distinctly repugnant to this country."

The Queen has conferred the companionship of the Bath upon Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton of the first class cruiser Powerful and upon Captain Percy Scott of the first class cruiser Terrible for their services in the military operations at Ladysmith. No further news has been received from Mafeking, but it turns out that Col. Peakman commands the relief column which is marching from Kimberley.

SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. LONDON, Merch 13.-Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situa-

tion in the Morning Post, says: "It may confidently be expected that Lord Roberts will reach Bloemfontein or the railway near there by tomorrow (Wednesday) or Thursday. It is iseless to anticipate General Buller's plans, but doubtless he is very active so as to attract the largest possible force of Boers away from the scene of Lord Roberts' operations. With regard to the alarm expressed

in some quarters as to French inrasion, based on the news that the French are manoeuvring four army corps this year near the northwestern coasts of France, such a possibility, no doubt, always exists. The great thing is to have our fleet in the right place. Certainly there is no reason for apprehension."

WAR SETTLEMENT. PARIS. March 12 .-- A diplomatist

told the correspondent of the New York Sun today that it was perfectly true that Presidents Kruger and Steyn had communicated with the powers, requesting their friendly mediation to stop the war. He said France was unable to assume the office, for the reason that the French wishes for Boers success were known in London, hence French intervention would be construed as an unfriendly act, which would do harm instead of good, and possibly involve serious complications. But should the United States or Germany take the initiative, England would be unable to complain, because the kindly feeling of both these countries toward Great Britain were above suspicion; moreover, their initiative would be supported by the combined powers, for the purpose of stopping useless bloodshed. The diplomatist visited him and conversed with him

added that he believed an understand-ing actually existed between Great Britain and Germany, by the terms of which Emperor William shall appear on the role of pacificator when English military prestige shall have been sufficiently restored. England owes the Emperor a debt of gratitude for his action in defeating the plan to get the Sultan to re-open the Egyptian question, which wall be repaid by Engand showing magnanizaty in her treatment of the conquered republics at Emperor William's request, thereby enabling him to redeem his alleged promise to protect Boer autonomy. The Sun's informant declared that he had certain knowledge that such a promise had been made. In conclusion, he said: "It would be a pity should President McKinley hold aloof from this work of peace, which is eminently suitable to the great republic of the west, whose participation would be bound to ensure success."

WHAT CECIL RHODES WILL DO. CAPE TOWN, March 12.-The publication of President Kruger's appeals to the Burghers is received joyfully by the British, as it proves to their satisfaction that the Boers have been disorganized by their recent defeats.

The Cape Times discourages an active agitation in support of the annihibation of the two Boer republics. It advises the people to have confidence in Great Britain, as that government, it says, will make a settlement that will be entirely satisfactory. The Canadian and Australian volunteers who were here recently were unanimously in favor of the eradication of the two republics.

Arrangements have been made by the civil and military authorities to have all future cases of rebellion tried before a judge and two military officers. But the Cape Dutch who were captured at Sunnyside and have already been arraigned in the civil courts will be tried by a jury at Cape Town during the April assizes. The government will ask parliament to rganize a special court. Cecil Rhodes intends to send Mr. Baker, a noted architect, to Egypt, Rome and Athens to study mausoleum. When he returns he will erect a mausoleum at Kimberley in memory of those who were killed during the siege.

OFF FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.-The ransport British Prince, with engineers, thussars and artillery and remounts for the cavalry, sailed from here for the Cape today. Five more transports will said during the week.

GERMANY WILL NOT INTERFERE DURBAN, Monday, March 12 .- The Transvaal having appealed to Germany for mediation or intervention in the war with Great Britain, Germany has replied that she declines to interfere, as she is in no way concerned in the conflict.

KOERS MAKE ANOTHER STAND. VENTER'S VLEI, Orange Free State, Monday Evening, March 12.-The British forces, which since the na va marching rapidly hither, have turned the Boer position. Our cavalry are ahead. The Boers were reported this morning about 12,000 strong, with eighteen guns in position on a range of kopjes commanding the direct road to Bloemfontein, which is distant fifteen miles.

