ACROSS THE RHENOSTERT

Despatch to the London Telegram Says Roberts' Army is on the North Side of the River.

Utter Demoralization is the Only Explanation of the Boer Abandonment of Their Strong Position at Rhenoster.

Believed in Semi-Official Circles in London that Another Month will See the End of War-The Natal Railway Has Been Repaired as Far as Glencoe-Plenty Supplies Reaching Mafeking. or com the solution

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Rifles); Pte. A. O. Lohman of A Co (late of fifth regiment Canadian Artillery); Pte. J. F. McConnell of D Co. Governor General Foot Guards); Pte. Henry F. Durant of G Co. (late of 74th battalion); Pte. Harry Bradshaw of G Co. (late of R. C. Regt. Infantry); Pte. Jas. Johnson of & Co. (late of 62nd St. John Fushlers); Pte. J. B. Corley of B Co. (late of 83th Wellington Rifles); Pte. F. McNab of H. the civil establishment to the district. Co. (late of 63rd Hallfax Rifles), and Pte. F. B. Irwin of E. Co. of Mont-

PRAISE FOR ARTILLERY TORONTO, May 22.-The Tele gram's special cable from London says: Canada's artillery is now winning commendation. By fast marching they succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Mafeking in time to render valuable assistance to Col. Mahon in raising the siege. The brave colonel pays a high tribute to the men from Canada, whos arrival on the morning of the fight which succeeded in bringing about the entrance of his column into Mafeking vas brought about by forced marches. In a letter to the London Daily Mail respondent, referring to looting Lord Roberts's staff, seeing a member of the Royal Canadian regiment in possession of two fowls, asked him where he got them and the soldier from Canada teplied: "I commandeered

For goodness sake hide them quickly," remarked the officer, "here is Lord Roberts coming. He will have you shot." When the little commander-in-chief of the British forces arrived he asked sternly what the manwas doing with chickens, and the officer told him that the Canadian understood Lord Roberts was short of rations and he desired to offer the fowls!

he got from a farmer close by. Lord Roberts said: "You are kind. What is your name? I am much obliged to you." The Canadian rode away, leaving the plunder, and glad to part as he did.

MAJOR GEN. BADEN-POWELL NOW.

LONDON, May 22.-Robert S. S Baden-Powell was yesterday promoted from colonel to major-general for his masterly defence of Mafeking.

BRITISH SQUADRON AMBUSHED. LONDON, May 22, 4 p. m.-It is officially announced that Col. Bethune has reported that while marching in the direction of Newcastle, Natal, yes- heavy but for a well concerted plan, terday, one of his squadrons of Mounted Infantry was ambushed by a party on the enemy's flank just at the right of Boers six miles west of Vryheid, in moment. the Transvaal, and that very few of his force escaped. His casualties numbered sixty-six men.

despatch from General Buller: NEWCASTLE, May 22.—I have received the following from Bethune:

May 21, while marching in the direc-

CANADIANS AT WOOLWICH HOSPITAL.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The Star's special cable from London says: The principal medical officer at Woolwich hospital reports the following Canadians there: Pte. A. MacAulay of D Co. (late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Co. (late of 4 six. Will march tomorrow for New-castle via Dundee."

General Buller then proceeds: "I de tached Colonel Bethune and about five handred men from Dundee, May 17, with instructions to march by Vauts drift and show his force at Ngutu, which was reported to have evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the magistrates and afterwards.

MRS. LANGTRY'S CONTRIBUTION.

high Boer official that when President Julian Ralph, the well known war cor- Kruger notified the Raad of the government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, General Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a stormy interview with President Kruger, to whom he said that, if the plan were not cancelled, he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians. At this, according to Mr. Hofmeyer, the plan was abandoned."

> LORD ROBERTS TO THE WAR OF-FICE.

LONDON, May 23.—The war office late this evening published the follow-

ing from Lord Roberts: "South Bank of the Rhenoster River, May 23, 1.30 p. m .- We found, on arrival here this morning, that the enemy had fied during the night. They had occupied a strong position on the north bank of the river, which had been carefully entrenched; but they did not think it advisable to defend it when they heard that Ian Hamilton's force was at Hellbron, and that our cavalry, which had crossed the river some miles lower down the stream, were threatering their right and rear.

"The bridge over the Rhenoster, several culverts and some miles of railway were destroyed.

"Tan Hamilton's force drove the Boers under Ret De Wet before them from Lindley to Heilbron. The passage of the Rhenoster was stoutly disputed. Our loss might have been which brought Smith-Dorrien's brigade

"The officer commanding at Boshof reports that upwards of 350 Free Staters have surrendered during the last LONDON, May 22, 4.48 p. m.— The few days, and that they have given war office has received the following up 360 rifles, 100 horses and a large amount of ammunition.

"Kelly-Kenny reports that three companies of Yeomanry, who were sent to repair the telegraph line and to

the war. Every man in the column has been especially selected. I wish you god speed."

The action opened at 1 p. m. Wed

thods of verfare when used in flat country may be estimated by this action. Little cover was afforded the shemy, with the result that they fied as soon as our guns were turned upon them. The fight raged most fiercely on the left; but our guns soon silenced the enemy, who were seen flying in all

directions.

"Those on the left flank, finding that their comrades in front had abandoned their positions, ran helter skelter. Then ensued the finest Boer hunting witheasted during the war. The dismounted British piled the enemy with rifle tire, while the pom-poms hustled them until not a single Boer was left in front stages.

clear the country between Bloemfontein and Boshof, have returned to Bloemfontein, having performed the duty exceedingly well."

FISCHER ADVISES KRUCKET TO SURKENDER.

CAPE TOWN, May 23.—It is reported the different from Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts.

It is also understood that when Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal river he will issue a proclamation announcing that if the burghers return to their farms their property and stock will be respected.

Bethune ordered his four other between men were killed or wound-spected.

Bethune ordered his four other

quadrons to retire.

CANADIANS FIRST AT HEILBRON.

WAR SUMMARY.

men and fourteen guns compose the

reteating army. Trains continue to

Foreign engineers assert that Pre-

run from Vereeniging to Pretoria.

teria is able to stand a year's siege.

Marquez the Pretoria fortifications are

described as complete; but Johannes-

burg has not yet been placed entirely

Foreigners continue to leave the re-

public. The Dutch cruiser Friesland is

at Delegoa Bay-so it is reported-to

furnish an asylum to the fleeing Hol-

The Boer forces continue to dwindle.

Some of the correspondents assert

that probably only about 24,000 of the

hardiest fighters yet remain, although

One of the curious pieces of gossip

several women tried to sjambok Pre-

sident Kruger, who was rescued by

his bodyguard. He rarely leaves the

presidency now, but works incessant-

ly, holding councils at daybreak and

during the night. It) was announced

at Pretoria Sunday that the govern-

ment purposed removing their prison-

Mafeking despatches continue to

pour into London relating to the events

the entry of the troops. The corres-

pondents agree that the Canadian ar-tillery, Major Endon's seven guns, did

splendid work. Some of them assert

About seven in the evening of the

day before the relief, after Col. Mahon

and Col. Plumer had defeated the

Boers nine miles from Mafeking, Major

Davies and nine scouts entered the

town. The Boers were then retreat-

ing. At four on the following morning,

1,000 men, including the Canadians, ar-

rived. With them were twenty wagon-

loads of food, which were received

with wild demonstrations. The armor-

ed train and a detachment then pushed

forward to Gametree fort, the scene

of the unsuccessful sortie in Decem-

ber. The Boers had evacuated it on

the east. They were pursued, and the

correspondent, telegraphing these facts

Thursday afternoon, closed his des-

"We caught up with the retreating

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to

Boers and have them now surrounded."

get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, and announcing the

entry of the relief column. She says:

"The fighting before the relief was

very hard. A severe struggle pro-

ceeded yesterday, May 16 (from 2 p. m.

until dusk). The Boers were forced

slowly to retreat, contesting every

inch. At sunset they still held the

"Col. Mahon entered the town in the

brilliant mocnlight. The Boers were

as tired out as we were; and they

never guessed that an attempt would

be made to force an entry before mor-

ning." Therefore their surprise was

patch thus:

last position.

that the Canadians did 'absolutely es

sential work in the fighting."

immediately preceding the relief and

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rarts of the Transvaal.

ers from Pretoria.

have been removed to Lydenburg.

the river.

MRS. LANGTRY'S CONTRIBUTION.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Lilly
Langtry, who appeared here tonight, says that she closed her estimates to star with the British forces in South africa, cables as follows:

'The Burlish war funds for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in South Africa. On both sides of the water she has collected £25,000.

WANTED TO BLOW UP THE MINES
LONDON, May 23.—The Durban correspondent of the Times, telegraphing
Tuesday, says: "The Rev. Adrian Hof-meyer tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President

WAR SUMMARY.

CANADIANS FIRST AT HEILBRON

MONTREAL, May 23.—W. Richmond
Stat with the British forces in South
Africa, cables as follows:

"HBILIBRON, May 22.—This place was occupied by Gen. Hamilton this morning, The Royal Canadian Resiment was the first to enter the town. The Boers, who occupied a strong partial successful of the Bally Extenses, has quarried with the Transcall sovernment. A representative of precident kruger is alleged to have demanded an occounting respecting continued all day Sunday."

London Total Canadian Resimants of the Boers at that point is selected to 1000 meen.

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LONDON, May 24; 2.46 a. m. - Lord President Kruger's emissary is de-Roberts is drawing near the fronties softled as showing to Dr. Leyds cenof the Transvasl, His infantry masses are 33 miles morth of Kraonstad, at the Rhonoster River. Some thousands of cavalry are already across the river, and Dr. Leyds centrally and France said they would instants of cavalry are already across this account, grabbed the documents and threw them into the fire, having The Beers are retiring toward the bodily struggle with the emisssary. These alleged incidents are cited to ex-Vaal, with their heavy baggage. They are reported from Pretoria as already

across that river. Twelve thousand plain the recent reserve of Dr. Ledys. WILD WITH JOY.

LONDON, May 23, 8.14 p. m.-A de spatch from Mafeking, dated May 17 the first mersage, except Col. Baden According to advices from Lourenso Powell's despatch, forwarded since the relief of the tewn, tersely says the place was wild with joy, that many people wept as they greeted their dein a state of defence. The Transvaal liverers, and that the scene as the government papers and the war chest troops traversed the streets baffled

THE LAST BIG SUCCESS.

MAFEKING, May 18.-The whole town is animated with a keen sense of exultation over yesterday's victory, which was complete, decisive and far-reaching. The military position, shortly after sunrise, was extraordinary. All the outlying works of stad and the Rhenoster. The Trans there are detached parties in various the town were intact; the British had lest hardly any men, and yet three sent from Lourenso Marquez is that todies of the federals, right inside the British lines, had been surrounded, cut off and given an opportunity to sur-

render, which they declined. Commandant Sarel Eloff did not re alize that his supports had been driven back; and he informed a messenger that the town was at his mercy. ward noon there was a lull in the fighting. Everybody at headquarters went to breakfast and the commis sariat requisitioned for horse sausage read and water for the men on the fighting line. There was no thought of half rations. Everyone got all he

could eat. The British in the Stuat, moving from reck to rock, gradually drew in their circle around the federals, whom they corralled like cattle in a compound. Shortly after 4.20 p. m. a white flag was hoisted by the memy and then, amid rirging cheers, the first batch of Boers was disarmed and sent to the town. The erstwhile be siegers furnished an inspiring specacle to the townsfolk, themselves so long cooped up. As the hungry dirty, battle-stained Boers marched between the gleaming bayonets of the British, the British population re ceived them respectfully, but the Kaffirs gave full rein to their enthusiasm in hoets, yells and similar expressions of delight. The prisoner eemed glad that the fight was over. As the afternoon advanced the

crackle of musketry began again, continuing until nearly 7 o'clock, when Capt, Singleton shouted: "Cease fire." A message had come from headquar ters to the effect that Floff, his officer and men, had surrendered and had lain down their arms unconditionally to Col. Hore, who, with a handful, of men, had been a prisoner of Eloff dur ing most of the day.

Shortly before this a fusilade was heard. It was Eloff and the men who mined. stood by him firing on their own de- In N erters, eighty of whom fled. As the news spread by telephone to

the garrisons of the various forts, cheer upon oheer resounded. In the town some one started God Save the Queen, and the strains of the national anthem mingled for a few minutes with the Boers, through the range glasses the hoarse shouting of the natives.

Soon Capt. Singleton and Col. Hore

War. Piley the Lange Rea, where the Boers, through the range glasses of the British, are occasionally visible.

In the march across the Biggarsberg complete. They deserted their laagers, leaving a lot of food, which was divid-

A Daily Telegraph correspondent describing the march of the relief column says:

"On the morning before the little force started from kimberley, General Hunter wrote to Colonel Mahon;

"This is the meet dashing exploit of the war. Every man in the column has been especially selected. I wish you God spred."

"As the British has already captured 120 prisoners, about all they could

As the British has already captured 120 prisoners, about all they could handle. Col. Baden-Powell sent word to Lord Culries Bentinck to open the way and to allow the scattered remnants of the federals to be driven from the stant. In half an hour everything was over; and in the mess room at headquarters the three Boer officers were dining.

were dining.

Nearly every mess in town raked up somewhere a hidden store of liquor. The whole town joined in the jubilation, singing patriotic songs all night long. The rank and file of the Bose prisoners were lodged at Masonic half Most of them are Johannesburgers. They seemed in excellent spirit, scrambled for the blackets issued, wrote letters to their friends and grumbled at Gen. Snyman.

MAJ. GEN. BADEN-POWELL'S RE-PORT

LONDON, May 23, 11.50 a. m.—The war office issued a despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honing Spruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of the following message from Major General Baden-Powell:

"MAFEKING, May 17.—I am happy to inform you that Mafeking was spe-cessfully relieved today. The northern and southern columns joined hands on May 15 and attacked the enemy yesterday, and after a small engagement entirely defeated them, with loss: The British casualties were three kilfed and twenty-two wounded. The relieving force marched into Mareking at nine this morning, and the relief and defence forces combined and moved out and attacked the enemy's head laager. We shelled them out and nearly captured Snyman, and took one gun, a flag and a large amount of ammuni-tion, stores, etc. Five dead and fifteen wounded Boers were found. The enemy appeared to be retreating in al directions except one commands, which is lying low, possibly to cover the re-treat of the main body. Capt. Mc-Laren and Corp. Murray were found in the Boer hospital. They are doing well. The townspeople and the garri son of Mafeking are heartly grateful for their relief." ford field

GOOD WORK OF OUR ARTILLERY. DOUGLAS, Cape Colony, May 22.— A force under Gen. Warren, consisting of mounted infantry, imperial yeo-manry and two guns of the Canadian on the night of May 20 and marched in two columns under Colonels Hughes and Spencer. Nothing was seen of the Boers until, the British were within two miles of Douglas, when a few shells from the Canadian artillery sent the burghers in full retreat towards Douglas, Colonel Hughes's column ad-yanced in skirmishing order, and after a lengthy exchange of shots the Boers fled, leaving their laager and a quantity of stores and ammunition. Again today three hundred Boers opened a hot fire on a detachment of yeomanry, and the Canadian artillery repeated their excellent practice and compelled the enemy to retire.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, May 25, 3.35 a. m.-Lord Roberts's infantry advance is delayed at the Rhenoster river for a day or two by the depth of the stream, which is not fordable. The banks, which are precipitous, are forty feet high. A pontoon and temporary bridge constructions are under way.

The railway has not been damaged to any great extent between Kroonvaalers have offended the Free Staters by destroying their splendid bridges when retiring to Kroonstad. They refruined from doing this on the retreat to the Rhenoster, but now they are destroying the railroad and bridges, almost completely north of the Rhenoster. The British troops are in the form of a crescent, with horns thirty miles apart, with Gen. French's cavalry on the left, within 23 miles of the Vaal, and Gen. Ian Hamilton's mounted men on the right, within 30 miles of the Vaal. The centre of the crescent is about 40 miles from the Vaal. Seventy or eighty miles to the left Lord Methuen is advancing up the

Boer telegrams say that 3,000 British with ten guns are near Vredefort which is close to the Vaal and close to Parys. One correspondent refers to the advance as a "promenade." Another describes it as a "Boer hunt."

The Free Staters are pictured as "bolting like hares" at the first sight of the British. The latter, according to one writer, did not even find women and children, as the fleeing farmers take their families with them, in consequence of reports current among the Transvaalers that the British kidnap children over twelve years of age. The Boer rear guard was composed

of Russians, to whom was committed the task of destroying the bridges. They also looted freely. What the Boers are doing is an absolute mystery. The embargo upon news out of Pretoria for the last 24 hours has been complete. Such shreds of information as the correspondents at Lourenzo Marques have picked up

do not illuminate the Boer designs and dispositions further than that the movement toward Lydenburg continues and that a referendum on the question of continuing the war is going on among the Boer fighting men, ... It may be a fortnight before the results of this singular vote are fully deter-In Natal Gen. Dartnel's volunteers

occupied Mount Prospect Monday, Lord Dundonald's cavalry is at Firmstones, near Ingomog. His infantry rests at Schoenshoogte. These names are all of fateful memory in the first Boerwar. They face Laing's Nek, where

Earl De La Warr, who was suppose to have been captured at the time of the disaster that befelt the squadron of Bethune's Horse, contrived to escape. He lay all night with a wounded leg behind an ant heap, reaching the camp the next day.

Mafeking, an abundance of provisions is entering the town, plenty of flour and meat and a few luxuries. The telegraph messages with probably come from Mafeking direct over the northern route in a day or two:

South Africa has another indiction. An extraordinary issue of the Gazette at Durban announces the death of an East Indian from the imbodic plague. The government has put into force the most stringent preventive measures, but fears are expressed that the pestilence may get among the troops.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The plan of campaign of the Boer peace com-missioners has not yet been fully out-lined. They probably will remain in Washington until next Tuesday, after which they will begin a tour of the west, as has been previously infiliated. Mr. Fischer, of the delegation, is now busy outlining this itinerary, but he said today that it was too early togically definite details of that plan. The delegates have not yet decided whether or not they will issue an official stateor not they will issue an official state-ment before leaving Washington. They feel that under the circumstances this would be a delicate undert king, and no matter how carefully it was worded would be liable to misconstruction. Therefore it is quite probable that their statements will be confined to whatever addresses they may make at the pro-Boer meetings which are being arranged for their coming tour off the country.

STEAD AND THE PEACE DELE GATES

the country

LONDON, May 24.—At a "Stop the war" meeting in London this afterneon Wm. T. Stead said that the Roerr delegates now in the United States told him they were prepared to accept on any terms compatible with independence, and asked if it would do any good to try to see Lord Salisbury. Mr. Stead said he replied that it was use-less to do so unless they were pre-pared to surrender their independence, so the delegates went to America, where "they have met with such coldness in officialism as has excited exultation of those who are determined to throttle the little states to

GOT THEIR REVENCE. MAFEKING, Thursday, May 17, via Kimberley.—The British relieving force occupied this town at 9 o'clock. The garrison immediately moved out with welve pounders and pom-poms and attacked McMullin's laager. The Boers resisted weakly for half an hour and then fled in disorder. The British then

cocupied all the Boer positions.

Col. Baden-Powell gave the garrison an opportunity of revenging themselves, using the relief force as a reserve and as supports.

Men and women swarmed to the housetops, and Lady Sarah Wilson, on a bicycle, accompanied the troops as far as the Boer lines.

The town guard formed up in the market square for the march past of the relief force.

There was immense enthusiasm over the fact that the relief of the place was accomplished by colonials."

SECOND CONTINGENT.

From Edenburg to Bloemfontein -Have Struck the Rainy Season.

EDENBURG, S. A., April 17.-Dear Father-We arrived here last night, having marched from Jaggersfontein yerterday. We leave here this afternoon in the direction of Bloemfontein. No doubt you saw about the Manchesters having a scrap a little above. this place. We are to join the eightla division. Everyone is well.

EDENBURG, April 18.—Yesterday I, mailed you a letter card saying that. we were just off to Bloemfontein, but: we are still here. We struck camp and. marched off to Reddesburg to join the eighth division. We had gone about two miles when a messenger carne riding up and we returned to Edenourg. It seems that Gen. Buller's victory has changed cur disposition. and we are to go to Bloemfontein after all temorrow. Bloemfontein is about 30 miles from bore. There are not many troops here now, only about 600. We are quartered on the top of a hill, with the Imperial Yeomanny, They are going up to the front as General Roberts's body-guard. The last two days has rained terribly and the mud we got in Halifax was mild compared to this. The water is a long distance off. We wash our hands in the mud puddles, but have not washed our faces for three days. The horses are standing in mud a foot deep. There s no doubt about our having struck the rainy season. We had to move the horses tonight, as the mud was too thick. We leave tomorrow for Bloem-R. F. MARKHAM.

PASSED ITS SECOND READING.

LONDON, May 22.—Notwithstanding government opposition, the second reading of the bill to enable women to be elected aldermen and councillors in the new borough ceancils, formed under the London government-bill of 1899, was carried in the house of commons today by a vote of 248 to 129. The secretary of state for the colonies, Laeph Chamberlain; the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley; the president of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie, Henry Labouchere and John Redmond voted with the minority. The majority was composed mostly, of liberals and Irish members, with a sprinkling of conservatives.

The bill was referred to the committee of law.

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Two Cases the Present Government Permitted Investigations to Be Begun

But Each of Them was Broken Off at the Critical Point, When Criminality was Being Directly Brought Home to

OTTAWA, May 17.-In yesterday's debate both parties maintained their attitude of want of confidence in the premier. The government side, represented by the solicitor general, Russell and Mr. Bell, argued against the course adopted by the premier last year. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, ex-Attorney General Casgrain, Mr. Ross Robertson and Mr. Osler conemned the attitude the premier takes demned the attitude the premier takes this year in opposition to last year's action. The speakers on the government side followed the path marked out by Sir Louis Davies, except that the solicitor general, who differs from Sir Louis in that he will not talk bad law if he knows it, distinctly and reample power to deal with the election frauds. Dr. Rusself and Mr. Britton did not deny the power in express words, but their whole argument was a contention that parliament ousted itself of jurisdiction. Charles Hibbert Tupper reminded the government that it had not taken that position three years ago, when, with-out even the authority of parliament, it spent ten thousand dollars employing detectives and prosecuting alleged frauds in the Manitoba elections. The government did not then say that this was a matter to be left to the provincial court, but proceeded secretly, concealing the fact from parliament and scattering money right and left, with the result that their prosecutions were failures. New the same ministers were questioning the right of parliament even to enquire into election matters.

Dr. Russell was of course ingenious and elaborate, but his whole argument appeared to be evasive and apologetic. He has no confidence in the capacity of the privileges committee to deal with this enquiry. He ha confidence in Pritchett's affidavit. He does not believe the testimony of witnesses who swear they voted for McLean and whose votes were counted for Holmes. He has doubts of the accuracy of the micrometer, which distinguishes between the thick paper and thin, the forged ballots and the true. The only faith that remains to Dr. Russell, apparently, is an implicit trust in the wisdom of the government and its virtue, and an reposeful reliance upon the purity and integrity of the deputy returning officers and of the machine. It is significant that Dr. Russell's confidence in the premier when he refuses an enquiry to the privileges committee is exactly the same as it was last year, when he accepted the same enquiry and declared that it was the duty of the house to carry it through.

The Dalhousie professor puts it to the house that the paper maker's instrument for measuring the thickness of sheets cannot possibly be relied on to the extent of the thousandth-part of an inch. As this instrument is the one by which the paper makers work, and by which paper is examined as to its thickness, the skepticism of Mr. Russell strikes at the method of the trade. If the instrument cannot distinguish between a sheet of paper 2-1000 of an inch thick and one which is 4-1000, or just double the thickness, the paper makers are great fools to keep it on the premises. Mr. Russell wants the house to consider that a tenth-part of an inch is pretty fine figuring on any machine, but if anyone will take an Oxford Bible, or any book printed on thin paper, he will see that five hundred to a thousand leaves in an inch is not unusual. Therefore an instrument which is intended to test the thickness of paper would be only an incumbrance that could not distinguish between papers of which 500 leaves will make an inch and those of only 250 to the inch.

But the fact is that there was no difficulty. The careless onlooker could easily see that the forged ballots and the genuine ones were on different paper. It does not require an instrument to prove that two pieces of paper are different when one was quite as thick as the other, especially if they are of a different texture and finish and different color. Dr. Russell and every member of the committee knows that thirteen ballots found in Cummings' poll and marked for Holmes were not torn from the stubs preserved by returning officers. All the subtlety of argument by which he throws doubt on the facts may prove his skill as an advocate, but they leave the question where it was. He teaches that Office Cummings was too clumsy to substitute ballots, but Mr. Osler observes that the gentlemen who perform the operation of the pea and the shell have also a habit of appearing clumsy at the proper time.

The solicitor general has also lost confidence in the committee with which he worked last year. He is as strongly convinced now that the committee is unfit to enquire into the scene of ballots as he was last that that it ought to enquire. Of course Mr. Bell takes the same view. Everybody knew he would. Mr. Bell has a most sciemn way of settling things. He seriously put forward the view that in the two polls examined in West Huron only 28 ballots were supposed to have been changed. This left Holmes still in a majority, and therefore no wrong had been done, and Mr. Holmes was entitled to his seat. The calmness with which the Summerside lawyer proposes to ignore any fraud which steals any less than a total majority is refreshing. It is also encouraging to the plunderers. So far as one can size up Mr. Bell's argument it is that no company would insure them for less this enquiry would go on in another spirited and energetic, and in some

off at the critical point. Mr. Sifton voted down Sir Hibbert's motion to Ogulvie, to examine the condu e minister himself and the oth in February, evidence was ruled concerning later frauds than those the previous August. The miners then refused to go on with the case. Ogilvie wrote to the department, asking that the scope of the investigation be extended. The minister not only refused to extend the time, but ealed the message as a con tial document for a year, and the enquiry which was started was broken off just where the damaging facts were to be brought out.

Sir Charles Hibbert an opportunity to enquire into the circumstances of the mounted police department. Charles Hibbert was offered the ch of examining the documents. He found that they were burned in the Western Block fire. Then he was offered the chance to examine the controller who dealt with the matter. But just when the enquiry was reaching the essential facts of the case the premier headed it off and stopped the source of infor-

Here is a third enquiry, begun with the approval of the premier himself, in a court of his own selection, which has progressed some distance and arrived at a point in which it seems to be in a position to do great service. Now the premier interposes with his majority to shut off this enquiry in the middle and prevent the exposures.

In all these cases the enquiry was stopped just when it began to criminate men in high position and to involve the government and the party in criminal offences. Sir Charles warns the government that the country will not stand much more of this. Religious bodies were passing resolutions condemning the prevalence of corrupt practices. There was a feeling in the country that the premier would do well to recognize before it was too late. His interference to prevent the punishment of these criminals would certainly lead to the conviction that the government itself was equally guilty with them.

Mr. Russell produced affidavits from several deputy returning officers in Brockville declaring that they style no ballots. Some of these men were mentioned in Pritchett's affidavit and some were not. Perhaps others will be heard from, but the fact that Pritchett's affidavit describing the whole roceeding and their general denial is read in the house shows the absurdity of the present action of the government. If the enquiry were allowed to go on, Pritchett could be brought and the officers could be brought, and no doubt it would be ascertained which is telling the truth. The solicitor general waxes quite fierce over Pritchett's statement that the government dare not prosecute him. He suggests that the government will have to consider whether Pritchett shall go on making this boast. One would judge from Mr. Fitzpatrick's fury that if he has his way he will make an example of any member of the machine who comes back to Canada after he has been hired to stay away, and who gives away details of the crimes he has been hired to commit.

Mr. E. B. Osler of Toronto is better known in business and in finance than he is in politics. He is serving his first term, having before his election as an anti-remedial conservative taken very little part in political affairs. His views on public matters are moderate, and he is not given to campaign speaking, or partisan appeals. position he takes on this question is significant, as showing the feeling of moderate men in business circles, on this matter. Mr. Osler believes that this is the most important question that has arisen during the lifetime of this parliament. He does not take so serious a view of the financial extravagance of the government. These things are matters of opinion, and if some money is wasted it will not ruin the country. But the attitude of the government supporters who are trying to head off this enquiry strikes at the integrity and honor of parliament and of the country itself.

"What a wonderful array we have had of technical defence of frauds, of members arguing in support of criminals." said Mr. Osler. "I take it that we are not here to whitewash crim-This matter was sent to the committee last year. Mr. Osler was not then a member but a frequent visitor, and says that it seemed to him the ministers present had tried their best to delay the enquiry and make it futile. He holds that it is not now question whether the court opened is the right one. It is the one that has been opened and that has the case in hand. Why not let it go on, and finish the work? Everybody knew that frauds had been committed, not in one place but in many. Why should members come here and say that it is matter of no concern if less than 8 or 100 ballots are stolen? It was a crime to steal one ballot, and he was sorry to see Mr. Bell pleading that the theft of thirty was a matter of no con-

sequence. Not long ago, said Mr. Osler, the remier said that the government of Ontario was his own right hand. Since then it had been shown that more corruption and fraud in elections had been exposed in Ontario than was ever proved to exist elsewhere in Canada. of it without shame. In Ontario, where ballots were required to prove a crime, they shared the fate of the city of Hull and met that fate in the

said Mr. Osler, "and if transactions some sympathy with the liberals be fore the last election. I thought that the conservatives had perhaps been in power long enough. But whatever they did wrong, I know now this gov-erament has followed it up and improved upon it."

Sir Louis Davies, interrupting, said "You have seen honest govern "I have not," said I Mr. Osler em phatically. "I have seen things that ake me ashamed of my country.

Then as Blair angrily interrupted Mr. Osler went on. "I have seen a Yukon bill which

steal and nothing else." Mr. Blair called out "talk vhereupon Mr. Osler remarked that if the minister of railways had taken to give the people honest governent he would have been more regance, but there was one thing i eople's franchise. There was a great er dishonesty than stealing money degrading and humiliating as that was. It was worse to steal the fran chise of the people. The government was here, trying to suppress the honest vote of the electors just as Kruger had done in Africa.

Sir Louis Davies asked for particu-lars. Mr. Osler replied: "I simply state here that the government is trying to suppress the right of the people. In the enquiry last year the ministers acted as if they were paid advorates of these accused persons. am impressed with the belief that there is a desire to protect wrong doors and to shield wrong doing. For if these men have done wrong, and you do not take steps to expose it, you are shielding and encouraging them. The people, said Mr. Osler, do not care for this special pleading. The advocates are not deceiving the members of parliament, they are not deceiving their own supporters, who are humiltated by the position in which they placed. They are not deceiving the country, which knows that a wrong has been done, that members are sitting here by fraudulent votes, and that the government protects them. Perhaps the government could not be shamed, but Mr. Osler would despair of the country if he thought that the people were not ashamed of it. If the country failed to stop this work when the appeal was made it would show that the corruption which prevailed in high circles had spread through the whole country. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 18.—The house of commons has decided to break off the parliamentary enquiry into the West Huron and Brockville election frauds and to start a new enquiry. At hast it has accepted the statement of the premier that a new enquiry will be pegun before a judicial tribunal. Whether this undertaking will meet the fate of others that have been made before, and not be acted upon; whether the enquiry shall be started and stopped in the middle, like the one in the committee and like Ogilvie's Yukon investigation, remains to be seen. The government has for the present made some sort of escape from an inconvenient situation.

Sir Wilfrid's announcement of judicial enquiry was received with applause on his own side, which showed that the liberal members had been for some days embarrassed by the situation. It was a startling contrast to the organized but feeble and mechanical cheers that followed the declarations of Sir Louis Davies, the solicitor general, Mr. Russell, Mr. Britton and the other pleaders that there was nothing to investigate. It will probably come without a sense of danger to the members of the Preston brigade, who have kept track of things until now and probably have faith in the good luck that has been with then hitherto. They have heard from Toronto as well as from Ottawa several times before the announcement that an investigation was about to be begun. They have never yet seen the finish of one. The same good fortune which burned the Elgin ballots, which enabled the machine to keep Farr low, which has succeeded in keeping Bole away from trial, and Pritchett until now across the border, which delayed and protracted last year's enquiry here and has dropped it this session until now, which has supplied the machine with such able advocates and defenders as Dr. Russell, Mr. Britton, Mr. Cowan and two members of the gov ernment, together with the Frasers the McClures, and other members who contribute their voice and vote to the cause of the distressed, is likely to pursue them still. At least that hope

Sir Wilfrid's announcement of the new policy of the government is a strange commentary upon the arguments of his associates and support ers during these three days. It was a late conclusion, accepted at the last moment as affording at least a temporary relief. We cannot suppose that the premier had such an intention last year when he declared that the case ought to go to the privileges committee. It was not in Sir Richard's mind when he welcomed parliamentary investigation. It was not heard of during the leng hours in which the en outry was blocked last year. No one mentioned it when the committee of last session reported the investigation unfinished and left the matter with the house. When Mr. Borden made his motion to resume the enquiry this Mr. Borden again, after the severest application of the rules of the house

resolution in a form which had to be met, the might have prevented debate fering a full judicial enquiry.

the long speech of this minister, was no suggestion of a commission. Sir Louis agreed that there was ed no cause of action. He vindicated the returning officer, turning officers, the machine, the alleged members for the two countles the government, and everybody. His speech, if it proved anything, proved

For three long days and through one night until almost the break of day this morning, no minister and no advocate of the ministers had given th slightest suggestion that there was need of investigation. Their whole ar-gument was that the enquiry was not called for, and that if any wrong had been done, the parties injured had their recourse in the election courts or the ordinary tribunals of But they all seemed to agree that there was no cause for enquiry any-

Now we come to one exception. I was nearly midnight on Thursday when Mr. Richardson, the member for Lisgar, Manitoba, spoke. Mr. Richardson is one liberal who stands on the Ottawa platform. He has shown on some half a dozen occasions that is not afraid to vote against the government when the government deserts the liberal cause. Mr. Richardson was the first person to mention a reference of this case to the judges Having declared that there was un doubtedly a great fraud perpetrated; having announced that he for one would not consent to the suppres of further enquiry, he pointed out to the ministers a way of escape. himself he said: "I absolutely refus to vote against reason and decency and honor." But he agreed to vote against Borden's motion if the premier would promise to refer the whole mat ter to a commission of judges and would undertake that the enquiry should be prompt and complete, and that the government would bear the expense of the prosecution and allow the opposition to choose the counsel to

Sir Wilfrid did not then accept this offer. For four long hours, another thick and thin supporter, Mr. Cowan, declaimed against the tories and against Borden's motion, and argued that there was no occasion for enquiry. But Sir Wilfrid was discovering that there was in the party a few Russell and Mr. McClure, and Mr. Brit ton and Mr. Cowan. The McMullens, the Frasers, once fierce prophets against wrong, and now ever ready to support a motion to conceal crime, are not all the party. Some half a dozen members, who did not speak in the house, took occasion to express their views to the premier. Many had heard from their constituents. The telegraph office in the building has handled a good many despatches within the last two days, and perhaps more ministers of the Gospel addressed telegrams to the house of commons since last Tuesday than were ever heard from in the same space of time before.

It was borne in upon the premier before daylight this morning that he could not take quite all his party with him on this whitewashing expedition. This is a case where he could not even afford to have one or two condemn him. Mr. Richardson is not a leader in the party, but for one night he exercised more influence in its counsels than the premier and his whole cabinet. He made it impossible for one or two other members to vote silently against Mr. Borden's motion. His statement of the case from a liberal point of view was so unanswerable, so absolutely paralyzing to a reflecting member of the party, that it could not be ignored. Its very simplicity was its strong point. Here, he said, is our party, which has proclaimed itself the advocate of purity in elections, which has denounced everywhere what we believe to be fraud and corruption on the part of the tories. We have called on this government to expose at the public expense the frauds which we believe to exist in Manitoba. We found the premier ready to help and ready to pay. Now here are charges against our own party, charges that we must admit are supported by certain facts. These charges have by our own leader been referred to a committee. The committee is partly through its work. We cannot go back on our professions on our own action on the pledges and undertakings of our own leader.

Such was Mr. Richardson's declara tion. Then it was supported by the statement of Mr. Foster that the whole opposition would support the government if a judicial enquiry were substituted for the investigation now on hand. There was absolutely no escape for the liberal member, who wanted to stand well with his own conscience, his own record, and with the best men in his own constituency.

On the other hand there was the machine to be protected. The organizers were about the lobby of the building. The danger of further pursuing the enquiry was imminent. Be tween the two dangers Sir Wilfrid made a hasty choice and offered the statement which led the leader of the opposition to declare in triumph "the coon bas come down." Sir Charles session, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier shut spoke with great strength and power it out on a point of order, which he for nearly an hour, closing at five Mr. Osler said he spoke with feeling failed to raise on a precisely similar o'clock this morning. He had been an on this matter, for he could not think occasion the year before, there was no active participant in an important dissuggestion of a new enquiry. When cussion in the railway committee on Thursday forenoon. He sat in the house during the three hours in the was made against him, brought the afternoon. He was in his place from government offices. If the exposure of matter up as an unopposed motion and, eight o'clock in the evening until six this infamy now in question depended found it opposed by the whole minis- in the morning, and his speech at the upon the preservation of the ballots, terial party, it was not hinted that close of the discussion was the most

"coon had come down" his possibly premature. The announced the intention of descend could not draw from him a statement through and a report made before the premier undertake that the Wes Huron and Brockville cases would be the first ones referred to the commis-sion. For anything that the house ye knows the commissioners may be sen

to try some election case in the Koot-

enay, and the elections may be over

before they even touch the border of

the crimes committed in Ontario.

It was after the failure of Sir Charles to get a definite statement as to the practical working of this commission that the vote was taken. Sir Charle proposed that Borden's motion would be withdrawn if the munister would give a definite statement that his enquiry would cover the case. The pre-mier refused. He would make no bargain about it, and he has not yet given an assurance that the enquiry will be different from that instituted by Premier Rees. The latter has appointed as one of the commissioners a recently appointed judge, who figured in many of the recent by-elections as a liberal campaigner, while the prosecutor had been up to the time of his appointment the coursel and advocate of the organization accused.

FORMALLY OPENED.

The Home for Incurables Opened Its Doors Tuesday.

Visited by Hundreds of Citizens-Speeches by Mayor Daniel, George A. Schofield, and a Number of Clergymen.

It was quite manifest by the number of people who attended the formal opening of the Home for Incurables Fuesday that that institution has al ready gained for itself a large place in the sympathies of the people of St. John. A description of the building and a list of the donors has already been given in the Sun. By mistake it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jardine had furnished a room instead of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rankine. Tuesday afternoon the fancy sale and tea which preceded the regular opening were held. About four hundred jersons took tea in the beautifully furnished tea room. Early last evening the crowd commenced to arrive and a little after eight every room in the building was crowded. The exercises in connection with the opening were held in the male ward. Mayor Daniel presided, and in introduction said that he esteemed it a good omen that among his first offcial acts was that of presiding at the dedication service of an institution bound to do so much good. The building had been erected as an hospital and was as complete as possible for its present purpose. We owe a debt of gratitude to the government and to the members from St. John for their efforts in obtaining the building for its present use. Mr. Turnbull's gift places a halo of tender memories around him that nothing else could afford. Success in the different phases of life is a great thing, but it is even greater to be spoken of as one who thes left behind him such a power for doing good. Geo, A. Schofield, in the absence of

the chairman of the board of trustees. welcomed all those who were present It is a matter of great satisfaction that Mrs. Turnbull was able to be present because many know how far this is realization of her hopes. This is benediction for which Mr. Turnbul eathered information for many years Humanly speaking, we cannot but feel what a terible loss it is that he did not see the initiation of this work. And so it is left to us to carry it on as best we may. It was Mr. Turnbull's desire that the home provide a place of shelter for the absolutely destitute For that class it was primarily intend ed. So that we will not fill up the rooms with paying patients to the ex clusion of the first class. The en dowment was broad in its character. No one is disqualified on account o age, race, creed or color. it is not meant that there will be no religious ministrations. The trustees will allow, as far as possible, to the patients, such ministrations as they may desire. The trustees are indebt ed to the government and parliament, to the ladies, the press, the congrega-tions of the city and private indivi-duals for many acts of kindness. In regard to the election of the board of management, Mr. Schoffeld said that each one paying \$1 a year was entitled to a vote. The payment of \$25 made one a life-member. His worship read a letter of regret from Rev. Geo. Steel.

Rev. John Read said that Mr. Turnbuil has left a name worthy of admiration and profound respect. Here is a field for work worthy of commendation. In this we meet together as one, and no better work could engage the citizens of this city. The broad Catholic spirit of the act of in-corporation voices the wish of the donor. The door is open to the destitute, a spirit fully in keeping with the work of the Master. The kind, loving spirit of the Great Physician is over this institution. We thank God that W W Turnbull lived and made this philanthropic bequest. May it fully realize his highest anticipations.

Rev. Dr. Morison felt that there was something mournful as well as cheering in the memorial act. Mourn-ful, as we remember that while the work of men's hands endures for generations, the work of God's hands. the human frame, perishes. It is

Makes Child's Play of Wash Day a pure hard soap which has remark

Play of wash day. Try it yourself ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

for whom this is a memorial is not dead, for the good die not. Their lives are lived over as they are woven into the woof and web of humanity. late much has been said of imperial. ism. We pay tribute to Lord Strathcona, who, out of his own beneficence equipped a troop for the service of the empire. We honor him, too, because, with others, he endowed the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal. While such as he believed in imperialism of Britain, they believed in the wider imperialism of humanity. It was this spirit of broader imperialism that moved W. W. Turnbull to hequeath that this should be an instrument for mitigating the woes of the people. And we honor ourselves when we honor him. Today we notice gladly that the women of the city are to the front. God bless this new womanhood, and grant that she may ever proceed in her philanthropic andeavors Rev. Dr. Gates said that this is an historic night in connection with the history of St. John. It will be farreaching in its effects even after the youngest here has served his day and generation. Our hearts are deeply moved by the act of one who has been called away and who leaves a memorial in this building, more inspiring than one can think. Here in the future will some pass out from this fitful fever called life, with blessings on him. Over the archway of a structure in Damascus are the words: "Thy Kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting king-We rejoice that that principle is back of this institution, and are forgetful of denominationalism and are conscious of our common be lief in our Lord Jesus Christ, and this truth was dominant in the heart of

him who made this home possible. Rev. J. M. Davenport drew attention to the fact that the Christian world was covered with hospitals. Before Jesus Christ came there was not a single institution of this kind in what we know now as Europe. Ever since there have been those who have carried out His spirit by caring for the poor and destitute. And we can help these incurables. The time will hang heavy on their hands, and Christian people can provide that personal attention which is so valuable.

Before the benediction was nounced by Canon de Veber, Mayor Daniel announced that a medical staff from among the city physicians would give their services free charge.

After the regular service was over a tour of inspection was made over the building. All spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner which the home had been fitted The light and airy appearance of the rooms commended itself to everyone The opening exercises of the were certainly a decided success

LACKING IN EXPERIENCE.

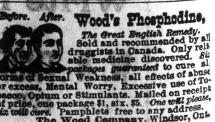
(Memphis Scimitar.)

"I don't see why there is all this opposition to women voting," said beardless young fellow from his vantage ground beside the Lyceum, watching the women going in to the equal suffrage meeting. "It just means that a man has two votes instead of one-his own and his wife's." concluded the youthful sage. "Young man," questioned a gray ve

eran Benedict, "are you married" "No. no: I'm not married." "Well, then, you don't know any thing about it. It means that the

women will have two votes and men won't have any vote at all."

A YOUTHFUL SCOUT. The Natal Mercury tells the following about a lad of 16, who is an immediate relative of Geo. Biddington of St. John: "Probably the youngest voluntee: now serving his country at the front is Trooper Stephen Louis Biddington He was engaged in the Dundee branch of the Natal Bank and on the outbreak of the war was transferred 10 the city branch but resigned his posi-tion to join "F" Squadron of Colonial Scouts, for which his physique and bearing made him readily acceptable although short of the prescribed age. He is the eldest son of the popular station master of Dundee, who was himself present at the battle of Dundee, where he rendered valuable and appreciative service to the artillery.



cheering when we remember that he by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SECOND

Another Lett Special

Beginning the the Rail

of the Coli in this Far Di to Realize th

(From H. S. War Correspo Canad

IN CAMP A

DAM, April 4 .-

marks concern

camp by arguri

that this Dan camped has no ary epithet of the local term er that is co embankment. called "dams" this arid regio where water preserved it of habitation. possibly even spot where th round is an region of dus clay. The ordi at every home muddy pend, Van Wyks from these. biggest in the ches for miles winding valley led a decent-s after an unpr full of water, mit, but also t mud, as is th of this countr measured, is ever been-act all the "deep none can begi It is by the ocean-relative are now encar ed that we a deed, as a mi tiring-returni bably retracir von and Victo there is no en

-he came and only had to conquered. victory. The vance was st rebels. They uck with his swarm of riflemen; the riders from I tern Austral and possibly i the whole Br arms against up the game Whatever els favor, it mus rebels, they a long as there getting hurt. at appropriat perty, at issu lamations a sight to the so on; but v make a stand getting in the bullet or a (denly rememb business to they all sre bury their ar and as harm long-tailed las are decidely better rebels cities of Cana utter insignif the gentlemer operated in When I ser were on cur

contrary, we

HAVE COM

"we" I mean column, consi excepting one of "C" Squ Rifles. of the the Derbysh with the hear necessary to on a long m ing in the w men can be of us was th ing of "D" S Rifles, a secti squadron of column went ebeeste River Tuesday, Mar then in ficed, heavy transpo that the colum until the rive the transpor meantime, Si his staff, push vance force. he received small advan without the

> tically deser hard to find Canada in w was no furth vance of the Charles Pars Colonel Drur to slowly wi the same rou vanced. The column tebeeste Rive though I spea was in re Throughout been conspi

the halts ha

and only at

the Dam,

throughout

at Hartebee

umn. After

Indeed, the rl

ENTERED

A sure-pop,

painless cure

a few days.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS

Corn Extracto

The summer comes and brings with it aching corns. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor never falls to remove corns promptly, painlessly and with absolute certainty. It is the oldest and best tested corn cure in the market, purely vegetable in composition, makes no sore spots, doesn't lay a man up for a week, and, above all, guaranteed to cure every time or money refunded.

were lost in this way, but meanwhile,

a member of the Western Australian

contingent had stripped, and he now

dived and reached the muddy bottom.

There, of course, he could see noth-

ing in the opaque water, and he had

to make two or three separate at-

tempts before finally, just as he was

on the point of giving up the attempt,

he felt poor Bradley's belt. This he

seized at once, and, then in another

second, to the delight of the anxious

onlookers, both-the rescuer and the

rescued-appeared on the surface. It

was only a very short distance from

safely landed. Then it was seen that

Bradley was in a very serious condi-

tion. He was black in the face, and

perfectly unconscious apparently life-

ess. Doctors were soon on the spot,

and by means of artificial respiration.

after working at him for a long while,

he was finally brought back to life,

though not, for still a considerable

time, to consciousness. A tent was

pitched and he was placed on a stret-

cher within it. Everything possible

the sand. Pneumonia developed very

rapidly and though Surgeon Major

Worthington, with others assisting,

sat up with him the whole night, it

was impossible to save his life. He

was conscious for several hours, but

gradually he sank, and early next

This was our first death, and every-

body in camp did their utmost to

show respect for the fallen comrade.