LATEST WORD FROM MAFEKING. LONDON, March 13.-The Daily News has the following despatch, dated Monday evening, Merch 12, from Venter's Vlei:

"We left Aasvogel Kop this morning, preceded by cavalry, and marched here, a distance of about 15 miles. The army has been following Kraal Spruit; and we are now rather to the south of Bicemfontein and only about twelve miles off.

"All the divisions have now joined the main advance. Lord Roberts' headquarters are at Gregorowski's farm. You will remember that the 'reform prisoners' were tried before Judge Gregerowski."

The mayor of Bradford has received telegram from his brother, the mayor of Mafeking, dated Buluway, March saying, "All well." As all previous telegrams have been dated Mafeking, he thinks this may mean that the repulation have left Mafeking and cined Col. Plumer.

FORMAL PROPOSITION OF PEACE PARIS, March 13, 4.45 a. m.-The Gaulois publishes the following from its London correspondent:

"According to good authority President Kruger and President Steyn have not made a formal proposition of peace, but have asked the British government through the United States the conditions it would accept for the opening of negotiations on the basis of the independence of the republics.

"President Kruger is alleged to have said that he would accept mediation, but the United States government in transmitting this communication took care to declare that it did not assume the responsibility for the initiative in mediation."

The London correspondent of Martin says:

"I learn that U. S. Ambassador Choate received last evening a long and important cable from the United States government relative to South Africa, which he will communicate today to Lord Salisbury."

NOT A PRO-BOER TOWN.

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., March 12.-Conwright-Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, and other advocates of the Boer cause, were invited to dine here this evening at a restaurant belonging to the firm of Mr. Rowntree, a former member of the house of commons. When the fact became known a hostile crowd gathered outside and began to sing patriotic songs.

Firelly an attack was made upon the restaurant, wrecking its elaborate front. Messrs. Conwright-Schreiner and Rowntree were compelled to escape by a side door and were badly hustled by the crowd. Eventually mounted police charged and dispersed the crowd.

CRONJE'S MEN ALMOST ESCAPED. CAPE TOWN, March 12.-At the request of Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, who is now a prisoner on the British flagship Doris, Jas. G. Stow, the American consul general here,

What is

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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Castoria. "Castoria Is so well adapted to children children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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through an interpreter. Gen. Cronje expressed himself as greatly satisfied with his treatment. Mr. Stow subsequently visited the prisoners' camp ashore, and was shown where the Boers had made a tunnel twenty-five reads long with tin dishes and cups. The earth which they had excavated was hidden in bags. Had they dug 12 yards more they could have escaped. but one of the prisoners betrayed

BOERS MOVE TOO FAST.

KIMBERLEY, March 12.-The Russian and Dutch military attaches with the Boer army at Poplar Grove, whose cart broke down near Oefontein as they were accompanying the retreating ing enemy, and were thus nominally captured by the British, have arrived here. They say that the Boers moved so rapidly that it was impossible for their cart to keep up with them. Gen. Roberts has prohibited the attaches from re-entering the Transvaal except by way of Cape Town and Delagos

THEY WANT PEACE. THEY WANT PEACE.

LONDON, March 12.—Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., and others, in behalt of the South African committee, will memorialize Lord Salisbury to make peace, now that the British arms are triumphant, on the basis of equal rights to all whites and disarmament, leaving the two republics national life within their own borders.

LONDON LIST CLOSED. LONDON, March 12.—The list of London subscriptions to the new £30,000,000 war loan has been closed. The bonds are now quoted at 2% per cent premium.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 8.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, replying to a question in the house of commons today, said the recommendation for the formation of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, of which the first colonetry would be given to Lord Roberts, would be submitted to the Queen and, undoubtedly, would be favorably considered. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question, said the new stamp duty on produce contracts would apply both to spot and future transactions in all descriptions of produce, including sugar, cotton, corn and provisions

transactions in all descriptions of produce, including sugar, cotton, corn and provisions and iron, except where the sales were effected between the principals without the intervention of a broker.

In the house of lords today, Lord Newton esked whether, in view of the valuable services of Lord Paincefote at Washington, the advisability of prolonging his tenure of office would not be considered, addirg:

"The task of maintaining our relations on their present happy footing is not likely to prove less difficult in the immediate future. In addition to the questions of great deliin addition to the questions of great deli-acy now pending, we have to look forward to the presidential election, which is pro-ductive of political eccentricities unknown in less enterprising countries."
The speaker also said he thought the prooment was not a happy one for

sent moment was not a happy one for a change.