The whole column was paraded at the

funeral, at which the Rev. W. J. Cox,

chaplain of the column, officiated; and

very impressive ceremony it was

The solitary little grave is on the side

of a long, low hill, just outside the

cairn of boulders covers the spot be-

neath which his body lies, and a tom-

stone, as neatly engraved by some of

his comrades as could have been done

by a professional tombstone maker.

has been erected, and will for many a

year remind the passer-by of the Can-

the integrity of the Empire.

the column.

eage.

adjan hero who came so far to upholo

We were sorry to learn that poor

Bradley leaves behind him a wife and

two children; who are now understood

to be at their home near Ottawa. They

have the sympathy of every man in

I am serry to have to report another

death, which occurred in the hospital

Hempton. He had been ill for some

horses, but it will be done.

men will be able to return to duty.

H. S. WHITE.

of an Wyks Vlei Dam.

the pathos of war!

camp lines. It is neatly fenced.

morning he passed away.

the shore, and both men were soon

SECOND

Another Letter from the Sun's Special Correspondent

Beginning the Long March Back to the Railway at De Aar.

Death of Pte. Bradley of Ottawa, the First of the Column to Fill a Solitary Grave in this Far Distant District - Beginning to Realize the Pathos of War.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's Special War Correspondent with the Second Canadian Contingent.)

IN CAMP AT VAN WYKS VLET DAM, April 4.-I must preface my remarks concerning our doings at this camp by a suring our Canadian friends that this Dam at which we are encamped has no reference to the ordinary epithet of profanity, but is merely the local term for a reservoir of water that is conserved by means of an embankment. There are these socalled "dams" everywhere throughout this arid region. If there is a spot where water can be by artificial means cross country riders from the hills and preserved it at once becomes a place dales of merry old Derbyshire. With of habitation, and gets a name, and such diverse talent to draw from it possibly even a place on the map. A. spet where there is water all the year round is an important place in this region of dust and sand and baked clay. The ordinary dam that you find at every homestead is at the best a muddy pend, and often a mere puddle. Van Wyks Vlei Dam is very different from these. It is a big, big dam—the biggest in the whole colony-it stretches for miles along the bottom of a winding valley, and may fairly be called a decent-sized lake. At present, after an unprecedented rainfall, it is mit, but also to a large extent of sandy mud, as is the went of all the dams of this country. Its depth, officially all the "deep waters" of the Karoo none can begin to compare with it.

ocean-relatively speaking-that we are now encamped. It will be observed that we are not advancing. Indeed, as a matter of fact, we are retiring-returning to the railway-probably retracing our steps to Carnarvon and Victoria Road station. But there is no enemy pursuing us. On the contrary, we

HAVE COMPLETELY OUTDONE CAESAR.

-he came and saw and conquered; we

only had to come half-way, and we conquered. It has been a blocdless victory. The mere report of an advance was sufficient to scatter the rebels. They heard of the hardy Canuck with his twelve guns, and his swarm of wild and woolly mounted riflemen; they heard of the fearless riders from New Zealand, from Western Australia and from Derbyshire. and possibly it appeared to them that the whole British Empire was up in arms against them, and so they gave up the game without playing a card. Whatever else may be said in their favor, it must be admitted that, as rebels, they are a decided failure. As long as there is no possible chance of getting hurt, they are excellent hands at appropriating other people's property, at issuing high-sounding procsight to the Orange Free State, and Dam. so on; but when the time comes to make a stand with the probability of bullet or a Canadian shell, they sudbusiness to attend to at home, and they all sreak back to their farms, bury their arms and look as innocent and as harmless as their own little, long-tailed lambs. No, as rebels, they

are decidely a failure. I have seen

the gentlemen of their profession who operated in our own Northwest. When I sent you my last letter we were on cur way to Kenhardt. By column, consisting of all the artillery excepting one section of "D" Battery, of "C" Squadren of the Mounted Rifles, of the Western Australians and the Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry, with the heavy transport train that is on a long march, where next to nothing in the way of food for horses or men can be obtained en route. Ahead of us was the advance force, consisting of "D" Squadron of our Mounted Rifles, a section of "D" Battery, and a column went as far north as the Hartebeeste River. Here the camped on Tuesday, March 27. The river was heavy transport. The intention was that the column should remain in camp until the river fell sufficiently to allow the transport to cross it. In the meantime. Sir Charles Parsons with his staff, pushed on and joined the advance force. From information that he received he deemed it safe for the small advance force to go forward without the support of the main column. After a rapid march they

ENTERED KENHARDT WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

vanced.

Indeed, the rlace was found to be practically deserted, and a rebel was as Colonel Drury, who was in command, to slowly withdraw the column over

The column was in camp at the Harwas in reality only a bivouac Throughout this march tents have been conspicuous by their absence. throughout the whole march.

the Karoo, and thanked the sky overhead that the obscured by rain clouds, THE MOST NOTEWORTHY INCI-

DENT of our stay at Hartebeeste River was an entertainment known in military circles as a "camp fire." We had our "first perfermance" the second alght of our bivouack at the river. As its name implies, the prominent feature of this military social function is a fire. To make the entertainment thor-oughly successful this should be as large as possible, illuminating with its soaring blaze the whole wide cir-cle around which the soldiers gather, and within which the performers one after the other take up their stand in full view of everybody. To keep up a fire of this nature on the Karoo means a lot of hard work. The biggest thing in the shape of timber is a low bush that grows seldom higher than a man's knee. It takes a lot of such fuel to make a big blaze, and it kept several of our boys hustling to produce even a fairly respectable fire.

a fairly respectable fire.

Around this fire on the lonely, desolate Karoo—150 miles from a railway, and I don't know how many thousands of miles away from the homes, of everybody present—there gathered our boys from the prairie and the older provinces, the bushman from Western Australia and their kinsmen from New Zealand, and the provinces country riders from the bills and was no wonder that here was much to amuse and interest everybody, much that everybody heard for the first time. Our boys sang the familiar "Alouette—gentle Alouette," and the New Zealanders, the Western Australians and the men from Derb were fairly carried away with delight

it before, and strange as it may ap-

pear to you at home, they could not

get enough of £t, but had to have it over and over again. Then came Australia's full of water, principally, I must ad- turn. One of the boys from the southern continent gave a wild, dashing bushman's song, with a chorus to it like a cross between a Maori war measured, is no greater than it has whoop and a Red Indian's yell, and ever been-actually fifteen feet. Of it was the turn of our boys to be surprised and delighted. So the enter tainment went-with gems of popular It is by the side of this little inland ones from every corner of the Empire. French Canadian songs and recitations college choruses from McGill, Queen's and Toronto; the songs of the and the chase from Australia and New Zealand; and the good old hunting songs from the country sides of merrie olde England-one after the other in quick succession until "last post" rang out through the clear, calm air, and, after singing "God Save the Queen," in a way that would have been a wholesome lesson to any of our rebel friends if they could have been present, the crowd reluctantly separated. and every man groped his way "home" to the particular spot on the Karoo. where his blankets lay spread, into which he promptly crawled, cheered and inspirited by the simple enter-

> On the 29th came the message from Sir Charles Parsons informing Col. Drury that Kenhardt had been occupied by the advance column without opposition, that it had been decided to allow the column that was advancing from Prieska to settle accounts with the rebels at Uppington; and that, therefore, there was no necessity for a further advance of the main column. Col. Drury immediately issued orders that

THE COLUMN SHOULD RETURN to Van Wyks Vlei, and the rest of the lamations annexing everything in day we went into camp here at the

This has been the pleasantest place we have camped as yet. We have the getting in the way of a Lee-Metford lake to swim in-the only opportunity of the kind that we have had-we have denly remember that they have urgent good water for drinking and cooking purposes, we can gather enough twigs from the little bushes to make a bit of a fire; we have almost everything that makes a camping place agreeable -excepting shade. Alas! here, as everywhere else on the great, bleak better rebels on the stage in half the Karoo, shade from the glaring sun is cities of Canada; and they fade into painfully absent. There is absolutely utter insignificance as compared with no shade, but what we can make for ourselves-every man, of a truth, his own shade-maker. On the side of a wagon or a cart, a little patch of shadow no bigger, at the "we" I mean the main part of the most, than a Jubilee postage stamp is, on a hot, cloudless day, to us, at least, worth more than all the rest of the sandy Karoo within sight. Your correspondent, and his confrere of Toronto Globe, crowd together like two kerneis in the same nutshell, withnecessary to maintain a mounted force in the narrow limits of the little patch of shade that is thrown by their Cape cart. They hug it as a man hugs his blanket when he sleeps on the snow in winter. When it is big enough to cover them both they count selves two very happy correspondents. squadron of New Zealanders. Our The man who would unnecessarily spread himself out and occupy more than his due share of a shadow, would be deemed the meanest man in camp then in ficed, and impassable to our Oh! that each of us could carry a few square vards of shade around, as a man carries his blanket!

DRIVER BRADLEY'S DEATH It was while we were in this camp

that our first fatality occurred. You heard of the sad occurrence by cable, and I will now tell you exactly how i happened. It was in the height of the heat of a hot day, on Sunday, April 1st, that the men of "D" Battery, as usual, rode their horses down to the lake to water them. At the particular spot where they were thus engaged there was, unknown to them, a hole of considerable depth-some say as hard to find as a butterfly would be in much as fifteen feet. The water was Canada in winter. Consequently there so thick with suspected sand that it was no further necessity for the ad- was impossible to see an inch below vance of the main column, and Sir the surface, and Driver R. Bradley, Charles Parsons sent back orders to supposing that the bottom was fairly level, allowed his horse to wander into the water until suddenly, he fell right the same route by which we had ad- into this deep hole. Unfortunately Bradley could not swim, and when he floated off his horse's back he almost tebeeste River for three days. But, immediately sank to the bottom, dragthough I speak of being "in camp," it ged down, possibly, by his heavy boots No sooner had he disappeared in this manner than some of his brave comrades, without waiting to divest themthe halts have been too short, mostly, selves of a stitch of clothing, dived inand only at Carnarvon, and new at to the water after him. They found, the Dam, have tents been in use however, that with their clothes on, Thus it was impossible to swim to the botat Hartebeeste River we all spread tom. Several all-important seconds STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Bugler McMullan, of Kings County, Heard From.

He Tells of the Terrible March from Belmont, Almost Without Water.

How the Canadians Fought Their Way Right up to Cronje's Trenches.

the course attachment of frequency

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. A., March 30 .-

Your letter and papers to hand. I was beginning to think that the postal clerks had stopped my letter, as they have stopped some that were addressed to papers home. I have only writguaranteed to cure every time or money refunded.

Putnam's is a certain remedy and one always to be relied upon. More than one hundred imitations proves its value. So don't be induced to take any other, and beware of the article "just as good, better," etc., for it is not your interest the dealer is seeking when he offers a substitute for the genuine Putnam's Extractor, but the increased profits afforded by inferior and dangerous flesh-eating counterfeits.

Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no deep eavities in the flesh, no dangerous and painful ulcers, produces neither pain or discomfort, and acts cuickly. It is the best, the safest, the only painless corn cure. Insist on having only "Putnam's". Sold by all druggists and dealers. ten you twice, for the simple reason that much the same thing was going on every day in Belmont, but I am going to try and send you a better account of our marching and fighting. All was excitement in our camp at Belnicht when the order came that we were to join Lord Roberts's column and narch through the Orange Free State. On Feb. 12 we started for Gras Pan by train. We camped for the night, were issued two days' rations (1 doz. biscuits) and filling our water bottles, we were on the march at daylight, over a country as barren as the hills, and sandy and rough for walking. The Gordons, Shropshire Light Infantry, Carnwalls and Canadians, with twenty days' rations, all transports and everything required. I tell you it was a grand sight to see the camp at Gras Pan. It was dark when we arrived, all right, but in the morning we could see the tents for miles and miles each Thousands of soldiers were in way. camp and all ready to go different ways, but all on the same errand. Of course we hardly knew what the game when we started, but we heard that it was to cut off the Eoer supplies at Magersfontein, and I think Lord Roberts did it in good style. Our first day's march was 20 miles and you can bet we were tired boys when we reached the first camping place. Want of water was the worst. Jur lips, were parched and our tongues hauging out, but when we arrived around the turn of the hill, saw watwere dismissed, every one, er and every one made a rush for it. Some plunged in, clothes and all, and drank till filled. I have seen men offer 35 was done for him, but it very soon became evident that his lungs had of water, and it could not be bought. been seriously injured-probably by Our regiment had only one water cart, but the boys could set no water at it at all.

> To make a long story short, we were Our advance party had an engage ment getting into Jacobsdal, but the plate was clear when we arrived. We camped for a day waiting for orders from Gen. French, and from there we started for Bloemfontein. We wore our boots out marching, and some of the boys had to march the last three A days without a boot at all, only cloth rolled round the feet. On Saturday morning, Feb. 17, we heard that the advance guard had caught up to Gen. Cronje, so at 4 c'clock we were on the march. We marched all the night, arriving about 3 o'clock in the morning, a distance of 25 miles, a tired looking lot, hungry and thirsty. But when we came near enough to hea the big guns going, also the rifles, that put new life in the boys, and for the day at least they forgot that they at the comp. Very few troopers were there, as they were all out at Cronje. We had got about half through our coffee when we received orders to go in reserve of the big guns. We marched about a mile and had just got

here early this morning. The victim there when we received orders to ford the Modder and go in the firing line. this time is a New Zealander, Trooper The sight of the boys fording the time with dysentery, and gradually Modder is one that never will be forgrew weaker and weaker, until he succumbed. He was an exceptionally gotten; ropes were stretched across; fine young fellow, standing over six the water was from five to six feet feet in his socks, and splendidly built. deep, running about four to six miles He was very well connected, a gentle- an hour, and 20 yards wide. Once the man of education and refinement, as rope broke and the boys were washed are so many of his comrades from the away like chaff. Horses were taken southern islands. Dysentery has been off their feet as fast as they would go rather prevalent among the men, but in. Some men were drowned at the it seems strange that one of the same place fording that night, and strongest, yourgest and most athletic many horses were lost. The Canadian members of the whole force should be ammunition mules turned right over the only one to succumb to the diswith the load on their back. As soon as the confusion was over they ad-The column, under command of Colvanced in steady order and had had onel Drury, left the camp early this the bullets to face. As soon as all the morning, and began the long march boys got at it, things began to get back to the railway. The route will warm around all hands; bullets flying be by way of Carnaryon and Bristown like rain, barged away the whole day to De Aar, where the whole column Every minute you could hear the cry, is ordered to report on the 14th inst. "stretcher bearer," on the right or The weather remains unsettled, rain left, and the groans were hard to still felling at intervals, and the roads stand, but the boys stood it well.

are consequently very heavy, but we Pat McCreary, one of our old Hussar have no doubt that we will be able to men, did some fine work that day, reach DeAar in time. It will be hard working like a slave carrying off the on the men and still harder on the wounded, and then to think about dark poor Pat was shot three times A sad feature in connection with a and died in the hospital the next day. long and arduous march such as our Taylor, from the Island, was shot column has been making is the con- right through the heart. Towards stant and steady growth of the sickdark, or about 4 o'clock, the colonel of list. At every halting place a few the Cornwalls ordered a charge. G men are overcome by the heat and ex-Co. of the Cornwalls was right in the ertion, or are overtaken by dysentery, middle of G Co. of the Canadians, and caused probably by bad water or by when they got the order, Canasleeping out in the rain. Hospitals had dians and all charged the Boer trento be established at Victoria Road, at ches. I believe they were waiting for Carnarvon and here at Van Wycks that charge, for as soon as the bay-Vlei, and at each of them there were onets began to glisten, the firing left behind several patients. Now stopped a little, and when we rose to that the column is finally withdrawing charge, the bullets were flying like from the district, these sick men will rain. Many a good man went down be taken alorg in ambulance wagons. in that charge, but they made a big All the sick left here in this way this hole in the space between the Boers morning. There were no dangerous and our firing line. The colonel of the cases, and it is probable that by the Cornwalls was shot almost as soon time we reach De Aar most of the as he started to charge. Soon the darkness came and the firing stopped, The Rev. W. J. Cox, our chaplain, but still the Boers kept sniping away. has stayed behind the column to con-You could hear the groans of the duct the service at the funeral of dying and wounded around you. The Trooper Hempton. He will be buried boys carried as many as they could by the side of Bradley, in the hill-side back to the rear, but some were unfortunate enough to lay out in the Already we are beginning to realize field all night. We slept right on the battle field that night, only having a little cocoa we had in tins. You will

CHICAE SHAME BECOM

bestow on her child is a healthy body and a happy mind, and with this great fortune every mother may endow the child if she will. The child's stock of health is what the mother supplies. The weak and worried woman has a very

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes mothers healthy and happy. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It strengthens the nerves, gives the body a feeling of buoyancy, makes the mind cheerful, gives vigor feminine, and baby's advent to the world is free from danger and panless.

"My first two babies were still born, and I suffered every thing but death," writes Mrs. Ruphemia Falcouer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "I was reduced to so pounds. When I was three months along with my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or facoding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I, was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' I improved fast and continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain any opium or other narcotic Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not re

act on the system. They are a perfect medicine.

know the number killed and wounded better than I do, but 28 killed and 97 wounded was what we heard.

On Monday we rested, but the guns were shelling the enemy all the time. On Tuesday night and early we to a large kopie in extended order, were at it again, G Co. right into the and our boys had the pleasure of firing line all day. The boys banged away the whole day. We don't know guns and the Boer artillery on the how many were wounded that day, as at night we were broken up and the Our artiflery drove them off the kopje different companies sent on outpost and they ran like raibits, leaving the duties. We were at it one week. The guns. We captured both of the guns. hill we were on (G. Co boy named it They say the guards got a charge in Starvation hill, and well it was nam- on them as they retreated. Our boys ggers, soldiers, officers, mules, horses ed), it was very high and nothing but kept them going right to Bloemfonrocks. We got a starving on that hill, tein, and here we are and have been only two biscuits a day and some wat- for two weeks. er. Every morning we could hear the on the march for just one mouthful firing, but we did not know what they but the order has just come in tonight were doing until we were ordered off that we are for the march at 3 o'clock the hill to take our turn in the tren- in the morning, so that brings my let-

All week the boys had been taking turns working up the river banks at on the trip for over one month, and dark, building a big trench at night, bert was dead. the marching was the same and we and in the morning, as soon as the wanted water every day just the same. | Boers showed themselves, they sent The sun was something terrible, burn- the volleys into them. In this way they day's march from Gras Pan, G Co. ing the head and almost your hair off. had worked up to within 500 yards of was the only company that did not he Boers' trenches.

started about 5 o'clock, arriving in the third engagement at Paardeberg. From trenches about dark. We stopped under the trees at the river and had coffee and meat. That was the last rations for all the rest of the boys, time some of the boys every talked which lasted one month and three together. We soon were in the days. trench and were told to get | We adas much sleep as possible. vanced at 1 o'clock to build our trench, but as quiet as mice, we advanced about 350 yards and started weather, not having out tents since to build our trench. We had it about half done when we got the order to advance 100 yards further. We had Carleton, St. John, also Fred Coombs just got about 80 of 100 when the heavens seemed to open up with fire and lead. The volley that they gave us was ries, we decided to bunk together. We something terrible, and the groans of were hungry or thirsty. We arrived the wounded were hard to stand. We all dropped like pancakes on the the sun out in the day time. I came ground. My two chums were shot, one on each side of me. One. Alfred Riggs. R. E. I.: the other, Frank Sprague of Carleton, badly wounded. Riggs was shot through the head and heart. The reason why we were not all shot, the colonel said, was that we were right under the cover of the Boer trenches and only the first volley took good effect. Our boys had some narrow shaves. Ben Pascoe, from St. John, had the bridge of his nose tipped off. I had the felt of my water bottle ripped right off with a bullet. Another struck a little pile of earth I had thrown up with the butt of my bugle in front of my head. It threw the earth all over me. I am sure the bugle saved my life that time, for if I had not done that with the bugle I would have got it right in the head. Some of the boys were shot through the coat and pants, but a miss is as good as a mile! He was a lucky man that came through all right. Withers, from St. John, was badly

> dozen places and his cartridge belt exploded and almost blew him to pieces, poor fellow. No. 2 section has suffered the worst in the regiment. We had 10 in our tent at Belmont, and seven were shot out of the 10, three killed, four wound-

shot, but J. B. Scott, from Moncton,

was the worst. He was shot in a

We lay as quiet as possible till the Gordon Highlanders began pouring volleys into the Boer trenches from the big trench in the rear, the one we had left. Then our boys got to work, and we soon had our other trench done and sand bags up, with places made for rifles. We then began banging away from about 70 yards from the Boers' nearest trench. Gen. Cronje did not know what was up when he saw the trenches so handy in the morning, full of Canadians. Soon the white flags began to fly all round the place; our boys stepped out of the trenches and began taking the Boers' arms from them. I went out, but went to look at my chums, as we had kind of called the roll in the trench and had a good idea of who was wounded and killed. There lay our chaps from our com pany, only 30 wards from the Boers large trench. It was a hard sight to see the boys you were whispering to a few minutes before cold in death I was in the fatigue party that buried them, six in all, in front of the company, and not a man but what had tears in his eyes.

The company moved up in the Boers' laager, and a sad state it was in. Latest News in SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

st run across the river on the All the all through, the Canadians have he seen some experiences that they not forget in a hurry. Gen. nje sent word to Lord Roberts that surrendered, but Lord Roberts d him to report at his camp in an

All the Boer wagons were in a hard state from the big guns. Cattle were lying dead in the barness, also mules and horses. Only the fron of many ragons remained. The Boer trenches ere very narrow at the top and large at the bottom; in fact, the whole river bank was almost hollow with trenches. One of our boys, Jack: McDiarmid. from St. John, was captured on Tuesday by the Boers. He was sick and went the wrong way, and the Boers in of it was that all our boys thought e was in hospital all the time. Thou-ands and thousands of rounds of our boys got a fine revolver out of the tranches. All our officers are carrying the small Mauser carbine. Lord Roberts addressed the Canadians that morning and congratulated them on the good work they had done.

We were soon on the march for Bloemfontein, and four hard days it was, suffering from thirst, hungry and tired out. Many of the men fell out, and we have not heard of them yet. They may be dead for all we know. Our advance guard came into action two or three times on the last four days' march. After we had finished Paardeberg the Boers were reported on a kopje four miles from our camp, so in the middle of the night the brigade was on the move, ready for more marching and fighting. We advanced and our boys had the pleasure of watching a grand duel between our kopje. It lasted about four hours. I intended to write you a long letter,

ter to a close in quick time.

A great many of the boys are sick.

We just got the word that Gen. Jou-

P. S.-I forgot to say that the first march. The boys all say that we did Then came the Canadians turn. We not have a man fall out until after the the fourth day's march we were out down to half and sometimes quarter

We have just received an official report that G Co. will march out in the morning only 55 strong. The regiment has suffered terribly from the wet leaving Belmont. My chums, Alfred Riggs, P. E. I., and Frank Sprague of being shot, he being Thos. Aitken's churn, and Tom and I being gooseberown a house. It consists of two sticks and two old militia blankets, to keep pretty near not having Tom for a chum either, as at the battle of Paardeberg, in the night attack, he had a Martini-Henry bullet right through his haversack, blowing it all to pieces. Yours sinceredy,

BUGLER WM. MCMULLIAN.

AMERICANISM NOT DISCUSSED.

ROME, May 20.-It is asserted at the Vatican that Archbishop Corrigan's visit will not have political results and that the ques-tion "Americanism" will remain in statue

quo.

The Pope is devoting himself entirely to the ceremonies and receptions of the Holy Year: and the movement is not considered favorable for raising such a vexed subject as "Americanism."

The archibetop's audience of the Pope was very brief. He confined himself to describing the progress of his diocese and presented the Pope with an album containing views of edifices constructed during the last de-

The topic of "Americanism" was not un-

CANADIAN VILLIAGE DESTROYED.

MONTREAL, May 22.- The village of Pointe Claire, a well known summer resort on the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, was nearly wiped out by fire today. About thirty buildings were destroyed, including the principal summer hotel, several stores and private houses. Two hundred people are camping out in the fields. The loss is placed at \$150,000, with insurance only \$20,000. The fire originated in an unoccupied store, and is believed to have been incendiary.

WHAT WE OWE CROMWELL.

If England rules the seas more than ever Neptune did, it is because a man has been found of remarkable depth of spirit," who had, in the 17th century the idea of drawing up the Navigation Act. It dominates the policy of the civilised world today. Europe is forced to rest in the month of April, 1900, silent, with arms folded, before the movements in the Transvaal, because Oliver Cromwell dipped his pen in the ink on October 9, 1651 .--La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux.

A HOLY WAR.

LONDON, May 21.—The Algiers corespondent of the Daily Mail says: There is little doubt that a holy war has been proclaimed in the extreme south of Algeria and Morocco. Probably this is due to the movements of French troops."

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ring the Present Session of Parent Mr Scott will represent the UN at Ottawa, and will contri sold letters as in the p CATS The SEMI-WELLY SUN WILL be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWEN IY FIVE CENTS. Address:

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRID MARKHAM.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 26, 1900.

From Friday's Daily Sun. THE OUDEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Canada will celebrate the Queen's birthday this year on new lines. In the past she celebrated it from the colonial standpoint. Today she is part and parcel of that Greater Britain which has been called into being by the progress of events in South Africa, and which stands as close to the throne as the British Isles themselves. The blood of the sons of Canada and of Australia, poured out for liberty in Natal, is the seed of a united empire greater than the world has ever seen Downing street and the colonial office are today almost traditions. We can see only in part, but we can see enough to know that great as lies been the growth of British traternity during the Victorian era, its vastest strides are still to be taken.

The fierce white light that beats upon throne has revealed Victoria as the loving wife, the devoted mother, the stricken widow—as what is higher than a great lady a noble woman. A wiser queen never ruled over a free people. From her ascension to the present Queen Victoria has shown that she understands the first duty of a constitutional sovereign, the duty of subordinating personal preferences to the public good.

Today her interest in the welfare or her troops in the field is manifested in every action. She is the soldier's friend as no British sovereign ever was before.

God Save the Queen. L'ETTER GO HOME

Secretary Hay has politely but firmly informed the Boer envoys that the United States, government does not propose to plunge the nation into war in behalf of their cause. The United States senate has declined to receive them as honored guests on the floor of that chamber. If they are men of discernment they will now be able to his prudent instincts, could have conestimate at its correct value the wel- sented to the utterly reckless contract come extended to them by certain haters of all things Pritish, Unless they are out after funds, or find pleasure in the ravings of Webster Davis and men of his type, they will probably not prolong their stay on this side of the ccean. If they are men who desire the greatest good for their country they will return home and use their influence to stop the war, by pressing upon Kruger and Steyn the Yukon without a dollar of subthe importance of immediate surren der. It may be assumed that when they left South Africa they entertained a hope that some nation, jealous of England, would intervene. Doubtless until the last day. There is no longer the utterances of irresponsible men and journals in the United States led them to hope for some help from that quarter. They know now that all such hopes were false and that the British flag must float over South Africa. All talk of holding cut indefinitely is but idle words. So far as the tour of the envoys is concerned, however warmly they might be welcomed by the anti-British element in American, cities, their appreciation of it would be marred by the knowledge that it will not do their country any good nor stay for a moment the victorious march of Lord Roberts. It is a pity that they have been deceived, and that their knowledge of the methods of some American politicians and notoriety hunters was so limited. In the light of Secretary Hay's dispassionate declaration they have reason to curse rather than bless the windy orators and journalists who buoyed them up with false hopes.

President McKinley and his advisers are to be congratulated on their disregard of an ill-advised and vicious propaganda, and their recognition of the cignity and responsibility of their position. It would be an ill day for world were Sulzers, Allens, Van Wycks and Webster Davises gain control of the administration at Washington.

THE GENIUS OF BRITISH SUC-CESS.

Under the above head the New York Mail and Express of the 22nd inst. editorially savs:

"In the steady light of history, as in the sudden illumination of today, Lord stump at Massey Hall and praised his Roberts will appear as the conspicuously dominant figure of the contest in South Africa. Already his critics are afield with negative propositions as The country knows that Sir Richard's

like Roberts, arrived late on the ne and been able to profit by the ors of others and the then demonmight have been. T ver have been distinguished heir fellows but for the lost op-

ork of Lord Roberts up date has been marked by a manifesta-tion of the highest order of military genius. Events prove that his camgn was planned by a master mind and executed by a master hand. This is shown by the rapidity and steadiness of his advance since he set out to the eastward after Kimberley's relief. eding northward from Bloe tein toward the Transvaal on what would have been the line of the Britcentre wing had Gatacre not met defeat south of the Orange Free State in the criginal campaign, he has, by acting as a magnet for Boer concen tration, relieved Buller of all hard fighting on the west and rendered opposition ineffective about Mafeking on the east. He has kept the whole British force moving forward, from end to end and se admirably ed have been his plans that not only have they not broken down at

ply against forman so worthy as the Boers—There is glory enough for all.

But the operations resulting in glory, In SECOND CONTINGENT. tion by Lord Roberts as part and parcel of a campaign planned in seeming dieners, while press and people at home were clamoring against inactivity in the field. If he does not succed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-Chief at the close of the latter's term, now hear at hand, it will not be because of failure to earn the honor,'

THE WATCH-DOG SUPPRESSED

The tribute which Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid to Sir Richard Cartwright on the occasion of the banquet of a fortnight ago is an opener of eyes. The eulogy reveals Sir Richard in a new and interesting light. The old fashloned liberals have been consoling thems lyes with the reflection that things cannot be so bad in the government as many people may think, otherwise Sir Richard Cartwright, "the watch-dog of the treasury," would have made trouble. But now we know the secret. Hear what the leader of the government says:

"There never was a day of the many days since we have had to discus questions together in council but I could count and rely on the support of Sir Richard Cartwright, and though, as sometimes happens in the councils of the party, we did not agree when in the council, when the policy of the party was agreed upon Sir Richard never wavered in his support of it." This statement explains everything. It explains Sir Richard Cartwright's endorsement of the Crow's Nest railway contract, and the payment of \$11,000 a mile for a service that the company had previously offered and agreed to perform for \$6,000 a mile. Sir Richard had opposed the payment of any subsidy, but he came out promptly in support of the Blair policy. It is

quite evident now that Sir Richard opposed this policy in council. But of course when it was agreed upon "he never wavered" in his support of it. No one could understand how in the world Sir Richard Cartwright, with made by Mr. Sifton with Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of the Yukon railway. This contract absolutely gave away half the gold lands in the Yukon to the contractors for building a beggarly little tramway between one set of rapids and another. We have now a much better access to sidy of any kind. Now Sir Richard not only voted for that contract, but he spoke in favor of it, though he waited a doubt that he fought the deal in

policy was agreed upon." The Drummond deal must have been resisted by Sir Richard Cartwright. It would be opposed to his temperament to give Mr. Greenshields and his friends a million dollars outright, even though some of them assisted Mr. Tarte in buying a newspaper. But once Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte succeeded in voting down Sir Richard in the council, their object was attained. They not only overcame his resistance, but obtained the moral advantage in the country of his unwavering sup-

council with all his might, but the

the support of Sir Richard when the

premier could "count and rely upon

port. Sir Richard Cartwright would naturally be expected to oppose the spoils system, to resist combination for increasing prices of goods, to object to Mr. Dobell's bottle-necked steamship policy, to favor an enquiry into the Yukon scandals, to desire a suppression of the machine in Ontario. He would be expected by his old time friends to oppose the letting of contracts to Mr. Tarte's friends without a tender, or on the highest tender.

If the compromising silence of Sir Richard troubled those who expected better things of him, and if they were still more perplexed when he took the colleagues for all that they had done, Sir Wilfrid has explained it all away. to what Buller, or White, or Methuen, | endorsement is not worth the rent of

the transaction. These things only mean that he was voted down in council, and that Mr. Tarte and his humble servant the premier can "count and rely on the support of Sir Richard

Cartwright." The position of Sir Richard Cartwright is a source of strength to Mr Tarte. It is always possible for Mr. Tarte to guide the premier so that Si Richard's objections will be borne down by the weight of the majority. Given a numerical majority in the council against righteousness and Sir Richard, and there is no steal and no deal which cannot count and rely on Sir Richard's unwavering support. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said it.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been described as the watchi-dog of the treasury. He wears the disguise of that useful and honest animal, but now that his leader presents the once faithful beast in his true light, we know that the tressury is not much the better for such a watch-dog. He the raid is discussed. After the burany vital point, but his great success has been achieved with comparatively triffing sacrifice of men.

"Not that laurels are to be denied others. The remark credited to Commodore Schley after Santiago will appear watch-dog's honest bark, bay deepmouthed welcome."

Captured a Couple of Mounted Boers, Well Armed - In the Saddle for Twelve Hours.

SPRINGFONTEIN, April 12.-We arrived here today at noon, having marched twelve miles. Yesterday we were in the saddle twelve hours marching from Norval's Pont. We hivohacked hear a Boer farm and left there this morning. The Scots Guards have just left for the front, marching in the direction of Bloemfontein. Ther are dozens of regiments camped here I expect to be in Bloemfontein in a day to two. A squadron is still at Parks, Armstrong, Arnold and I are

Arril 13-We are still here waiting for orders. The Canadian Mounted Riffes and English Yeomanny are pattrolling the neighborhood for twenty or thirty miles for Boers and rebels All the troops camped here turn out at 4 a; m. and remain under arms for an hour and a half. The Boers are said to attack generally at that hour, although we are safe from any attack, as we are camped in a large open plain and the nearest hill is two miles

away, The City (London) Imperial Volunteers are camped with us. They are a fine lot of young men. We are being fed fairly well. There is a store here, but they charge exorbitant prices. Bread is one shilling per loaf. Water Bread is one shilling per loaf. 'is very scarce, and you have to go

over a mile for it. 8 p. m.-A patrol of nine men from our troop has just returned with two mounted Boers captured fifteen miles from here. They each had a rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition. One of the prisoners had a letter from one of the Boer leaders. The captured horses are in very good condition. You can readily understand how the Boers are so mobile when you see the saddlery There is no blanket or numnah to bother with when saddling up. The bridles are very light, and there is no equipment of any kind attached to them. The prisoners are in the jail in the town about a quarter of a mile from here.

Sgt. Ryan, son of Major Ryan of Kentville, made the capture. Saturday, April 14-We are to leave tomorrow for Bloemfontein.

RALPH MARKHAM.

DEATH OF JOHN STEWART.

Another of St. John's old-time builders of wooden ships has passed to his eternal test. John Stewart, who died at his residence, 145 King street east, on Tuesday, aged 79 years, was a fore most figure, not so long ago as decades run, when the dirty-looking, snorting iron steamship was in the womb of the future. Mr. Stewart was born, of Scottish parentage, at Pictou, N. S. and came to St. John when a young man to seek his fortune. He was a practical shipwright and was endowed with brains as well as Scottish thrift. He came to the front and prospered In partnership with Mr. Gass and afterwards with Mr. Ritchie he was the builder at the yards at the Marsh bridge and in Courtenay bay of many vessels, in which St. John took great local cride. His latest venture was the Canara. Before her were the Carrier Dove, Favonius, Scioto, Artizan, etc., names that marine circles well

Mr. Stewart was thrice married. His last wife and one son survive him. He was a devout and practical Presbyterian and an active factor in the life of St. David's church, of which congregation he was one of the oldest members and also the oldest member of its session. He was foremost in good works of a benevolent nature. and was one of the Y. M. C. A.'s best financial supporters when it most needed money. In recent years Mr. Stewart led a retired life, and for months past he was the victim of the illness that ended in his death. To the present generation he was an almost unknown figure. But those who knew him in his prime and later manhood Mr. Stewart was esteemed highly for his rugged, manly Christianity. In Mr. Stewart's demise, St. David's church sees the severing of another link that binds it with the past.

LITTLE, BUT GREAT.

The great commanders of the future may probably be small men of poor physique ilke Nacoleon, Nelson and Roberts, rathe than like General Downe's deep-cheste Apollos, who may look well in uniform, bu

TO CERE A COLD IN A DAY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON

LESSON X -June 3.

GOLDEN TEXT. It is not ye that speak, but the spirit of your Father which speaketh in you.—Matt. 10: 20.

THE SECTION. ncludes the lesson, and all the structions to the workers given in this chapter, Matt. 10.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST The last quarter of the Second Year-the Year of Great Principles. This was another marked era in the devel

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Autumn of A. D. 28 and win

opment of the kingdom.

Place -- Some village or town to Galiee. The exact place is unknown. The Third Circuit of Galilee was begun at this time by Jesus with his disciples, the instructions for which are given in the chapter of today's lesson. THE TWELVE SENT FORTH.-Mat-

thew 9: 35-10: 8.

Read Matthew 9: 35-11: 1; Mark 4 Commit Matthew 9: 36-38. cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gosper of the kingdom, and healing (a) every sickness and every disease among the

36. But when he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion (b) op them, because they (c) fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep havirg no shepherd.

37. Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few: 38. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, (d) that he will send forth haborers into his harvest.

10: 1. (e) And when he had called anto him his twelve disciples, he gave them (f) power against unclean spirits to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of dis ease.

1. Now the names of the twelve apostles are these: The first, Simon, tho is called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother.

3. Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas and Matthew the publican; James the his training? What did these men acson of Alpheus, and (g) Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus; 74. Simon the (h) Canasnite, and

Judas Iscarlot, who also betrayed him. 5. These twelve Jesus sent forth, and (i) commanded them, saying, Go not into (i) the way of the Gentlles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye 6. But go rather to the lost sheep of

the house of Israel. 7. And es ye go, preach, saying, Th skingdom of heaven is at hand. raise the dead, cast out devils: freely

ive have received, treely give. REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 35. (a) All manner of diseas and all manner of sickness. Ver. 36. (b) For. (c) Were dis-

tressed. Ver. 38. (d) That he send. Ver. 1. (e) And he called . . . gave. (f) Authority over. Ver. 3. (g) Omit Lebbeus, whose sur. name was.

Ver. 4. (h) Cananacan

Ver. 5. (i) Charged. (j) Any way LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 35. Gospel of the kingdom-The good

news that the kingdom of heaven had come to them with its unnumbered blessings. 36. They fainted-Were distressed without food, help or guidance. 38. Pray ye Ye who are laboring.

Why should they pray? (1) God is most desirous that laborers should be sent. (2) It is not his fault that there re so few laborers. He is ever stirring men up to labor. (3) Prayer leads those who pray to have the same desires as God himself in reference to the harvest.

1. Unclean spirits—Demons who defile both body and soul, 2. Peter-A rock.

3. Bartholomew - Called elsewhere Nathaniel. Lebbeus-Called in Mark Judas, the son (or brother) of James. The author of the book of Jude.

4. Canaanite-Cananaean, or zealot. Iscariot-Belonging to Kerioth of Judah. 5. Go not into the way of the Gentiles-The roads which led to the Gentile regions. The first duty was to the

Jews, who were better prepared for the gospel. And the disciples were better prepared to teach them. The Jews were the shortest way to the heathen. 6. To the lost sheep of the house of Israel-Those belonging to the flock of God, and trained and prepared for many generations. They were lost, in-

deed, but they were sheep. 7. Preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand-The King had come; he had brought with him the laws and principles of the kingdom. The way was being prepared by which men could most easily enter the kingdom, and enjoy all its blessedness. The kingdom really came at the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ and the day

of Pentecost. 8. Heal the sick, etc.-They were to do as Christ had done (see earlier verses of this lesson); give a visible proof of the beneficence of the gospel, and attract men to its spiritual blessedness by means of its temporal effects. reely ye have received, freely give-Make not either your preaching or your power of working miracles a means of gain. Moreover, only as we have received God's salvation freely, as a free gift, shall we be able to give freely, and preach a large, free, un-

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject:-The Harvest and the La-

earned pardon and new life.

borers. . . To what new development of Christ's work have we come? Give the time and place.

I. The Spiritual Harvest Field (vs.

BDITOR

OF A WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO NEWSPAPER

Cured in ONE MONTH by Dr Sproule.

DEIAR DOCTOR SPROULE: HUNTSVILLE, Ont., May 3, 1900. In reply to yours, will say that I shall not need any more remedies, as those that you sent me are not yet finished and my case seems to have yielded completely to your treatment. The throat trouble and irritation have entirely disappeared, while the ache in the forehead has also gone. I must thank you very cordially for your very close, sympathetic attention to my case, and should I at any time require further treatment, shall certainly apply to your life conclusion. tainly apply to you. In conclusion will say that I have always been averse to the public use of my name, but feel that I must yield a point and give you permission to do so if you think that it will help anyone. I have learned to regard you not only as a very ski iful physician, but as a man of honor. May success be ever yours.

Yours sincerely, HARMON E. S. RICE, Huntsville, Ont.

Mr. Rice is well known as the District Agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, for Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing, and also as the Associate Editor of the HUNTS VILLE FORESTER.

NOISES IN HIS HEAD LIKE STEAM ESCAPING, AND BURNING IN HIS STOMACH.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., May 7, 1900. DEAR DOCTOR SPROULE: It is with pleasure that I now sit down to write these few lines telling you that I am enjoying good health now. I was going to write before, but was so busy working day and part of the night. I take pleasure in thanking you ever so much for what you have done for me. When I first wrote ing you ever so much for what you have done for me. When I first wrote you I had a nasty burning in my stomach and a bad pain in the small of my back and a bad taste in my mouth. But the worst of all was the sound in my ears. It was just like steam escaping, and bothered me all the time. But now I am all right, thanks to you, and I will be much pleased it you will put my name on your list of cured; and if any one writes to me I will give them good advice, to go to you. I will be only too glad to tell them that I can go to my work now with a good heart, and can do a good day's work and never feel tired like I used to before I took your treatment. Your patient and friend, Aschart Printer DAVID KEDDY, Dartmouth, N. S.



If YOU are troubled as either of these gentlemen were, write to Dr. Sproule. He will disgnose your case free and tell you what the proper treatment would cost. Address DR. SPROULE 8. A., Engli h Specialist in Cata rh and Nervous Diseases (Graduate of Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Pervies). 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

do to help them? What is the gospel of the kingdom? II. The Need of More Laborers (vs. 37.38).-To what did Jesus refer by "the harvest"? What harvest fields for us to reap? Why are the laborers few? In what way were more laborers to be

III. The Sending Out of the Twelve (vs. 2-1).—What kind of men did Jesus choose? Repeat the names of the twelve. What did they become under complish?

IV. Their Work and Authority (vs. 1, 5-8). - What two kinds of work were they to do? How many kinds of disease did they heal? Why was their field so limited at first? Why does healing go with preaching? What has been the effect of the gospel upon the bodily condition of men? In what ways can the modern Christian and hurch imitate their example?

Interesting Exercises in the Public School -Addresses by Prominent Citizens, Btc.

Empire Day was generally celebrated

in all the schools throughout the province Wednesday. In the city schools the exercises were largely attended by parents and friends of the pupils. In the High school an elaborate programme was carried out. The large exhibition half was finely decorated with flags and draping of national colors. On the blackboard was a splen didly executed crayon drawing of the well known picture, "What we have we'll hold." Among the visitors present were: Mayor Daniel, Aldermer Macrae and Robinson, and Mrs. James Dever of the school board. The prin cipal, Dr. Bridges, presided, and the mayor and aldermen occupied seats on the platform. The following programme was carried out most successfully, the that at the time of the Indiantown various numbers being greatly enjoyed. The solos by Mrs. Bridges and Master Hogan were enthusiastically encored Master Hogan responded with Soldiers

Orchestra. Recitation Song of the English, Wal ter Codner.

of the Queen, which he sang with great

Recitation-The Union Jack, Hortense Heath Essay-Patriotism, Beatrice Roach. Recitation-Triumphs of the English

Language, Ronald Stockton.

Orchestra. Recitation-Empire Day, Mary True man. Recitation-Flag of the Free, John Matthew.

Essay-Patriotism, W. Boisee Smith. Recitation-Love Thou Thy Land, Gertrude Lawson Solo-Ten England I'll Forget Her

Never, Mrs. Bridges. Essay—The British Empire, Alice Da vidson. Recitation-The Flag of England, Ber-

nard Gallagher.

Solo-Her Majesty, Frank Hogan. Essay-Loyalty, Mary Harvey. Orchestra. Dr. Bridges then introduced Mayor

Daniel, after first making reference to the High school boys now fighting in South Africa. The mayor said it gave him great

growing youth of the city. Whoever originated the idea of Empire Day he congratulated, for it was one he was thoroughly in sympathy with. British Empire stood for freedom, but not for unficensed liberty. Everywhere under the British flag was in partial and even handed justice to all. Where was such freedom and protection? Not in France; not in Germany, where a citizen got but little show if he should accidentally brush up against so great a person as a soldier; not in Russia, where political offenders were deported to Stherian wilds: not in the United States, where only recently there were horrible lynchings. Without loyalty, said the mayor, there could be no British Emrire. Those countries marked red upon the man would be senarate countries inhabited by mixed people, if the spirit of loyalty did not exist among the British people: This spirit should be Take Bromo Quina Takets.

35. 36).—To what were the people like to shoulder, Britons were able to face ened? How did Jesus feel toward the a hostile world. When the toosin of has resigned. He will visit England. Such as a hostile world. When the toosin of world? What three things did Jesus war sounded our young men leaped to The resignation takes effect Sept. 30th.

the front and said "Send me." That was the spirit that bound the Empire

Alderman Macrae said he had list-

ened to the remarks of the mayor and had agreed with him except on one point. The mayor had said the going forth of our sons to war was what sol-idified the Emple. He took issue on that point, and elaimed it was the willingness of men to serve that showed the unity of the Empire. He mentioned those who had gone to the front, referring to the advancement of Lieut. Corey, with the Dublin Fusihers. He was thoroughly in sympathy with Empire Day and its teachings. Those present could do a lot for the preservation of the Empire. Extiney could strengthen and develop the feeling of patriotism. Resolve always to do what was just and right for their country. He hoped Empire Day would always be celebrated in the schools adure The national anthem was then played by the orchestra, and the contin e sang a verse

Equally interesting exercises were carried out in all the other city schools.
In the Milford Superior school the pupils, under the direction of Principal W. A. Nelson, went through a splendid programme. Rev. Messrs. Shenton and Morton and Trustees Edwin Fer ris and John Irvine addressed

scholars. A THREATENED LAWSUIT.

Legal proceedings have been instituted by C. E. Logue of Oak Point against George Gorham of Main street, Indiantown, for alleged alienation of bis wife's affections. Mr. Logue has retained counsel, and, it is understood, will sue for damages. About a fortnight ago Mr. Logue, through his lawyer, wrote to Mr. Gorham acquainting him of his intention. Mr. Gorhan has not answered the letter and ridicules the whole matter. It seems fire, Mr. Gorham's place of business in the Court block was destroyed. For some months he did not start his tailoring business afresh, and, as his former residence was also burned down. he went to the Tremont house, on Charlette street, to board. It was during Mr. Gorham's stay at the Tremont house, Mr. Logue claims, that his wife's affections were estranged. Mrs. Logue, who was at one time proprietress of the Tremont, has not lived with her husband for many years. The angry husband is evidently in earnest and claims to have abundant evidence in support of his case Mr. Gorham's friends say that the whole matter is only an attempt to

mulct him for damages.-Globe. DEATH OF JAMES MURPHY

James Murphy, of the country market, but better known to the people of St. John by his connection for 35 years with the Messrs, Godsoe, butchers and provision dealers, when that firm occupied top-notch as caterers for the best family trade of the city, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr. Murphy did a large trade last winter supplying the transatlantic liners with meats, and won from the steamship men unstinted praise for the rugged honesty manifested in his transactions. Mr. Murphy was a good citizen. In federal politics he was a libpleasure at any time to meet the eral conservative and a solid advocate of the national policy in the days when the cry of Canada for the Canadians was not the popular cry. He leaves three sons, three daughters and a loving wife to mourn the loss of a devoted father and a good husband.