In reply, Lord Salisbury said Lord Newton had done what the French called 'breakink in an open door,' for the measure which he recommended had occurred some days ago. The premier added:

"I entirely agree with any eulogy passed on Lord Pauncefote and I have shown this in the course taken in extending his tenure of office. The only observation which I have to make is that the question implies that this extension is a reward for valuable services. I think it is rather the other way. It is to Lord Pauncefote that we have to express our thanks that he has been kind enough to undertake the work for another period. We have every cause to express to Lord Pauncefote our gratitude that, at a critical time and when his remarkable experience and singular aptitude for the peculiar duties of his office rendered it desirable, that he should continue in it, that he has

campaign in South Africa. The financial cost of the war was not immediately altered by fluctuations of failure or success. It would be rash at present to think that the number of months the British army would remain in South Africa was likely to be materially shortened, so the estimates included what was believed to be enough money to continue the efforts at full pressure for another six months and at half pressure for ix months thereafter. Consure for another six months and at half pressure for six months thereafter. Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said he contemplated that the colonies would in future continue their military support of the empire on a systematic basis and that they might live to see this new force revolutionize the problem of imperial defence. The colonies, he declared, had not fulfilled a contract, but had obeyed the instincts of the imperial race. It might be that in the future the colonies would not only seek to perpetuate had obeyed the instincts of the imperial race. It might be that in the future the colonies would not only seek to perpetuate their present action, but would seek to render a repetition easier by some organization on pre-arranged lines.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the beroism of troops who, he said, had so splendidly contributed to the deep laid strategy of Lord Roberts.

Regarding shooting practice, Mr. Wyndham said that the government proposed to expend £140,000 on rifle ranges, and in sending efficers to Switzerland to study the subject of ranges.

sending efficers to switzerland to study the subject of ranges.

Discussing the necessity for additional battalions in order to enable the same number of battalions to be at home as were abroad, and the impossibility of reducing the forces abroad, the secretary incidentally remarked: "No one ever found the operation of the contraction of withdraw, our troops

portunity or time to withdraw our troop in Fgypt, and no one ever would Regarding garrisons abroad, Mr. Wynd-ham said that only by a voluntary system of recruiting could the garrisons be main-Sir Charles Dilke, radical member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, complained that the military estimates were inadequate for home defense.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader the opposition, accepted the new proposals, but deprecated making present necessitis the test of Great Britain's true policy is naval and military affairs.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 9.-Lord Straincona has cabled the militia department objecting to the transport recruits for the first contingent by Monterey. He says that all ac modations will be required for hi force, and he does not want the over-crowded. It has, therefore arranged that the 120 men shall go by the Masconomo, which sails with hay from St. John on the 22nd instant

A cable from Sir Alfred Milne the militia lepartment states Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, of the 10th Roya Grenadiers. Toronto, is dangerously at Wynberg hospital. He is a son D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the

Imperial Bank. Capt. J. A. Bergin, of B Battery Quebec, and Lieut. H. S. Tobin, a M. College graduate, recently of Dawson, have been given commissions Strathcona's Horse, thus completing the list. Geo. T. Stevenson is the veterinary officer.

A POSSIBLE FORTUNE.

In this land of teeming industry and business activity no young man or woman can do a better thing in the way of preparation for life than to get a good practical business training, such as is offered at the Currie Business University of this city. Equipped with such a training, there will be doubt about your being able not to earn a living, but to get a toward permanent success and a sible fortune.

iar duties of his office rendered it desirable, that he should continue in it, that he has consented to do so."

Lord Kimberley, the liberal leader in the house of lords, associated himself with the eulogy passed upon Lord Pauncefote.

LONDON, March 12.—At the commencement of the debate in the house of comments today on the army estimates, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, Geo. Wyndham, declared that recent events did not justify at present any diminution in the provision for the farther conduct of the Should J. V. Ellis, M. P., decline accept the office of collector of " toms, there is said to be a dark hor in the running—a gentleman who understood to have a strong upon the government and upon St. John members of the comm His name has not yet been publi

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LUNDON,

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