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE? No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble had its beginning; months or perhaps years before when the . blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted. Gradually the waste has become more rapid than the process of repair, the tissues of the heart have become diseased and finally some over exertion or nervous shock has caused the beating to cease and life to depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents heart failure and all similar diseases by creating new, rich blood and nerve force, and building up the system.

Around gether With from Corre

Excl

When ordering VEEKLY SUN to be NAME of th hich the paper at of the office THE SUN

aritime Provi Ten cents is ley's Linimentprice. Equally Big 25c. bottle.

Dr. T. H. Rad versity, Toronto, He will spend on the shores of Truro News.

Capt. Walter on his way to sume command

Capt. Smith has of the Thomson The exemination in the civil ser terday afternoon H. S. Sandall, D Barber and S. W

for the first clas Murray Macne G. Macneill, wh present takir.g has accepted the professor of mat college, Halifax, his duties in Oc neill has been Staten Island ac er of mathemat but he preferred from which irs with honors.

The Sun's Hop ent writes under The bark P. G. I W. M. McKay of Morning Star of at Alma last we siderable damage paired at Harvey A. Lonibardo Ki the mouth of th Friday, while tr a load of deals load had to be t pairs could be e

A cable receiv by Dr. H. G. Ad G. A. B. Addy, nounced the dead ser, his son-in-la cutta. No partic the brief cable. whether he died voyage to Engla to have left Indi the third of May ing with heart Mr. Fraser was Lawrance Sturde to St. John, thr bride Miss Flo wedding was a r Mrs. Fraser res

Ceylon. PAIN-KILLER cuts, bruises, bu en internally it dysentery. Avok but one Pain-Ki and 50c.

Word was rece terday of the York on the 22r formerly was em tablishment her Scoles has reside in this city he aquatic sports.

IS THE QUEEN The Queen is of She is not only a is one of the Roy Irish sovereign o Roderick O'Connor His daughter man daughter married darghter married aster; from them of Robert Bruce, K. grandfather of Rob Margery, married the Scotland, and through the Scotland, and through the Scotland country trace how the scotland trace how the scotla easy to trace how Scotland and Engla of the reigning Tourist.

Prints. Skirts. Waists. Wrappers Corsets. Curtains, Carpets, Oileloths, Straw Ma Ruga. Yapns. Feather

Good Go N. B .- Any of t

CITY NEWS.

Around St. John,

Together With Country Lims from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

Ten cents is all you pay for Bentley's Liniment—none better at any price. Equally good for internal or

Big 25c. bottle. Dr. T. H. Rand of McMaster University, Toronto, 'is not in good health. He will spend the summer as usual on the shores of the Basin of Minas.— Truro News.

external use. It cures PAIN. Also

Capt. Walter L. Smith is in town, on his way to Hopewell Cape to assume command of the ship Monrovia. Capt. Smith has had charge of several of the Thomson fleet.

The exeminations for advancement in the civil service commenced yes-terday afternoon before Dr. Bennet. H. S. Sandall, D. J. Gleeson, Kelth A. Barber and S. W. Kain are candidates for the first class.

Murray Macneill, son of the Rev. L G. Macneill, who is at Harvard at present taking his doctorate degree, has accepted the position of associat professor of mathematics at Dalhousie college, Halifax, and will enter upon his duties in October next. Mr. Macneill has been offered a position in Staten Island academy as headricacher of mathematics at a good salary. but he preferred to go to Daihousie, from which institution he graduated with honors.

The Sun's Horewell Hill correspondent writes under date of May 21st: The bark P. G. Blanchard has arrived at Grindstone Island to load deals for W. M. Brokky of St. John. The schr. Morning Star of Moncton went sahore at Alma last week and sustained considerable damage. She is being re paired at Harvey Bank. The schr. E. A. Lonibastickinnie, got aground near the mouth of the Shepody River on Friday, while trying to beat out with load had to be taken off to that repairs could be effected.

A cable received Tuesday morning by Dr. H. G. Addy from his son, Dr. G. A. B. Addy, who is in London, announced the death of George H. Fraer, his son-in-law, who was in Calcutta. No particulars were given in the brief cable, and it is not known whether he died in India or on the voyage to England. He was supposed to have left India to visit England on the third of May. He had been suffering with heart disease for some time. Mr. Fraser was a nephew of Mrs. H. Lawrance Sturdee, and when on a visit to St. John, three years ago, met his bride, Miss Florence Addy. Their wedding was a romantic one. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser resided on the Island of

PAIN-KILLER, cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c.

Word was received in the city yesrday of the sudden death in New York on the 22nd of John Scoles, who formerly was employed in McAfee's establishment here. Of late years Mr. Scoles has resided in New York. While in this city he took a great interest in

aquatic sports. IS THE QUEEN A ROYAL O'CONNOR?

The Queen is of the old Irish royal strain. She is not only a Guelph and a Stuart, she is one of the Royal O'Conners. The last Irish sovereign of the whole island was Roderick O'Connor. His sons were slain. His daughter married Hugo de Lacy. Their daughter married a De Burgh, Earl of Ulster: from them descended Ellen, wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. The grandfather of Robert Bruce, the Princess Margery, married the Lord High Steward of Scotland, and through her the Stuarts elamed the Scotlish crown. From thence t is easy to trace how the royal blood of Ireland, Scotland and England meets in the person of the reigning Queen Victoria.—The Irish Touries. is one of the Royal O'Conners. The last

THE SIMPLEST CURE FOR IN-

As Well as the Safest and Cheapest

The new medical discovery, Stuart's Dyspersia Tablets, digest the food in stead of makins worn out stomach to all the work, give it a much needed rest, and a cure of dyspersia is the natural result.

You get nourishment and rest at the same time, because these tablets will thoroughly digest all wholesome food taken into the stomach whether the stomach works or not. A cure is certain to result because the digestive organs are given a chance to rest and recover their natural vigor and tone. The Tablets are then no lenger re-

To show the manner in which the remedy acts on different people and how quickly and effectually it cures stomach troubles we present a few

Mr. J. O. Wondly of Peoria, Ilis., writes: I was unable to eat anything but the plainest food, and even that often distressed me, but since using one box of Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets I can eat anything and everything I

Mrs. Samuel Kepple of Girty, Pa. writes: I have been entirely relieved of my stomach troubles by your Tablets. I suffered three years with sour stomach and gas at night. I am thankful for them.

Mrs. A. E. Bowan, Barnard, Vt., writes: I think Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets are the best thing for Dys-pepsia I ever took. I will recommend them to any one troubled as bad as I

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will not disappoint because they cure dyspepsla surely and lastingly by causing the food to be properly assimilated, and cure constipation by producing the proper quantity of bile, and sold by all druggists at 50 cts. per package.

George Slipp of Jacksonville, Carleton Co., died on May 18th. He was 39 years of age, the eldest son of the late Elisha Slipp. He leaves a widow, a daughter of James Harper, and two

The death occurred at San Jose, California, on May 9th, of Rev. Silvanus Clayton, after a week's illness from pneumonia. He was sixty-three years of age and had formerly labored in various parts of New Brunswick, where he had many friends.

A London cable of the 20th says: "Str. Mariposa, Capt. Walker, took fire in port at Algoe Bay and became a total loss. About 100 tons of hay and a few stores saved." The Mariposa was a new boat, built on the other side for the Hogan firm of New York. She loaded hay and provisions here last

Have used with best results Kumfort Headache Powders. Consider them the best in the world.

EVERETT E. WELLS, Representative the Welland Manufacturing Co.

Fredericton on Wednesday tells of a remarkable freak of nature which he asserts was born on a farm at St. Mary's Village, across the viver from Fredericton. A mare bore a colt whose right front foot was that of a dog and the left front foot that of a cow. Otherwise the little animal's body was of normal shape and thoroughly developed. The person who was responsible for the story declared emphatically to his somewhat incrdulous audience that he spoke the truth and that the owner of the freak had entered into negotiations with a dime museum manager, who wanted to purchase it.-Globe.

WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S EXAMIN-

ATION. You can find out if the kidneys are clogged, deranged and diseased. Have you backache or a weak, lame back? Do you have pain or difficulty in urinating or a too frequent desire to urinate? Are there deposits like brick dust in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours? If you have any of these symptoms not a moment should be lost in obtaining Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

RICHIBUCTO.

RICHIEUCTO, N. B., May 24.-Beautiful weather ushered in the Queen's birthday. The citizens spent the forenoon in dressing the town in bunting. An interesting match was played in the afternoon between a Chatham team and the Crescents of this town. The score stood thirty to ten in favor of the Crescents. This evening there was a grand Polymorphian parade, which was followed by a bicycle procession. The Richibucto brass band finished up with a good programme rendered from the band stand in the court house square.

Prints. Waists. Corsets. Curtains, Oileloths. Straw Matting. Ruga.

Undercloths, Regatta Shirts. Overalls. Jumpers. Umbrellas,

Top Shirts,

Pants.

Feather Ticking, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods.

Lowest Prices.

SHARP & MCMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John. 1 St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

City Yesterday Than for Some Years.

Never in the history of St. John has the Queen's birthday been more heartily observed than Thursday. It was a general holiday and a day of of recent weeks. This was a source of great delight to those who were going away on excursions—and the number was very large. Trains and steamers carried hundreds upon hundreds to points outside the city. Numerou small fishing parties went out to lakes and streams. Many parties went on bicycles. Of those who did not go out of town for the day an imm crowd visited the park in the after noon. The exciting games of base bal very large crowd, not only to the grounds, but to elevated positions begrounds, but to elevated positions be youd the railway, where the game partook of the nature of a free sho both afternoon and evening. The streets of the city proper were almost deserted. It was "a day off." Flags were flying everywhere, and patriotic emblems were worn in profusion. The conditions were so exceptionally fa-vorable for a holiday that the city entered into the spirit of it with un-

The base ball season opened yesterday most auspiciously. In the past the quality of ball played at the opening games has not been such as to thor oughly awaken the cranks and rooters from their winter's sleep, but yester-day was the big exception, and the three thousand or so admirers of the game who visited the athletic grounds went home happy. Some, of course, were better pleased than others, as they carried home with them a few dollars that a less fortunate enthusiast had labored hard for.

The Alerts won both games. They showed up in better form both in the field and using the stick. The two old rivals, Whelly and Friars, opposed each other in the box in the morning and were given rousing receptions. Both men were in good shape, had plenty speed and good control. Whelly got the better sup-

port, and if anything was more effec-

tive at critical times. Friars, now-ever, pitched great ball, but was in

WOODSTOCK, May 24.—The Queen's birthday brought glorious weather, this being nearly the first fine day this spring. There were no special attrac-tions in town, people generally enjoying themselves in picnic outings, fishing, etc. The stores were all closed and the business houses decorated with flags. A salute of 21 guns was fired from a private cannon, military regulations for the past ten years forbid ding the battery to fire a salute.

A passenger on the river boat from for the first time in the schools, and the celebration was entirely satisfactory. All the schools were decorated and special exercises gone through with by the pupils. Among those who addressed the scholars were Mayor Murphy, Archdeacon Neales, Rev. Father Chapman, Rev. J. W. Clark, Trustees Baird, Saunders and Duppa Smith, Wm. Dibblee, Dr. Hand, T. C. Ketchum.

> AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, May 24.-After almost a

month of rain in Halifax and all over Nova Scotia the Queen's birthday brought a gloriously fine day. Her by a general cossation of business. Bunting flew everywhere. The great feature of the day was the review of the troops by General Lord William Seymour. Despite the absence of the regiment of regular infantry, the military spectacle which was witnessed by 10,000 pecple on the common was one of the most brilliant in the history of the Halifax garrison. Honors by all edds came to the Canadian provisional regiment. They won the admiration of everybody, and as their companies marched past the royal standard the crowds applauded them warmly. No other regiment in the parade, even the crack 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers. received any such mark of popular approval, and none excelled them in the work that was done. The bearing of the Canadians was excellent, and their marching was equal to that of the regulars on the ground, comprised of companies of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. In physique they are superior to the Lainsters, whom they replaced in this garrison. 'Time will bring still further improvement. The rapid progress the Canadians have made, in the opinion of the military critics, is creditable in the extreme. Colonel White is indisposed, and Major Stimpson is absent on leave. In consequence of this the command of the regiment today devolved on the senior captain, Lt. Col. Skinner of the 14th battalicn, who ordinarily is in comnand of D company from Ottawa and Kingston. He handled the regiment admirably. The only drawback to the complete success of the review was that no feu de joie was fired. The reason for its omission is known only to General Seymour, for it is generally understood that the officers and men of the Canadian regiment were anxious that it should be fired, and there is no one who will say the men were not capable of firing it in a thoroughly soldier-like style.

AT HAMPTON.

HAMPTON, May 24.—Today has been a memorable one in the history of the shire-town, for never before has Her Majesty's birthday been so signally and enthusiastically honored, and the weather has been most charming. At 10 o'clock there was a monster

parade of the military, Orange lodges, and Foresters, with the school children, led by the Cornet band. The line of march was from the village to the Court House, around the railway block, over School House hill, and back to the village. Six mounted military men acted as marshals, and the whole demonstration was most creditable.

Clothing for Men.

Youths and Boys.

After all Oak Hall is the one great clothing store of St. John. Hundreds of men regard this as Clothing Headquarters—as the thoroughly dependable, all-the-year-round store, where they always pay out their money on this condition: They get it back if the purchase is not entirely satisfactory. We protect you thus and protect ourselves by buying only dependable garments. We know what we're selling. We know it's right. Come to the old corner today, where there are more new spring suits than in the average good stores.

MEN'S SACK SUITS

Of stylish out and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and Serges in blues and T CAN DO A

MEN'S WORTHY SUITS

Newest patterns and effects in mixed Tweeds; also plain blue and black Worsteds and Serges the proper out in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of Marked here for \$8.00.

MEN'S STYLISH SPRING SUITS

MEN'S VERY SWELL SPRING SUITS

> with every touch and turn of custom-made suits. Fancy Tweeds, All-wool Serges and Worsteds. Hundreds to choose

Boys Clothing

VESTEE SUITS

4-button Sack style and Cutaways. Fabrics, linings, fit and
finish the equal to anything obtaimable elsewhere at \$12.00. Our

nrice \$10.

For Boys, 3 to 9 years, in Serges and Fatter Chevoits, \$2.50 to \$6.00. TWO-PIECE SUITS

For Boys, 4 to 12 years, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, \$1.50 to \$5.00. BLOUSE SUITS For Boys, 3 to 12 years, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes and Blue Serges, \$1.25 to \$5.25.

THREE-PIECE SUITS For Boys, 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, 23.00 to 28.00

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

of a tree at the railway crossing, which tonight will be burned in the big bonfire which will be lighted on the square. At 230 p. m. the military turned out again and formed two bands, one of which, dressed in ordinary clothing and slouched hats, many of them mounted, represented a company of Boers, who took possession of Yeoman's hill, back of the cemetery. The other, in red coats and helmets, representing the British forces, and led by Captain Spooner, advanced to capture the position. The Boers put up a fine defence and repulsed the British attack again and again, but the superior tactics of the storming party were at last successful, and the crest of the hill and the position were taken with a rush; the Boers incontinently fied, unable to face the fierce bayonet charge of the British force. The movements were witnessed by a large crowd of people, who cheered the successful party, and took them back in trium the the station, to the stirring strains of the Cornet bank. Among those present were many persons from St. John, who had come out by rail and boat to enjoy the pure air and

beautiful scenery of our picturesque villages. At 6 o'clock the military turned out for the third time, making a fine parade, and at 7 o'clock, as I close my letter, the people are crowding to the Court House square, where a service is to be held, after which the big bonfire will be lighted, fireworks set off,

and a royal salute fired. The day has been most charming and a more satisfactory demonstration majesty's 81st birthday was marked has act been seen in any part of Her Gracious Majesty's dominions than has this day been witnessed in the shire-town of Kings county.

AT FREDERICTON.

(Special to the Sun.) FREDERICTON, May 24. - The Queen's birthday passed off very enjoy-ably in this city. The weather was beautiful and everything combined to make it very pleasant for both visitor and citizen. The morning train brought a big crowd from St. John, and the streets from morning until night presented an animated appearance. Upon the arrival of the train, the Harmony Club boys, headed by their band, paraded through the principal streets, and made a most favorable impression. Tonight they presented their minstrel entertainment at the Opera house, and drew an audience that taxed the capacity of the house The show was well put on.

Although no special features had been arranged for the day, yet two good attractions, viz., a cricket match, St. John v. City of Fredericton and military, and a base ball game be-tween the Primroscs of St. John and the Young Tartars of Fredericton, made things all right for the big crowd. In the cricket match the score was 113 to 112, with five wickets to spare, in favor of St. John. The base ball game was won by the Tartars, 11 to 10.

This afternoon the 71st Band dispensed an excellent programme of music on the band stand opposite the Bicycle Club. Taken altogether, the day was most successful, and the St. John people and others left evidently well pleased.

AT ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, May 24.—Beautiful weather has favored the border people for the observance of her majesty's formed and under command of Geo. Stuart, have played an important part movements, and manifest enthusiasm in their work.

This afternoon quite a large con-

races lacked exciting finishes or any evicence of speed, and proved of little interest, though they were quite pro-fitable to the promoters financially. Continued wet weather had made it impossible for the participants to properly prepare. The events resulted as One mile bicycle (novice)-J. R.

Swatridge, 1st; A. H. Whitenect, 2nd; G. L. Thempson, 3rd, Time, 5 mins, 4 Half mile bicycle (open)—W. S. Davidson, 1st; W. H. Merritt, 2nd; E. C. Short, 3rd. Time, 1.343-4. 220 yards dash (men)-Wm. Gillespie

1st; J. T. Wister, 2nd; H. M. McBride, 3rd. Time, 25 secs. Quarter mile bicycle (open)—W. S. Davidson, 1st: W. H. Merritt, 2nd: A. H. Whitenect, 3rd. Time, 34 secs. One mile bicycle (boys)-F. E. Lib-

100 yards dash (boys)-G. R. McAndrews, 1st; C. Martin, 2nd. Time, 12 Half mile bicycle (boys)-F. Libbey,

1st: T. A. Duston was thrown from his 100 yards dash (men)-Wm. Gillespie, 1st. J. L. Wister, 2nd; H. M. McBride,

3rd. Time, 10 3-4 secs. 3 mile bicycle (open)-W. S. Davidson, 1st; W. H. Merritt, 2nd; F. A. Duston, 3rd; J. R. Swatridge, 4th: A. H. Whitenect, 5th Time, 8.52. The one mile bicycle open was considerable of a fizzle, the riders refus-ing to move fast enough to finish within the time limit set. The first

two heats were not allowed for this reason, and a third attempt resulted as follows: Merritt, 1st; Duston, 2nd; Swatridge, 3rd, and Davidson 4th. In each of the events all the starters are named above, and as the prizes are numerous about every participant will secure a reward.

A dance under Pythian auspices is in progress at the curling rink this

AMHERST.

Queen's Birthday Celebrated in Royal Style-Exciteing Time With a Burglar.

AMHERST, N. S., May 24.-Intense enthusiasm attended the Queen's birthday celebrations here today. The town was literally covered with flags, and hundreds of visiting pleasure seekers were in town. Queen's weather prevailed, and everything passed off with splendid effect. This morning a big procession was held by the firemen, merchants and 93rd battalion military band, in which was included a representation of rough riders and a Boer commando. At noon a royal salute was fired, accompanied by the playing of the national anthem by the band. Tonight the 23rd battalion were put through exercises and afterwards gave a very praiseworthy representation of the surrender of Cronje and his army. Rev. V. E. Harris, rector of Christ church here, has tendered his resignation to Bishop Courtney, to take ef-

store when he discovered that some one was in the store. On examination he found a shutter broken open and the glass in the window broken. He procured assistance from Mr. Dodsworth, who lives near, and with a revolver returned to the store. The birthday anniversary. The display of burglar, finding that he was disflags and bunting has been very large, covered, fired two shots from the winmany stores and residences in Calais dow, which were returned by Boss and have been fired from the public land- the store for some time. The two men ing, and manifestations of rejoicing then went to get heavier firearms and in have been very general. The Victoria the meantime the burgiar escaped. Rifles, two companies of boys uni- | On examination of the store matches were found strewn about, a lamp was upset and clothes scattered about the in the ceremonies. They have been floor. In his flight the burglar left his carefully drilled in many of the army | coat behind, in which were two new knife, a cake of toilet soap and twentytwo 32 calibre cartridges. The first course of recple made their way to mentioned articles are supposed to Mt. Hope." the driving park, where bicycle and have been taken from Clarke & Mefoot races were conducted by the local lanson's store at Joggins Mines, which
court of Independent Foresters. The was burglarized Monday night.

(The widow of Mr. Baxter is a sister to Mrs. A. L. Goodwin, formerly of St.
John, but new of West Medford, Mass.) Early in the morning an effigy of court of Independent Foresters. The was burglarized Monday night.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 190 acres. The Major Balcom farm, in the Parish of Musquasa, a few minutes walk from Prince of Wales station, on the Shore Line Railway. The dyked marsh of about 45 acres (as of superior quality and under proper cultivation can be made very productive. The balance consists of pasture and woodland. balance consists of pasture and woodland A good house and two barns. Can be purch ased on reasonable terms. Apply to July CONNORS, 5 Sydney disc. St. John, N. B., or inquire of MR. JOHN WILSON, Musquash.

A SPLENDID MEETING.

Big Liberal-Conservative Rally at West-ville, Addressed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Clarke Wallace and A. C. Bell.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May M.-The liberal conservative rally in Westville tonight, addressed by Sir Charles Hiby bert Tupper and A. C. Bell, the members for the county, and Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, fired the first shot of the opposition's campaign in this county, and probably also in Eastern Can-

Cheers were given in turn for Mupper, Bell and Wallace when they made their appearance on the platform. The attendance at the rally steadily increased from the time the meeting was opened, although the number at the start constituted one of the largest political meetings seen in this town for some years, showing a deep interest in the issues upon which the liberal conservative party will meet the government in the approaching general

elections. The speeches were followed with the closest attention, and the speakers held the attention of the large audience without difficulty.

THE DAY IN LONDON,

LONDON, May 24, 10.15 p. m.—Under the stimulus of the relief of Mafeking and Lord Roberts's rapid and successful progress, the Queen's birthday has been celebrated throughout the empire with unique and already must unprecedented rejoicings. The two-fold nature of the celebrations gave the occasion unusual brilliancy. The recent demonstrations only whethed the public appetite for displays of patriotic feelings and consequently today was chosen for all kinds of functions in connection with the war and its funds. In London and in the provincial towns there was a tri-color eruption. Every private house was decorated with miniature Union Jacks and a picturesque carnival procession, a mile long, of cars emblematic of the war paraded the northern suburbs of London. Torchight processions and reviews in the garrison towns, etc., were witnessed throughout the country. The school children had a holiday, and at most business. business.

In the house of commons today, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced that Lord Salisbury would consider a proposal to appoint a national thanksgiving day, with a suitable form of prayer, in acknowledgement of God's vouchsafing victory to the British arms.

DIED AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.

In its Somerville news, the Boston Herald of May 21 gives the following: "It was with a feeling of deep regret that the friends of Wm. E. Baxter fect in September, when Mr. Harris will leave for England. heard of his death, which occurred at his residence, 134 Hudson street, this Early this morning Harvey Boss of city, last Friday. Mr. Baxter was Athol was passing D. F. Archibald's born in Nova Scotia 33 years ago, and in early youth came to this country. He leaves a widow, who was a Miss Babbit Polley of New Brunswick, a mother, four brothers, and two sisters, one of whom is a city missionary in Boston. He was a member of Berke-ley Temple, Boston. The pastor of that church officiated at the funeral this afternoon. Mrs. Whitney sang, "Nearer My God to Thee." "Abide joining in this tribute. Artillery salutes Dodsworth. The burglar was kept in with Me," and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." Many beautiful floral tributes were sent by relatives and friends, including a pillow, with "husband" in purple lettering a large standing crescent, star, and bar, with ribbon and the letters "S. M. W. V."; wreath of leaves with the letters "J. C. E. W. V."; a wreath of roses and pipes, three plugs of tobacco, a jack- lilles from the family, a large white crescent, several other pieces and bouquets. The interment took place at

PROVINCIALNEWS.

H. Irvine, M. D.

The low state of the water is giving much trouble to Messrs. Lynch and Welch in their driving operations on the Miramichi. Isaac Brown has been making extensive improvements to the handsome residence of William D. Richards.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., May 18.—

Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was here this week and held a meeting in the Central Hampstead church. Mrs. Wm. S. Allen while putting out a clothes line ran a nail into her foot, which has caused her foot to swell and

pain quite badly. The local government should send an engineer here to inspect the high water wharf, so as to get plans and specifi-cations made out for tenders for a new high water wharf, as the freshet has destroyed the old one so that a

team cannot get out on it. Patching will not do this time. Sewell's drive is here now gathering up the logs scattered on marshes, slands and along the shore. Miss Agusta Slipp of Central Hamp. stead intends going to Edinburgh to

attend the World's W. C. T. U. She will also take in the Paris exhibition. SUSSEX, May 19 .- It is currently reported that there will soon be an opening in the representation of this county, caused by the acceptation of a portfolio by a present representative of the county and the retirement of a cabinet minister.

Considerable dealings in real estate have been transacted in Sussex recently, particularly in the east end of the town, towards the Upper Corner. Dr. Langstroth has bought from John McLaughlan a fine building lot, nearly opposite Trinity church. T. E. Arnold and George H. Barnes have bought the W. H. Henderson property. Walter J. Mills, a member of the Sussex Mercantile Co., has bought the farm belonging to C. W. Stockton and now occupied by Dr. Langstroth. Edwin Arnold has secured from Heber Campbell his house and lot opposite Trinity church. Other purchases are spoken of. All of the above will either build handsome new residences or very largely improve the present buildings.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., May 18.-At no time in the history of Havelock has there been so many deaths as have occurred this spring. Alex. Kingston a highly respected citizen of this village, died on Tuesday, after an illness of some weeks, leaving a sorrowing wife and three little children to mourn. was a staunch conservative and one of Havelock's most successful mer chants, who by courtesy and affability had built up a large custom. He was also interested in lumbering and attended to business up to a short time of his death. His funeral took place on Thursday from his late residence, and was largely attended. The stores and schools were closed. The pall-bearers were: J. D. Seely, C. F. Alward, H. H. Keith and Mr. Sterritt. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of Havelock Baptist church.

A young man named Weir, of this parish, was arraigned before Justice O. N. Price on Monday on the charge of theft, a house owned by Ezra Keith having been dismantled, it is charged, by the accused, Squire Price ordered him sent up for trial, but he dodged the constable at Petitcodiac while on his way to Hampton, and has not been seen since. Probably he is now in the States. While the trial was going on the house in question

was burned to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. George Fowler left for the United States a short time ago. Mrs. Titus Hicks is very ill, Mrs. S. D. Moffat is still very low, and Mrs.

Isaac Ryder is convalescent. SACKVILLE, N. B., May 19.-The Sun's correspondent has been favored by W. C. Milner with an inspection of a number of large photographic views of Fort Beausejour as it was in 1755 during French occupation. The photos are taken from fine paintings executed by an English officer stationed at Fort Lawrence at that period, and are extremely exact and realistic. The

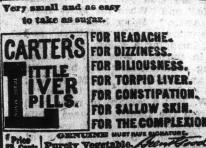
ABSOLUTE

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

narkably interesting. eary of the Sackville Post. It was

the respectable age of 30 years. In the hands of the founder, W. C. Milner, the Post was far away and beyond any other country town paper. It always had strong conservative leanings and during the tory eclipse of 1873-8 was one of the three papers in the province that upheld the banners of the party.

A man in this town has received a bons fide business card from an enterprising firm at Joggins Mines, N. S. They state they are "Dealers in coal, ice cream, wood, lime, cement, perfumery, nails, putty, spectacles, horse radish, caramels, tar roofing, gas fit-ting and undertaking in all its branches, hides, tallow, maple syrup, fine gold jewellery, glue, codfish and gent's underwear. Undertakers and confectioners." This firm is evidently not "limited."

The northern express that leaves Sackville at 7.23 has been dubbed "the lovers' express" by a man of this place who frequently travels. He says on it he rarely misses seeing a bridal couple or at least a pair of devoted Just before the lamps were lit be overheard the following. With an air of proud proprietorship the evident tridegroom said to his companion: "Tired, darling?" "Some;" then a "Sleepy, darling?" "Some;" another pause. Then with a joyful air of having hit on exactly the right

thing he said: "Let's kiss." And they kissed-some. More coy were another pair who tried to steal a snug kiss behind a newspaper but "Echo did against them secret plot," and the smack was heard over the car. The travelling gentleman is anticipating with interest the

June crop of brides. Friday evening many of the shops displayed flags in honor of the relief of Mafeking. One of the windows of C. Stewart & Co. was a masterpiece of effective deccration that had been ar-

anged with marvellous rapidity. Mafeking, received here by C. P. R. and Western Union wires about halfcontinued it could not dampen the with bunting flown mostly from the windows of the houses. As friend met friend on the street hand shaking and congratulations on the glorious news were indulged in, with the raising of hats and cheers for Baden-Powell and occasion of a great display of patriothis brave garrison. A collection of packing cases and barrels and other and long, and everybody within hearmaterials was quickly made and a ling, whether man, woman or child, got huge pile erected on the Parker lot, hold of whatever would make the most the Parker lot, corner of Water and Princess Royal strects, to which at eight o'clock the torch was epplied and it was soon enveloped in flames that lighted up the surrounding neighborhood and was witnessed by crowds. A number of young ladies on the Hotel Lansdowne balcony sang the Soldiers of the Queen, Arnie Laurie, Rule Brittania and the national anthem, while here and there amongst the crowd groups were singing We'll hang old Kruger on a sour apple tree, and other songs. Baden-Powell, General Hutton and the Canadian contingent and our townsman Trooper Ed. Mallory, Lord Roberts and other commanders in the South African war came in for due

rifles. From various points in the town ockets illumined the air. RICHIBUCTO, May 19.—The remains of the late Miss Stothart, formerly on the teaching staff of Victoria school, St. John, arrived from Portland, Me., vesterday. The funeral took place at Kingston this afternoon. Rev. D. Fra-

share of cheers. The bonfire blazed

merrily for a half hour, and while it

lasted the boys added their share to

the general uproar of rejoicing by the

blowing of horns and discharge of

ser conducted the services. The schooner Matilda is in from Campbellton with three hundred

thousand shingles. The two topmast schooner Kate arrived yesterday from Charlottetown to take in a cargo of lumber for Sydney from J. & T. Jardine.

The lobsters continue a fair catch. R. O'Leary's steamer Frederick A. brought in two hundred boxes from the factories last evening.

NORTHESK. Northumberland Co. May 14.—The drives are progressing very favorably owing to the high freshet. Some of the bridges were damaged. Messrs. Kingston's drive is out of the millstream and piled up in the boom, which broke last week, and quite an amount of lumber escaped. The fishermen are driving their salmon pickets and setting their nets ready for the first salmon that makes its appearance up the river. They are also looking forward to a good run

of shad and gaspereaux. May 16.-There is a large jam of logs at Tomagnaps, not on account of the scardity of water, but owing to the great numbers of logs, there being three drives combined, Messrs. Burchill, Ritchie and Johnstone making a long stretch of jam, it is reported, over three miles. A great many old logs out of last year's drives are, coming

into the boom. The steamer Rustler made her first trip to Red Bank today. The wharf at Strathadam is in a very bad condition. The frashet last fall carried the flooring and part of one of the abutments away, so that it is now impossible for passengers to land.

Mrs. James Sherard died at her home in Allison Settlement on the 8th inst. Her remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Red Bank. Mrs. Sherard was a Christian woman and much respected in the community. She leaves a husband and a large family of children to mourn Her pastor, Rev. J. D. Murray, con-

ducted the services. Mrs. John Sherard is very ill, and small hopes are entertained of her recovery. Rev. Mr. Henderson of Chatham is canvassing in this section for the century fund. Mrs. Benjamin Rae Betting in Shape for the Pre-

Prof. de Sumiehrast of Harvard University is Vigorously Warring on the

extinguished the flames and remained on guard for the rest of the night.

Early in the evening the fence which surrounded the officers' square on Queen street was pulled down, and the authorities yesterday were busy having the fences removed. Major Dunbar has received orders from Ottawa to remove the barrs and old fences near the officers' quarters and to put the grounds in suitable condition before the 24th.

The heavy rains of yesterday and today bave caused the water (to rise very rapidly that all the lumber in the drives will be brought safely to the booms.

Rev. Dr. Hackett, principal of Montreal Diocesan Theological College, will preach the university sermon on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. of the college, at the Cathedral, on Sunday, 27th inst. The students will assist in the choir during the service.

C. J. R. Simmons of Gibson has been and added the contract for substructure, masonry and approaches of the new bridge awarded the contract for substituting, masonry and approaches of the new bridge to be built at Upper Corner, Kings county. The contract price is \$3,329.

Patriotic references were made by the various ministers throughout the city during their sermons today, and the services

CAMPOBELLO, Char. Co., May 21. A sale of refreshments was held in the public library on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the library. It was well patronized by the young folks,

and proved a success. Arbor Day was wet, much to the disappointment of the children, who are be like

On Monday last the friends here were made aware of the sudden death of a former resident of the place, Miss Lydia Mitchell, at Bradford, Me., where she has been living for the past five years. She was the youngest ST. ANDREWS, N. B. May 19.—The daughter of William and the late Mrs. ong looked for news of the relief of Priscilla Mitchell. She was in the eighteenth year of her age. She was much respected and loved by all. Her past five o'clock last evening, evoked friends here remembered her as Kitty, spontaneous outburst of the most a name given to her in early childhood enthusiastic description. Although the The remains were brought here by rain that had prevailed all day still Tuesday's boat and interred in the Episcopal cemetery, Rev. W. H. Street jubilant feeling welling from the conducting the service. The floral trib-hearts of the loyal citizens. The town utes of lillies and roses were beautiful, and church bells were rung, and in a having been sent by her friends in short time Water street looked gay Maine, where she was at the time of her death. Death was caused by meningitis of the brain.

HARVEY STATION, May 21.—The news of the relief of Mafeking reached this place Friday evening, and was the ism. The church bell was rung loud noise. Bonfires were lit, guns discharged, cheers given, till everybody had to stop, from physical inability to do more. The whole place seemed wild with joy because Baden-Powell's gallant band had at last been relieved. The news of the capture of Kruger himself would scarcely have given rise to so much rejoicing. Whatever the importance of other British successes may have been, this was immeasurably the most popular event of the

war as far as Harvey is concerned. Word has been received of the safe arrival of Robert Robinson and famfly in Vancouver, B. C. They had quite an experience in crossing the Rocky Mountains. A large stone, rolling down, entered the car that they were in, broke several windows and a door and injured three persons. Happily for the Robinsons, they were near the other end of the car and came off with out injury.

William Taylor of Boston arrived here on Friday from Boston. He is visiting his uncle. John Taylor, of this place.

Thomas Robinson, the new proprietor of the hotel, is making preparations for receiving a large number of summer visitors. As a summer resort Harvey has many advantages. Ephraim and Ernest Little, who

have been working in Lewiston, Me., for some time, arrived here Friday evening. Archibald Barker of Fredericton Junction spent Sunday in this place, the guest of Mrs. W. E. Smith. FREDERICTON, N. B., May 22.—Should the weather prove to be fine, Empire day will be right loyally celebrated in this city. The programme which has been arranged by the Daughters of the Empire is a very interesting one and something out of the ordinary. In the afternoon the pupils of all the schools are to perade through the city. he schools are to parade through the city, leaded by the 71st band, and carrying Union acks, after which they will assemble on he green in front of the parliament build-

the green in front of the parliament buildings, where a programme of patriotic songs and addresses will be gone through with. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Inch., Mayor Beckwith, Premier Emmerson, Rev. G. M. Campbell and Bishop Casey. At the conclusion of the programme an oak tree will be planted by Mrs. Jno. Black and named the Empire tree. It will be dedicated by the bishop of Fredericton. A large number of visitors are expected to be present at the celebration. the celebration.

Hotel keepers in this city are making ex-

tensive preparations for accommodating uests on the Queen's birthday. An immens crowd is expected in the city for the hol day.

The work of beautifying the city for the Queen's birthday and U. N. B. centennial, is raking good progress. Especially in connection with the officers' quarters on Queen nection with the improvements is be street the effect of the improvements is be ing shown. The old fences have been removed and the unsightly barns will soon be cut of existence. Citizens are much pleased with the improvements and the grounds will present a splendid appearance at the conclusion of the work.

MARRIED AT ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., May 22.—Trinity church was the scene of a society event this afternoon, when Rev. F. W. Robertson united in marriage Henry S. Petbick, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Arnprior, Ontario, and Miss Alice Graham, daughter of Collector Graham of St. Stephen. The bride was attended by Misses Edith and Gertrude Skinner of St. John, Miss Lillian Dodd of Charlottetown and Miss Sara Clarke of Calais. Thomas Blair of St. John supported the groom. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, trimmed with crange blossoms and lace, and carried a bot quet of bride's roses. The bridesmaids were attired in pink chiffon, with black hats and black plumes, and carried pink carnations. The church was neatly adorned with and black plumes, and carried pink carnations. The church was neatly adorned with lilies and white carnations. At the close of the ceremony a wedding breakfast was partaken of at the home of the bridge, and the happy couple left by the C. P. R. for a tour through the cities in the maritime provinces, where they have many friends. The wedding gifts were numerous and valuable.

BOSTON, May 17.—This city has ex erienced a queer mixture of weather this week. Sunday was a warm day, Monday the temperature was cool enough for a furnace fire. Tuesday was a sultry, sweltering sort of a day, with the temperature at ninety, and yesterday overcoats were again in order. the first heavy thunder storm of the year passed over Tuesday night, and with it came a big volume of water. The warm days aided vegetation wondenfully, and the city and suburb now appear at their best. In the far-ming districts of New England the spring has been backward, but all ands of farm work are now well un-

The political managers are rapidly putting things in shape for the presidential campaign, which will attain headway after June 19, when the republicans will re-nominate President McKinley at Philadelphia. He will have no opposition in the convention, which will be under the complete control of the national committee, of which Senator Mark Hanna is chairman. On July 4, at Kansas City, Mo., the democrats will re-nominate Mr. now wondering what Empire Day will Bryan, probably without a contest. He will have the votes of every delegate from New England, and from nearly every other state in the union. The populists have already held their convention. They nominated Mr. Bryan, and for vice-president they decided upon Hon, Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn., a silver republican. Undoubtedly the democrats will name Mr. Towne, and their action will be followed by the silver republicans, thereby completing the union of the fusion forces opposed to the regular republicans. The minority wing of the populist party, which has nominated straight populists, is not expected to cut much figure in the election. Mr. Towne is a popular lawyer, a powerful speaker and a strong man in the Northwest. He is chairman of the

> having with other prominent western leaders, walked out of the last republican national convention when it adopted a gold platform. It is very uncertain who will be nominated by the republicans for vice-president, but is is surmised that no eastern man, except Gov. Rosevelt of New York, sent at this time to help bolster up Mr. McKinley in this way, as the New York governor hopes to be named for president himself four years hence, To accept a place as second fiddle would be something akin to hiding his light under a bushel for all time, as nowadays presidents are not taken from among those who have been candidates for second position. The republicans begin the campaign with many things in their favor, but their managers are perfectly aware that the fusion leader is not a weak man, and that things will have to be well greased to make the second triumph of

silver republican national committee

America's first emperor a certainty beyond a peradventure of doubt. Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast of Har yard University, assisted by the Vicorian Club, is continuing with vigor his war on the Boers. The admirers of Kruger find his arguments backed by recognized authorities difficult to combat. Prof. de Sumichrast is the most outspoken champion the British have in this section, if not in the country. In a letter to a local paper regarding the mission of the Boer peace

delegates, the professor says: "Unless the United States are pre pared to repudiate their noblest and best national traditions, they cannot intervene on behalf of a people that denied to the Huguenots the right to use their own language and to worship Ged in their own way; that refused to the Arglo-Saxon taxpayer any voice in the imposition of the taxes and the right to have his children taught in English; that called the sacred right of petition a revolt against law and a reason for punishing the petitioner and refusing his request; that deny to the Roman Catholic and the Jew alike

any part or share in the offices of the government. "Unless the declaration of independ ence is to be trampled under foot and proclaimed obsolete and null, United States cannot espouse cause of a government which has systematically denied every one of the rights which the declaration affirms to be the inalienable possession of every man. Unless the United States-that sympathized with France in her effort to throw eff the yoke of a monarchical government less tyrannous than the Boer-have renounced belief in the declaration of the rights of man - the charter of republican France as the declaration of independence is that of the United States-they cannot lift a finger to aid in the perpetuation of a corrupt and cppressive oligarchy mas cuerading under the name of repub

John W. Gillion, a survivor of the Battle of Waterloo, died at Weymouth, Tuesday, aged 9% He was with the 79th Cameron Highlanders as an attendant of one of the officers.

Charles P. Barrington. who everal years was a circus driver for P. T. Barnum, died at South Framingham, May 10, aged 57 years. He was born in Sydney, N. S., and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Lord Barrington.

Among deaths of provincialists following are announced; In South Boston, May 15, Owen Curley, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, May 13, Mrs. Margaret C. Harrington (formerly Miss Hayes), wife of James D. Harrington, interment May 16 at St. John; in Roxbury, May 15, Anthony McAnulty, sr., father of Wm. McAnulty, former-

of Annapolis, N. S., where interment occurs; in South Boston, May 11, Mrs. Jane Creed, wife of Bennett Creed, late of Pictou; in East Boston, May 5. Catherine C. Flanagan, aged 62, na-May 12, Jane S. Bright of Nova Scotia; in East Boston, May 11, Mrs. Ros A. Le Vee, wife of James Le Vee, for-merly of Cape Breton; in Somerville, May 16, Mrs. Martha S. Burrows, widow of Rainsford W. Belding, aged 27, for-

merly of St. John.
Mrs. Idella M. Elliot has entered petition in the Suffolk county superio Elliott of Mount Hanley, N. S. Mrs. Elliot in her petition alleges that her husband deserted her here in Sep tember of that year and went to his Nova Scotia home, where he now is said to be. The case will be heard on the first Monday in June.

David W. Ross and Miss Mary Mac Kinnon, both of P. E. Island, were married here, May 9, by Rev. A. D. MacKinnon, Presbyterian minister. Miss Robert Thompson, Miss Thomp son and Mrs. J. C. Robertson of St John were in the city this week.

Add Boston Letter The U.S. treasury officials are still at work in connection with the seized wool supposed to have been snuggled from New Brunswick. Col. Converse J. Smith of the treasury department, who became acquainted with St. John a law-suit with a firm of tailors there, says that after the wool had been transferred at Grand Manan it was loaded on cars of the Washington County railroad at Pembroke, Me. He says that Byron E. Lurchin of Pembroke, who is remembered through the seizure of the schooner Good Templar some time ago in a smoked herring case, can give the government considerable information, but the officials have had considerable difficulty to get trace of him. It is said a prominent Calais citizen, well known in St. John. is also conversant with the methods by which some \$40,000 or more of wool has been brought in free of duty. The secret service men have been able to locate only \$6,000 worth of the contraband thus far.

The demand for spruce lumber her has fallen off noticeably within the past ten days, due, it is said, to the high prices mill men are insisting upon. Building operations have fallen off. owing to the high prices of lumber and other material. Purchasers are not buying spruce in large quantities, and it is thought trade will be very slack this summer unless there is out in the schedule. Laths are steady and appear to hold to the prices asked viz., \$3 to 3.15 for 15-8 inch and \$2.85 to 2.95 for 11-2 inch. For spruce frames, 9 inches and under, the quotation is still \$17: for 10 and 12 inch dimentions, \$19: 10 to 12 inch randoms. 10 feet and up. \$18.50; merchantable boards, \$17, and spruce flooring, \$20 to 23. Hemlock continues in small supply and very firm at \$17 to 17.50 for Canadian boards. Cedar shingles are quiet and unchanged at the prices fixed by the N. B. manufacturers.

Mackerel continue plentiful at 150 for large and 6 to 7c. for medium. In barrels, small No. 3 mackerel are quoted at \$16 to 16.50; large 3s, \$16.50 to 17; fat No. 2, \$19.50 to 23, and No. 1. \$24 to 27. Codfish are steady at \$5.50 for large dry bank, \$5 for medium, \$5 to 5.12 1-2 for large pickled bank, and \$5.50 to 6 for large shore and Georges. Pickled herring are quiet. Nova Scotia split are worth \$0 to 6.50 for large, and \$5 to 5.50 for medium, with fancy Scatterie at \$7 to 8. Canned lobsters continue in small supply, with prices very high. Flats are held at \$3.25 to 3.40 and uprights at \$3 to 3.15. Live lobsters are in fair supply at 12c., with boiled 14c.

THAT RIVER ACCIDENT.

In Which a Small Boat Sent Out t the May Queen Was Upset Off Otnabog Wharf.

A. L. Mayes of Queenstown, Queens Co., in response to enquiries, sends the Sun the following statement concerning an accident on the river on the 10th inst., whereby two men almost lost their lives:

Having read the account of the acci-

dent on Thursday, May 10th, when I attempted to board the steamer May Queen, as published in the Sun, I note that the writer states it was occasioned by rowing my boat ahead of the steamer's wheel instead of aft of the wheel, as would be proper. Those who are accustomed to attending steamers need not be told that the prevailing custom is to row out a short distance from the shore as the steamer approaches, in order to show that you wish to make connections with the steamer. Therefore one is always ahead of the wheel until the steamer passes. I may say that I have attended the steamer May Queen upwards of seven years, and think by this time I should know something of the duties and :ts responsibilities. The day of the accident I did not row out as far as usual as there was a brisk breeze and a strong current. I also held my boat back to receive a parcel from my brother, who was bringing it to me in a cance from a friend on shore, who was not at the landing when I left After receiving the parcel I turned my boat in the proper position to be hooked, and stopped rowing, expecting the steamer to make the usual turn. where she always did before; but, seeing she did not, I immediately tried to back my boat. This I found I could not do, with wind and tide against

ceeded so far as not to be cut in two by the steamer's stem. I may possibly have had 12 inches of grace in this effort to save my passenger and myself. Owing to the speed the steame was coming at I simply had time for nothing, and as the bow of the steamer passed me I looked for the wheel and it was ranning, as my boat will show (for the seat is the largest piece that is not broken). I cannot think the man at the wheel saw me, as he steered in line for the canoe that was making for the shore, and the occupant of it had a hard pull to get clear. As my boat neared the wheel I jumped from her, diving as deep as I could, and remained as long under as possible, hoping to make my escape. coming to the surface my brother came to my rescue with the canoe, and A

me. I immediately turned the boat

around and tried to pull her away

from the steamer's course, and suc-

me in his boat.

I presume that Mr. Scovil of Kings Co. can give about the same statement enger with me. I trust we will get

THE OX IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It Is the Mainstay of the British Transport System.

The trek or transport oxen are the nainstay of the British South African system. These animals are slow but sure, never doing more than three miles an hour, or twenty miles a day, which is considered good trek, The Zulu ox is the best bred animal, but small and unserviceable when compared with the bastard Zulu or Natal ox, which thrives on both the 'sour" veldt, or coast grass, and the "sweet," or up-country veldt. Oxen, however, require very careful handling, and must on no account be overdriven; they must have at least six hours a day for grazing purposes. In the winter, which is coming on now, they can find a picking on the parched veldt

where a horse or mule would fall They are, naturally, in poor condition till the green grass of spring appears in September. They are very liable to lung sickness and red water and whole spans sometimes perising ter time they suffer terribly from the cold, and on no account should be worked in the rain during that season, for, among other things, the yoke, when wet, gives them sore necks, rendering them useless. The ox's best work is done at night time, and moonlight treks are the usual things with the "transport riders" after their teams have been grazing all day. They are never kept under yoke for more than eight hours during the day, two stretches of four hours each. From 4 to 8 in the morning and from 6 to 10 at night are the favorite hours for "treking." As to their hauling capa city, a "span" or team of eighteen oxen will easily draw a ouck wagon (weighing a little over a ton), loaded to 6,000 pounds, over the South African than tracks across the velt. Twenty miles a day for a heavy baggage column in such a country as South Africa

PROFESSIONAL.

is really good going.—Pall Mall Gaz-

DR. J. H. MORRISON.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 168 GERMAIN STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1836, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say (HLORODYNE, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best excommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION,—Genuine Chlorodyne Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DIARRHOMA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 5d. Sole Manufacturer— J.T DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



boo Mooth New ideas, new design, 1½in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon Any gear.

and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon
Any gear.

10 INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a
sample, collect on delivery with privilege
of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The
\$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges
and is deducted from the bill; you pay the
Express Agent the balance due us.

WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent
in each town. You have your choice of cash
or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

WHELS SUGHLY USED, \$8.00 to \$25.00.

Price lists free. Secure agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL



Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of

old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringes, Splints Curbs, etc., and all forms of the season of the sea

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen.-Billois, repres

upon "Bacter Products," I task, believing in those prod ble for much believing tha er precaution lessened, and lude more pa milk man's I might say to disputed that should be wh thing injurio animal with rounding atn germs, and, keep indefinit remarkable during the the necessa. roundings. er 10 hours atmosphere. hoid fever. fever. small ing it will produced by It may be The word is nate microsc ters not wh

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may, and de ducts, is as me. Daily the fact up the day wil ers will be their disbell ent was bi when I was spector foun in one of in the city. with milk upon investi found to ha the dairym exposed to house. This new cases a I will no lustration o good and ! In New Yor of July, At the mortali years of age from choler The children ively upon ist, by the the milk to at his own a supply of some stera children, wi than one m duced 10 per ports, it sta

It is a we milk from a duce consu various tub dren. But in one and not know; that the ch those debili are more We also kn milk very Every readanger whe He sees a hurriedly ge him to avo the run-awa

> he will fol given. To have obtained must bear i a very prev disease am mated that cows in An is claimed New York informed t in this Prov had the di well and fe

be laboring the only sa

Words and Music by E. G. NELSON.

crim-son cross and its

Up with the Union Jack, boys!

True emblem of the unity

Of Greater Britain yet to be-

Britain is at your back !

Then let our flag wave high and free

OUR EMPIRE'S UNION JACK !- Cho.

DR. WILLIAM BAYARD Urges a Vigorous War Against Consumpt on, the Greatest Enemy of the Human Race.

men,-The Honorable Mr. La-Billois, representing the government, having requested me to address you, upon "Bacteria in Relation to Dairy in those products are largely responsich sickness and death; also believing that by the adoption of proper precautionary measures, such sickness and death will be very largely lessened, and possibly abolished. I allude more particularly to the use of milk, man's rood from his cradle, and I might say to his grave. It will not be disputed that food so universally used should be wholesome and contain nor well ventilated stable affording not

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the necessary exposure to its sur- as it depreciates the quality of the roundings, it will absorb thousands. milk. And let such exposure continue for 8 hoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, scarlet fever, small sox, etc., a person drinking it will probably take the disease.

Many other germs are found in milk, caused by disease in the animal, or produced by decomposition.

Time and stage of Milking—Cows are usually milked twice a day, the morning in the decomposition.

produced by decomposition.

It may be asked, what is a germ?

The word is a popular term to designate microscopic living beings. It matters not whether these beings are animals or plants, so long as they are so small that the microscope is neces-sary in order to see them. The term Microbe signifies microscopic life. The udder. term Bacteria conveys the same meaning, but they form one large group of germs. They are the smallest living beings known to science, the simplest of plants, made up of a single cell each a perfect individual, growing and multiplying entirely by itself. Each cell multiplies by its division into two, reaching its adult age in less than half an hour. This sub-division continuing, it is a simple arithmetical calculation to shew that, starting with one single cell, there will be in 24 hours no less than 17 million descendants of that original cell, and so light and small are they that it would take 500 million

of them to weigh one grain.
Under the microscope bacteriae preents differences in form. Some are Since Time of Last Calving,-Milk is signated Micrococci; others are rod-

shaped and are called Bacilli.

Now, what are the bacteria with How Should the Milk be Taken?—
which we have to contend in dairy Assuming that the udder and the body

IGNORANCE,

or the motive of the vendor to make a few extra dollars, regardless of con-

sequences. Yes, gentlemen, that deadly germ may, and do often exist in dairy products, is as true as that you are before me. Daily experience is impressing the fact upon the public mind. And the day will come when the disbelievers will be ashamed to acknowledge their disbelief. An impressive incident was brought to light in London when I was last there in 1892. The inspector found 294 cases of scarlet fever in one of the most healthy districts in the city. Each family was supplied

of July, August and September, 1894, cess of milking from its environment. the mortality of infants under two ports, it stands 30, instead of 64.

It is a well established fact that the in one and not in another? We do mill will shew the same proportionate not know; but experience teaches us fall.

He sees a horse running away he solids.

obtained from a healthy cow. You I see by late returns from England must bear in mind that tuberculosis is that from 11 to 14 per cent. of all milk expectorating on the sidewalks, floors two-thirds. If every individual can be To have wholesome milk it must be must bear in mind that tuberculosis is that from 11 to 14 per cent. of all milk a very prevalent and a very contagious sold has been found in some measure disease among cows. It has been esti- adulterated. Separated milk from mated that from 3 to 20 per cent of all cows in America have the disease. It the centrifugal separator is too often patients should, by all means, live in New York have it. And I have been hence its nutritious properties are seriinformed that herds have been found ously impaired, the same may be said in this Province in which every animal of the addition of water. It is there- pure. They did not fear loose windows, had the disease. The cow may look fore hoped that in the interest of the be laboring under the disease. Hence will be shortly enacted.

************************************ erculin test performed by a veterinary surgeon upon every animal. If any are diseased, they should be immediately separated from the others. And Products, I cheerfully accept the herd without having been submitted task, believing, as I do, that the germs to the test. While the test is not inno animal should be added to the herd without having been submitted fallible, is is so nearly so as to be a crime in those who neglect it. Indeed it should be repeated through the herd-

thing injurious to health.

Let us see what are the facts? Milk taken from the udder of a healthy animal without exposure to the surrounding atmosphere does not contain germs, and, if hermetically sealed, will keep indefinitely. But it possesses such remarkable power of absorption that, during the process of milking, with with brewers grains is not advisable, the necessary exposure to its surrous and sweeds. Feeding cows the necessary exposure to its surrous and sweeds. should be wholesome and contain no- | well ventilated stable, affording not

milk.

Breed of the Cow—Some breeds yield or 10 hours in a comparatively warm quality, others quantity. Alderneys atmosphere, laden with germs of typ- and Jerseys yield the most fat, Shorthorns give the most sugar. The aver-

ing's milk generally being the larger in quantity, and poorer in quality. The milk which is first drawn, known as the fore-milk, contains very much less fat than that last drawn, known as the strippings. This is due to the partial creaming taking place in the

Age of the Cow.-Young cows give less milk, while cows from 4 to 7 years old give the richest milk, and less milk is given with the first calf. Cows usually become milkers in the third year. After the 14th calf they yield, as a rule, little or no more milk. Time of Year,-The poorest milk is

yielded during the spring and early summer months, the richest during the autumn and early winter. Mental and Physical Conditions under which the Animal is Kept,-If the cows are worried or driven about the quantity and yield of the milk is reduced. If they are kept warm and well fed, the quantity and quality of the milk is increased.

spherical, like a marble, and are de- not fit for use until at least four days after parturition, and does not become

products? The most deadly of them of the animal is perfectly clean, and are the tubercle bacilli, the cause of the body of the milker is covered with consumption, and that dreadful diar- a washable sack, and his hands well noes so fatal to infantile life. Dis- washed, the milking should, when eases responsible for one-seventh of all practicable, be carried on in the open the deaths that take place in the civ- air, the animal standing on a material ilized world. It has been claimed that capable of being thoroughly washed, our forefathers used milk without this as on concrete or cement. The site result. True, our forefathers used chosen should be near a plentiful supmilk, but, ignorant of the result, they ply of water. The milk should be resuffered in a much greater ratio than ceived in vessels recently steralized, we do at present. It has also been as- preferably glass bottles, and should be serted that the germ theory is a fad immediately corked with cotton-wool, of the doctors. Such a remark could and placed in cold water and kept EMANATE FROM THE GROSSEST means the straining may be largely strainer is seldom properly steralized); also the accumulation of all kinds of precautions are not taken.

the only article found in nature which combines in proper proportions all the necessary elements to secure good nutriment for the young, and very often for the aged. Its general characteristics are the same in all animals. GENUINE MILK

with milk from the same dairy, and from the cow, that which is generally upon investigation, a case of fever was used by man, is a dense white opalesfound to have existed in the house of cent fluid, often having a yellowish the dairyman, and the milk had been tinge. It has a bland and sweetish taste. exposed to the atmosphere of the It consists of water, fat, casien, alhouse. This was remedied, and no bumen, milk-sugar, and mineral salts, new cases appeared in the district. consisting of chlorides of potassium I will now give you a practical il- and sodium, together with phosphates lustration of the difference between of potassium, calcuim and magnesium, good and bad milk upon infantile life. with traces of sulphates, and numerous In New York during the warm months germs, which enter it during the pro-

The specific gravity of milk may be years of age, was 64 per cent, mostly taken by a delicate hydrometer. The from cholera infantum, and diarrhoea. sample should be moderately shaken, The children were fed almost exclus- so as to distribute the cream throughively upon milk. A noble philanthrop- out it. Its gravity may vary from ist, by the name of Straus, believing numerous causes, as dilution with the milk to be the cause, undertook, water, hte ten:perature of the sample, at his own expense, to furnish daily the number of hours after it has been a supply of 6 ounce bottles of whole- drawn, bacteria contained in it, dissome steralized milk to each of 700 ease in the animal, etc. The gravity children, with the result that in less of milk when in its natural state, genthan one month the morality was re- erally falls between 1029 and 1034, and duced 10 per cent, and from recent re- averages 1032. When it ranges at 1026 it is very poor, or water has been added to it. When 10 per cent of water milk from a tuberculous cow will pro- is added its gravity will be 1027; if 20 duce consumption in an adult, and per cent it will be 1024; if 30 per cent., various tuberculous diseases in chil- it will be 1021; if 40 per cent it will be dren. But why it will produce disease 1018; if 50 per cent, it will be 1015. Skim

that the children of consumptives and The general average composition of those debilitated from various causes cow's milk is as follows: Water 87.6 are more liable to take the disease. per cent.; fat 3.6 per cent., milk-sugar We also know that pigs fed with such 4.8 per cent., proteids 3.3 per cent, minmilk very often die of the disease. | eral matter 0.73 tenths of one per cent. Every reasoning man will avoid The total solids should be about 4.1 of dry, he necessarily re-inhales the

hurriedly gets out of its path. I want | Milk Standard,-There is no legal him to avoid diseased milk as he would standard for the purity of milk in this the run-away horse. This he can do if province. Few substances are more he will follow the simple directions frequently adulterated, and various drugs added to make it keep, many of them highly injurious to the consumer. which the cream has been removed by is claimed that 75,000 in the state of added to genuine milk to dilute it, well and feed tolerably well, and yet public and the honest milk vendor, one

eases of milk. Thus it may be ropy, slimy, blue, soapy, red, yellow and putrifying; in each case the disease appears to be caused by one or more organisms, which are derived from its surroundings. And their presence can be absolutely avoided by proper clean-

For practical purposes it may be said that milk growing rapidly sour is bad. If a sample coagulates within twelve hours, while kept in a cool room, it may be classed as defective. And the presence of colostrum in it is a ground for its immediate condemnation. This may be detected by the existence of long elastic yellowish threads in it.

Cream is obtained from the milk in

three different ways. One called Devonshire cream, by warming the milk in shallow pans for several hours, when the cream rises to the top more rapidly than if it is allowed to stand at a room temperature. Owing to the par-tial steralization that it has undergone it contains fewer germs, and keeps sweet loager. It should contain about 60 per cent. of butter fat. One, by allowing the milk to stand over night in shallow pans and skimming in the morning. It should contain about the same percentage of butter fat. The other by centrifugal separation. By this process about five per cent more of butter fat is usually obtained, but it seldom reaches the consumer without dilution with milk, and often thickened with gelatine, thereby reducing the butter fat to 45 per cent. Hence the necessity for a cream standard. Borax and boric acid sweetened with saccharine are often added to it as preservatives.

As I have already explained to you milk posseses such marvelous power of absorption, that it practically cannot be delivered from the cow, without containing thousands of germs, received from its environment, during the process of milking. They are more or less harmless. But it is when the animal is laboring under tuberculosis that the dreadful "tubercle bacilli" contained in the milk perform their

deadly work. Hence the parant who gives his child milk without taking the precaution to assure himself that the animal from whence it comes is in good health, and in default of that knowledge, neglects to take the next best precaution namely.

STERALIZATION,

commits a crime. Indeed he should make it an imperative rule that no milk be used in his house without having been steralized, for it is hard to say when diseased germs may not exist in milk.

Steralization is easily accomplished. All that requires to be done is to place the milk in the inner cooker of a double-cooker, surround it with boiling water, keep the water boiling until ting on the sidewalks, therefore, ladies the milk arrives at the temperature of should be particularly careful to wear 160, denoted by an ordinary ther-mometer being placed in it. Keep it the ground. Skirts are dragged at that temperature for 20 minutes, through the sputa on the sidewalks, then pour it into wine bottles, previously steralized by remaining ten minutes in boiling water, cork them with duced into the household. cotton wool, and place them in cold water until used. Milk so treated is lungs, if the soil is suitable, and if they

or railway stations should always be kept in closed vessels.

I will now say a few words to you upon that wide spread disease consumption, a disease always with us, stealing upon its victim like a thief in the night, leaving death and desolathere until used or delivered. By this tion in its path, and causing more deaths than any other three diseases prevented (a desideratum, for the combined. It has occupied the master minds of the medical profession sincethe time of Hippocrates, who lived in filth, so often found in milk when such the year 460, to the present century, yielding various views and theories, Milk may be defined as the fluid some supporting its contagious charwhich is secreted in the lacteal glands acter, others that it is transmitted of all animals for the nourishment of from parent to child, all admitting its their young. An actual knowledge of deadly nature, but nothing certain as its chemistry was not known until the to its cause. This knowledge was relatter part of the 18th century. It is served for Robert Koch, a German bacteriologist, who, in March 1852 announced to the world his discovery of the bacillus tuterculosis, a rod-like germ, as the cause, and declaring the disease to be contegious. Other investigators have established the cor-

> rectness of his statements. Anmed with this information, it is now the universal belief that the disease is transmitted from man to man, by the germs contained in the expectoration of a consumptive, by drinking the milk of a tuberculous cow. by eating the meat of a diseased animal, when not properly cooked, and possibly by several other modes of conveyance.

Hence the prevention of the spread of this dreadful disease lies in the proper destruction of its germs, and the avoidence of the use of any substance containing them, as badly cooked meat or milk. I wish to impress this great necessity upon the minds of all, and to urge in the strongest language I can command that the advice I give may be strictly followed.

The germs are not disengaged from expectoration until it becomes dry and pulverized, when they are disseminated through the atmosphere and inhaled. You have seen the motes dancing in the sunbeams crossing a room. Every mote is a dust particle, which may earry numbers of bacilli. While the germs are not conveyed by the breath, the sufferer is a menace to those with whom he associates, when his bair, clothes, or hands, are soiled with the expectoration. Consequently for his own protection, and that of others, he should be scrupulously clean. For while he is throwing off millions of germs in his expectoration, if he allows it to become danger when he becomes aware of it. fat 8.8 of solids, not fat, and 12.9 total germs. Therefore, every receptable in which he expectorates should contain water or a solution of carbolic acid and water. Consumptive patients who wish to prevent transmitting their dis ease to others, will carry and use receptables that have been devised for the reception of the expectoration. 1838 was 38 in 10,000 living, in 1896 it

of rooms, etc. THOSE WHO ARE COMPELLED to live in company with consumptive the open air as much as circumstances will permit. The atmosphere of their bedrooms cannot be too fresh and winter or summer. Unless the weather is very cold, a window in the room that the recoveries in them range should be lowered a few inches from from 30 to 60 per cent. the only safety lies in having the tub- There are very many so-called dis- the top, day and night. If there is no In conclusion let me appeal to the

Up with the Union Jack, boys!

Like that which oft has risen o'er

The field of strife, the battle's roar,

When on to victory heroes bore

The flag that we revere !- CRO.

Give it a British cheer

CHORUS.

All the advice that can be given will not eradicate universal habit of spitare taken home, dried, brushed, and cleaned, and thus infection is intro-

When the germs obtain access to the are not destroyed by existing organ Milk exposed for sale in restaurants isms, as I have already explained to you, they multiply amazingly, blocking up the air passages, and ultimately forming pin-head solid bodies, which again change their characters and become cavities, when, what is common ly called consumption, is established.

Let us suppose a young person to be

losing flesh, strength and color, with oppressed breathing upon ascending a hill or stair, chilly in the morning, increased heat, and frequent pulse in the evening, perhaps, followed by perspiration at night, with slight hacking cough in the morning. At this stage of the trouble the stethoscopic signs are not, as a rule, to be depended upon, but such symptoms point strongly to donstimption. And he should without fail consult his physician, who will examine his expectoration. If no germs can be found he probably has not got consumption. If they exist his physician will direct him to have his room thoroughly cleansed and purified, if it is not already in that state, end kept day and night at a temperature of about 55 by an abundance of pure fresh air. To eat the best he can obtain. When his strength will permit, to take moderate daily exercise in the open air. Not forgetting to let the sputa from his lungs be received in a vessel containing some fluid. If pocket handkerchiefs are but such symptoms point strongly to fluid. If pocket handkerchiefs are used to receive it, they should, before becoming dry, be placed in carbolic acid solution, one ounce to a gallon of water, and boiled. The vessel containing the expectoration should receive

appropriate treatment for the stage of Consumptive patients can be treated at their homes, provided their apart-ments can afford them a large supply of pure air, and then follow strictly the advice given. In default of that, they should, by all means, enter a sanator ium, affording them, as it will, the best

the same treatment. It is not con-

tended that pure air alone will cure

consumption, but it will very much

aid his physician, who will also order

chance of recovery. The room in which a consumptive has lived, or died, should on no account be occupied by another without being thoroughly disinfected.

TO DO THIS the ceiling should be lime washed, the paper should be removed, in default of that, well rubbed with fresh bread and the debris burned: the floors and woodwork well washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanginate of potash, a heaping teaspoonful of each to a gallon of soft

spoonful of each to a gallon of soft water. All bed and other clothing disinfected by steam or fumigation.

In my early day consumption, when once established, was considered incurable. It was a question of time how long the victim would last. Happily the change since that day has been great indeed. The death-rate in 1838 was 38 in 10,000 living, in 1896 it was 13.05, or a diminution of nearly two-thirds. If every individual can be induced to believe the advice given, and follow it, I have no doubt that in the near future the mortality will be reduced ten-fold.

Sanateria for the treatment of the disease have been established in all civilized countries, and we hope to have one in this province. From the records of those institutions we learn that the recoveries in them range from 30 to 60 per cent.

In gaden-Powell has only had the toresight to prepare for the siege he must have long expected, as well as the patient converged have no very lively fears for the fate of Mafeling.

The place will probably resist capture by vive force. It may be more hardly tried by priong divestment, and its commandant must be finally judged by the care he has shown in filling up his garrison with food and war material. As to the first, there cannot be much doubt, for the investment is not reported to be complete, and rations may still be gathered in. For powder and shot he must have long expected, as well as the patient converged, as well as the patient converged, as well as the patient converged, as well as the patient converged have no very lively fears for the fate of Mafeling.

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fire in the room, a lighted lamp in the statesman, the philanthropist. fire-place will create an upward sanitarian, and the physician to unite in waging a vigorous war against this. the greatest enemy of our race.

UP WITH THE UNION JACK

ti - ger too, In loy - al - ly, The

W. BAYARD.

His Fitness for Command—His Power to Deal With a Momentous Military Crisis

(Ian McAllan in the London Mail.)

A young man, with the light, foxy hair and the naturally sanguine complexion (when not sunbrowned, as it is in his case, by trorical and South African climates) that takes off years, he does not look his age, which is but a few months more than 42. He has the sparse, sinewy frame that is deemed essential to a cavalry officer; he is barely above the middle height; he can hardly be called handsome; but he has a hardly be called handsome; but he has a keen, bright face, which is pleasing if not firely featured. Strength of purpose is seen in his firm mouth, calm resolution in his pale, quiet eyes. While he can on occasion de and dare to the 'tmost, striking out with knock-down effect if he sees an advantage, he can wait for it, and this quality of patience, of unshaken self-reliance in arduous affairs, is just that on which we may place our hopes just now.

Baden-Powell has himself given us an insight into his character in the words he

BADEN-POWELL.

Mafeking garrison), we might have little dot bts of its successful resistance. They are one and all salted, tested, hard-bitten specimens of that great class of British adventurers so numerous on the South African frontier.

leader of local levies on the west coast of Africa. This is a fine record for a cavalry officer, but the day has long passed since the "plunger" was something of a feather-bed soldler; except, of course, when brought face to face with the toe, and he new stands in the first rank with the most intelligent and highly-trained of his brethren in artil-lery, engineers, or line.

Col. Baden-Powell has many accomplishments, based on natural gifts. He can wield the brush and pen as well as the sword. He is a first-rate artist, chiefly in black and white he was many browned as a color browned and the same artists. white, but has no mean knowledge of color, and he is ambidextrous; can draw with either hand—a rare power. His fluency as a writer of good, vigorous English is well known from his books, of which he has written several—technical, sporting and professional. His notes on "Pig-sticking," his manual of cavalry instruction, and works on reouting and reconnoissance are both useful and interesting, while in the last Ashanti and Matabele campaigns he acted as war and Matabele campaigns he acted as war correspondent for an illustrated paper. Yet, more, he is an amateur actor of the first order, and when there is no more serious work afoot has done much to enliven garrison life by his taking part in amateur the-atricals. All who served with him at Malta will remember him as the life and soul of the place, a leader of the revels at the paland yet given to more serious pursuits, and especially in his researches into the ancient history of their knights.

A good man all round, Baden-Powell has also lived so far under a lucky star, and that goes for much in the dread business in which he is engaged.

Wornout Nerves

So Weak she Couldn't S'eep or Work -Hands Trembled-Could Scarcely Walk - Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes:-"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind.

"Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own housework, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the world's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Don't cough, use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a

bottle.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. WINS.

Obtains Injunction In Case Involving Simulation of Labels.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Medicine company, yesterday received a telegram from his lawyers in Chicago, Messrs. Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, informing him that a final infurction, with costs, had been granted against the Chicago Label and Box company. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing labels, boxes, etc., for druggists. The Carter company has been following them through the courts for two years on the complaint that the label company was making simulations of the labels of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They have now obtained a final injunction, with costs, and the costs are very large, as the case has been submitted to a mas-

ter in chancery for a final accounting. The Carter Medicine company has been the first and only one to prosecute printers or engravers who have prepared such labels and wrappers. It marks a new departure in infringement cases, and their victory is one of great importance to the whole "proprietary trade." and also of interest to retail druggists.—New York Press. · May 2, 1900.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Dr. Talmage on Relations of Employer and Employe.

when in various districts labor trou-bles are existing or impending the ef-fort Dr. Talmage makes in this dis-course to bring about a better feeling between both sides of this difficult ans v., 15, "But if ye bite and devour one another take heed that ye be not consumed one of another," and Fhilippians ii., 4, "Look not every man of his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

About every six months there is a great labor agitation. There are violent questions now in discussion between employers and employes. The present "strikes" will go into the past. Of course, the damage done cannot immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. . Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether right of wreng, always injure laborers as well as capitalists. You will this in the starvation of next winter. Boycotting and violence and murder never pay. They are, different murder. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to mor ow all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson and the Rhine and all the fine houses on Madison square and Brooklyn heights and Hittenhouse square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stones will just fall on the bare hands of American and European labor,

The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors Years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park, trublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempts te blow up the house of commons in London had only this effect—to throw out of eriployment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England, In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reasons, obstructions on the rail tracks, in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping the contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employ ers and violence never took one knot out of the knuckles of toll or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm.

DEFIANCE OF LAW. Frederick the Great admired some land near the palace of Potsdam, and by a miller. He offered the mille three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vine yard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his procence, and the king, with a stick in his hand-a stick with which he sometimes struck the officers of the state said to the miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes, said the king, "I will take it." "Then." said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick th Great vielded his infamous demand And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and defiance of the law will never accomplish anything; but righteousness and submission to the law will accomplish

But gradually the damages done th laborer by the strikes will be repaired, and more important things ought now to be said. The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between the employer and employe wider and wider. In olden times the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm, worked side by side with their employes working sometimes at the same bench, dining at the same table, and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establishments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm.

All that is changed, and the tendency is to make the distance between employer and enploye wider and wider The tendency is to make the employe feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel: "Now, my taborers are only beasts of burden; I must give so much money for so much drudgery, just 30 many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat." In other words, the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends. That feeling was well described by Thomas Carlyle when he said: "Plugson of St. Dolly Undershot, buccaneerlike, says to his men: Noble spinners, this is the hundredth thousand we have gained wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The £100,000 is mine, the daily wage was yours. Adieu, noble spinners! Drink my health with this groat each, which I give you over and above." Now, what we want is to rebuild that bridge of sympathy, and I put the trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to employers as such, although what I have to say will be appropriate to both employers and em-

NEGLECT OF CHRISTIAN DUTY. The behavior of a multitude of laborers toward their employers during the last three months may have induced some employers to neglect the real Christian duties that they owe to those

WASHINGTON, May 20.-At a time to say to you whom I confront face to face and those to whom these words may come that all shipowners, all captalists, all commercial firms, all master builders, all housewives, are bound to be interested in the entire welfare question is well timed; texts, Galati- of their subordinates. Years ago some one gave three prescriptions for becoming a millionaire: "First, spend your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people, secondly, have no anxiety about the worriments. the losses, the disappointments, of others; thirdly, do not mind the fact that your vast wealth implies the poverty of a great many people. Now, there is not a man here who would consent to go into life with those three principles to earn a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and women in

First of all, then, pay as large wages as are reasonable and as your business will afford-not necessarily what others pay, certainly not what your hired help say you must pay, for that is tyranny on the part of labor unbearable. The right of a laborer to tell his employer what he must pay implies the right of an employer to compel a man into a service whether he will or not and either of those idea is despicable. When any employer allows a laborer to say what he must do or have his business ruined and the employer submits to it, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to the principle which, carried out, would dissolve so ciety. Lock over your affairs and put yourself in imagination in your laborer's place, and then pay him what before God and your own conscience you think you eught to pay him.

"God bless yours" are well in their place, but they do not buy coal mor pay house rent nor get shoes for the children. At the same time you, the employer, ought to remember through what straits and strains you got the fortune by which you built your store or run the factory. You are to remember that you take all the risks and the employe takes none or scarcely any. You are to remember that there may be reverses in fortune and that some new style of machinery may make your machinery valueless or some new style of tariff set your business back hopelessly and forever. You must take all that into consideration, and then pay what is reasonable.

OUTTING DOWN WAGES.

Do not be too ready to cut down wages. As far as possible, pay all, and pay promptly. There is a great deal of Bible teaching on this subject. teaching on this subject. Mala-"I will be a swift witness against all sorcerers and against all adulterers and against those who oppose the hireling in his wages." Leviticus: "Thou Barbariem will never cure the wrongs shalt not keep the wages of the hire-of civilization. Mark that! ling all night unto the morning." Colossians: "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." So you see it is not a queshe resolved to get it. It was owned tion between you and your employe so much as it is a question between you and God.

Do not say to your employes, "Now. if you don't like this place get anwhen you know they cannot get another. As far as possible, once year visit at their homes your clerks and your workmen. That is the only way you can become acquainted with their wants. You will by such process find out that there is a blind parent or a sick sister being supported. You will find some of your young men in rooms without any fire in winter, and in summer sweltering in illi-ventillated apartments. You will find out how much depends on the wages you pay or withhold.

Moreover, it is your duty as ployer, as far as possible, to mold the welfare of the employe. You ought to advise him about investments, about dife linsurance, about savings banks. You ought to give him the benefit of your experience. There are hundreds and thousands of employers, I am glad to say, who are settling in the very best way possible the destiny of their employes. Such men as Marshall of Leeds, Lister of Bradford, Akroyd of land your agents and your overseers in Hallifax, and men so near at home it stores are kind to those under them. might offend their modesty if I mentioned their names—these men have built reading rooms, libraries, concert halls, afforded croquet lawns, cricket grounds, gymnasiums, choral societies or their employes, and they have not merely paid the wages on Saturday night, but through the contentment and the thrift and the good morals of their employes they are paying wages from generation to generation forever.

subordinates. Do not put on them any unnecessary fatigue. I never could understand why the drivers in our city cars must stand all day when they might just as well sit down and drive. It seems to me most unrighteous that so many of the female clerks in our stores should be compelled to stand all day and through those hours when there are but few or no customers. These people have aches and annoynces and weariness enough without putting upon them additional fatigue. Unless these female clerks must go up

Again, I counsel all employes to look

well after the physical health of their

and down on the business of the store, let them sit down. Then I would have you carry out this sanitary idea and put into as few hours as possible the work of the day. It seems to me all the merchants in all departments lought by simultaneous movement, to come out in behalf of the early closing theory. These young men ought to have an opportunity of going to the mercantile library, to the readling rooms, to the concert hall, to the gymnasium, to the church. They have merves, they have brains, they have intellectual aspirations, they have immortal spirits. If they can do a good cound day's work in the eight or ten hours, you have no right to keep them

harnessed for 17. THE DUTY OF EMPLOYERS.

But, above all, I charge you, O employers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employes. First, know where they spend their evenings. That decides everything: whom they employ. Therefore I want You do not want around your money

that comes into the store in the morn-ing ghastly with midnight revelry is mot the man for your store. The young man who spends his evening in the so-clety of refined women or in musical or autistic circles or in literary improvement is the young man for your store.

Do not say of these young men, "If
they do their work in the business urs, that is all I have to ask." God has made you that man's guardian I want you to understand that many these young men are orphans, or ciety to struggle for themselves. A young man is pitched into the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and a plank is pitched after him, and then he is told to take that and swim ashore. Treat that young man as you would like to have your son treated if you were dead. Do not tread on him. Do not swear at him. Do not send him on a useless errand. Say "good morning" and "good night" and "goodby." You are deciding that man's destiny for two worlds.

One of my earliest remembrances is of old Arthur Tappan. There were many differences of opinion about his politics, but no one who ever knew Arthur Tappan, and knew him well, doubted his being an earnest Christian. In his store in New York he had a room where every morning he called his employes together, and he prayed with them, read the scriptures to them, sang with them, and then they entered on the duties of the day. On Monday the day of Monday of Monda day morning the exercises differed and he gathered the young men together and asked them where they had attended church, what had been their Sabbath experiences and what had been the sermon. Samuel Budgett had the largest business in the west of England. He had in a room of his warehouse a place pleasantly furnished with comfortable seats and Fletcher's "Fai illy Devotions" and Weslevan hymnibooks, and he gathered his employes together every morning and, having sung, they knelt down and prayed slide by side—the employer and the employes. Do you wonder at that man's success and that, though 30 years old before he had been a partner in a small retail shop in a small vil-lage, at his death he bequeathed many millions? God can trust such a man as that with plenty of money.

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. Sir Titus Salt had wealth which was beyond computation, and at Saltaire, England, he had a church and a chape built and supported by himself-the Episcopal service, and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the opening of one of his factories he gave a great dinner, and there were 3,500 people present, and in his after dinner speech he said to these people gathered: "I cannot look around me and see this vast assemblage of friends and work people without being moved. I feel greatly honored by the sence of the noblemen at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work people. I hope to draw around me a population that will enjoy the beauties of this neighcontented, happy, operatives. I have given instructions to my architects that nothing is to be spared to nende the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country, and if my life is spared by divine Providence I hope to see contentment, satisfaction and happiness around me."

That is Christian character demonstrated. There are others in this country and in other lands on a smaller scale doing their best for their employes. They have not forgotten their own early struggles. They remembe how they were discouraged; how hungry they were and how cold and how tired they were, and, though they may be 60 or 70 years of age, they know just how a boy feels between 10 and 20 and how a young man feels between 20 and 30. They have not forgotten it. Those wealthy employers were not originally let down out of heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker basket satin lined, danned by cherubic wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose rocker misfortune put her violent foot and tipped them into the cold world. Those old men are sympathetic with

But you are not only to be kind to those who are under you—Christianly kind-but you are also to see that your boss workmen and your head clerks Sometimes a man will get a little brief authority in a store or in a factory, and, while they are very courteous to you, the capitalist, or to you, the head man of the firm, they are most brutal in their treatment of those under them. God only knows what some of the lads suffer in the cellars and in the lofts of some of our great establishments They have no one to appeal to. The time will come when their arm will be strong and they can defend themselves, but not now. Alas for some of the cashboys and the messenger boys and the boys that sweep the store! Alas for some of them! Now, you capitalist, you, the head man of the firm, must look, supervise, see those all around you, investigate, all teneath

TEMPTATIONS OF YOUNG MEN. And then I charge you not to put unnecessary temptation in the way of your young men. Do not keep large sums of money lying around unguarded. Know how much money there is in the till. Do not have the account books loosely kept. There are temptations inevitable to young men, and enough of them, without your putting unnecessary temptations in their way. Men in Wall street, having 30 years of reputation for honesty, have dropped into Sing Sing and perdition, and you must be careful how you try a lad of 15. And if he do wrong do not pounce on him like a hyena. If he prove himself unworthy of your confid not call in the police, but take him home. Tell why you dismissed him to those who will give thim anothe chance. Many a young man has done wrong once who will never do wrong again. Ah, my friends, I think we can afford to give everybody another chance when God knows we should all have been in perdition if he had not

given us 10,000 chances. Then, if in moving around your factory or mill or barn or store, you are inexorable with young men God will remember it. Some day the wheel of fortune will turn, and you will be a

the workhouse and your son will di on the scaffold. If in moving amon on the scanoid. If in moving among your young men you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek or you hear him coughing behind the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fu-neral he be in the store. Give him at least a week to get over that which he will never get over.

A RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Employers, urge upon your employes, above all, a religious life. So far from that, how is it, young man? Instead of being cheered on the road to heaven thing for you to keep your Christian integrity in that store or factory where there are so many hostile to religion. Ziethen, a great genera under Frederick the Great, was a Christian, Frederick the Great was a skep-tic. One day Ziethen, the venerable white haired general, asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excused. A few days after Ziethen was dining with the king and with many nobles of Prussia when Frederick the Great in a jocose way said, "Well, Ziethen, how did the sacrament of last Friday digest?" The venerable warnior arose and said: "For majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battlefield, and for your majesty I would be willing at any time to die; but you do wrong when you insuft the Christian religion. You will forgive me, if I, your military servant cannot bear in silence any insult to my Lord and my Saviour." Frederick the Great leaped to his feet, and he put out his hand, and he said: "Happy Ziethen! Forgive me, forgive me!" Oh, there are many being scoffed at for their religion, and I thank God there are many men as brave as Ziethen! Go to heaven yourself, O em-

ployer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buying and selling and through with manufacturing and building, and God will ask you: "Where are all those people over whom you had so great influence?" Are they here? Will they be here?" O shipowners, into what harbor will your crew sail? O you merchant grocer, are those young men that under your care are providing food for the bodies and families of men to go starved forever? O you manufacturers, with so many wheels flying and so many bands putting and so many patterns turned out and so many goods shipped, are the spinners, are the carmen, are the draymen, are the sales-men, are the vatchers of your estabishments working out everything but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care, five, ten, twenty years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness and teach us to live for others, and not for ourselves! Christ sets us the example of sacrifice and so do many of his dis-

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.

One summer in California a gentlenan who had just removed from the Sandwich islands told me this incident You know that one of the Sandwich islands is devoted to lepers. People getting sick of the leprosy on the other islands are sent to the isle of lepers They never come off. They are in different stages of disease, but all who die on that island die of leprosy.

On one of the islands there was physician who always wore his hand gloved, and it was often discussed why he always had a glove on that hand under all circumstances. One day he came to the authorities and he withdrew his glove, and he said to the officers of the law: "You see on that hand a spot of the leprosy and that I em doomed to die. I might hide this for a little while and keep away from the isle of lepers; but I am a physician and I can so on that island and administer to the sufferings of those who are further gone in the disease, and I should like to go now. It would be selfish in me to stay amid the luxurious surroundings when I might be of so much help to the wretched. Send me to the isle of lepers." They, seeing the spot of leprosy, of course took the man into custody. He bade farewell to his family and his friends. It was an agonizing far well. He could never see them again. He was taken to the isle of the lepers and there wrought among the sick until prostrated by his own death, which at last came. Oh, that was magnificent self-denial, magnificent sicrifice, only surpassed by that of him who exiled himself from the health of heaven to this leprous island of a world that he might physician our wounds and weep our griefs and die our deaths, turning the isle of a leprous world into a great, blooming, glorious garden! employer or employe, let us catch that spirit!

"I hope I see you well," he said fluently, to the 'old farmer leaning on his hoe. "I lope you do," was the unexpected answer; "but if you don't see me well, young man, put on specs; they're a wonderful help to roor eyesight."

MARRIAGES

DeMILLE-PETE IS—At the home of the bride's parents, 60 Waterloo street, May 23rd, by Rev. C. T. Phillips, J. Ernest De-Mille, to Charlotte Louise, youngest daughter of Wm. Peters.

ERB-KEIRSTEAD.—On May 23rd, at the residence of George Erb, No. 121 Brussels street, by the Rev. Mr. Waring, Rosa Klerstead of Collina to Edward Erb of Suesay. Klerstead of Collina to Edward Erb of Sussex.

McKNIGHT-THOMPSON—At the residence of Thomas Thompson, May 16th, by the Rev. C. A. S. Warneford, David W. Mc-Knight of Mar's Corner, Kings county, to Rachel E., second daughter of Thomas Thompson, Highfield, Queens Co.

OREGAN-STEEVES—At the residence of the bride's father, on May 25rd, by Rev. W. E. Johnson, Charles N. O'Regan of Hopewell Hill to Miss Laura M. Steeves of Meadow, Albert Co., N. B.—Moneton papers please copy.

WHITE-SHORT.—At the rectory, Sussex, October 14th, 1899, by the Rev. Scovil Neales, Miles Irvine White of Cardwell and Mary Short of St. Andrews.

DEATHS.

BOURNE — On May 21st, Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Thomas G. Bourne. LAW.—On May 24th, Ella M., beloved wife of A. L. Law, aged 44 years. Asleep in Jesus. Jesus.

MURPHY.—In this city, May 24th, James Murphy, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their sad loss.

STEWART—On May 22nd, 1900, at 145 King street (east), St. John, N. B., John Stewart, aged 79 years.



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THE ENGINEERING JOURNAL MINING JOURNAL

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. May 22-Sch Quetay, 123, Hamilton, from Newport, J M Taylor, bal.
Sch Flash, 93, Tewer, from Eastport, J M
Driscoll, bal.
Sch Wm Jones, 264, McLean, from Portland, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83, Urquhart, from Rockport, N C Scott, old iron.
Sch John S Parker, 239, Crowell, from Savannah, R C Elkin, pitch pine.
Sch Georgia E, 88, Barton, from Eastport, J W McAlary Co. bal.
Coastwise—Schs Ina Brooks, 22, Brooks, from Westport; Fred and Norman, 31, Trask, irom Sandy; Gove; Etta, 28, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; I H Goudey, 26, Comeau, from Meteghan; Packet, 49, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Ouida, 9, Bensen, from Grand Harbor; Seattle, 55, Merriam, from Canning; Garfield White, 99, Seely, from Alma; Gertie H; 52, Cook, from Grand Manan; barge No 4, 439, McLeod, from Parrsboro; ort, J M Taylor, bal. Gertie H; 32, Cook, from Grand Manan; barge No 4, 439, McLeod, from Parrsboro; str La Tour, 98, Smith, from Campobello, and cleared for return.
May 23—Tug Springhill, 96, Cook, from Calais, master—with barge No 1 in tow.
Sth Reporter, 121, Gilcheist, from New York, R C Elkin, coal.
Sch Moravia, 99, Creaser, Humacoa, L G-Crosby, molasses. Crosby, molasses. Sch Sower, 124, Fardie, from Perth Am-

Sch Sewer, 124, Fardie, from Perth Amboy, D. J. Purdy, coal:
Coastwise—Schs Hattie, 37, Thompson, from Westport; Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport; Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Electric Light, 34, Dillon, from Digby; West Wind, 24, Post, from Clementsport; Geean Bird, 44, McGranahan, from Margaretville; Bay Queen, 31, Barry, from Beaver Harbor; Silver Cloud, Keans, from Digby; Hattie McKay, 73, Merriam, from Parrsboro; Lena Maud, 58, Giggey, from Point Wolfe; Helen M, Hatfield, from River Hebert; Swan, 56, Thurston, from Freeport. ston, from Freeport.
May 24.—Str Erna (Ger), 957, Bruhn, from
New York, Schofield and Co, bal.
Sch Ayr, 121, Odell, from New York, N C

Sch Tay, 124, Cochran, from New York, P. McIntyre, coal.
Sch Stella Maud, 98, Miller, from Boston. Cleared.

May 22-Sch Lizzie B. Belyen, for Thom Sch Wascona, Balser, for Eastport. Sch W H. Waters, Belyea, for Vineyard

Sch W H. Waters, Belyea, for Vineyard Haven f o.

Coastwise—Schs Harvard H Havey, Seely, for Quaco: Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Marysville, Gordon, for Point Wolfe; Speedwell, Atkinson, for River Hebert; Maitland, Morris, for Port Gerville; Flear River, Woodworth, for Port George; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; schs Sarah E Ellis; Houghton, for Hall's Harbor; Brisk, Wadlin, for Campobello; Wanita, Apt, for Annapolis; Hustler, Wadlin, for Campobello; Southern Cross, Hayes, for Parrs-horo. May 23-Str Cumberland, Allan, for Bos

Ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, for Liver-

Ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, for Liverpool.

Barkin Sunny South, McDonald, for Liverpool.

Sch Rowena, Stevens, for Westerly, Sch Roweo, Williams, for Providence.

Sch Romeo, Williams, for Providence.

Sch Ina, Hanselpecker, for Salem f.o. Sch Otis Miller, Miller, for Rockport.

Coastwise—Schs Annie Blanche, Randall, for Parrsboro: Ina Brooks, Brooks, for Salmon River; Margaret, Dickson, for St Andrews; Frank L P, Williams, for Fredericton; barge No 1, Wadiman, for Parrsboro: brigt Scepure, Dexter, for Lunenburg; schs Westfield, Dalton, for Point Wolfe; Yarmouth Facket, Powell, for Yarmouth: Geo L Slipp, Wood, for Harvey; H M Stanley, Flower, for Seal Cove, Grand Manan; Selina, McCullough, for Advocate Harbor; Wawbeek, Edgett, for Windsor; Hattle McKay, Merriam, for Windsor; Fred and Norman, Trask, for Sandy Cove; E H Foster, McAloney, for Apple River; Union, Shields, for Alma; Evelyn, Tufts, for Quaco; Friendship, Alexander, for Advocate Harbor; Robert Graham Dunn, Kelly, for Hillsboro; Lena Maud, Giggey, for Point Wolfe.

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived.

At Chatham, May 21, str Ameland, Boon from Rotterdam.

At Baie Verte, May 22, bark Carmel, Mad-

At Baje Verte, May 22, bark Carmel, Madsen, from Skibbereen.
At Hillsboro, May 23, sch R D Spear,
Richardson, from Liverpool.
At Newcastle, May 22, bark Darby, Larsen, from Belfast.
At Hopewell Cape, May 24, str Pharsalia,
Smith, from Antwerp via Halifax, N S.
At Hillsboro, May 21, sch Cox and Green,
Thompson, from Boston; 22nd, schs Beaver,
Huntly, from Yarmouth; Pearl, Cannon,

from River Hebert; 20rd, seh R D Spear, Richardson, from Portland, Me. Cleared.

At Hillsboro, May 19, sch. Gresum Queen, Gcodwin, for Staten Island, NY. At Chatham, May 22, bgt Jasper, Clancy, for Wexford, Ireland. At West Bay, May 23, str Lady Ivensh. At West Bay, May 23, str Lady Ivensh, Wiggell, for Dublin via Louisburg.
At Hopewell Cape, May 23, ship Monrovia.
Smith. for Bristol.
At Hillsboro, May 22nd, schs E Mirriam, Hatfield, for Jersey City; Pearl, Cannon, for River Hebert; 23rd, sch Cox and Green, Thompson, for New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Cardiff, May 21, atr. Leuctra, Mulcahey, from St John.

At London, May 22, str Dahome, from Halifax and St John.

At Port Elizabeth, May 18, bark Abyssinia, Hilton, from Buenos Ayres.

At Southampton, May 23, strs St Paul, from New York: Lahn, from New York via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

At Liverpool, May 23, str Parisian, from Mcntreal.

Sailed. From Table Bay, May 9, bark Avoca, Dermier, for Ship Island. FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Port Ciyle, May 18, schs S S Smith from Bangor for Weymouth; Adelaide, from New York for Halifax.

At Buenos Ayres, April 21, ship Lizzia Burrill, Spurr, from New York.

At New York, May 23, ship Helga, Bell, from Baltimore; 21st, brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, from Curacoa.

At Acapulco, May 18, bark Low Wood, Utley, from Newcastle, NSW.

At New York, May 21, sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, Foster, from Bangor; 22nd, sch Alert, Burns, from Bangor; 22nd, sch Alert, Burns, from Bangor; 10 Sch Alert, Burns, from Grand Cayman.

Cleared.

At Mobile, May 19, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, for Cuba.

At Mobile, May 19, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, for Havana.

At Boston, May 22, sch Thomas B Reed, for Dorchester; Abbie Ingalls, for St John. At Mobile, May 22, sch Harry, Pattersop, for Havana. for Havana. At Savannah, May 22, ech Bessie Parker. Carter, for St John, N B. At Fernandina, May 22, sch Etta a Stimp-son, for Philadelphia.

From New York, May 20, bark St Peter. or Paramaribo: sch L A Plummer, for Boston.
From Carrabelle, Fla, May 20, barks Ethel Clark, Brinton, for St John; Bertrand Thorsen, for Lubec. sen, for Lubec.
From Fajardo, May. 17, sch I V Dexter.
Dexter, for St. John, N B (not Halifax).
From New York, May. 22, sch Genesta, for
Fredericton, John Stroup, for Boston.
From Norfolk, May. 22, sch Future, for
Ingonish, C B.

MEMORIANDA.

Passed down at Reedy Island, May 22, bark Ancona, for Hiego.
In quarantine 22nd, barks Aleft, from Rosario (will be released Wednesday noon). Enterprise, from Rosario.
Passed out at Cape Henry, May 21. s Storm King, Crosby, from Baltimore for Antwerp.
Passed Anjer, April 11, bark Linwood, Douglas, from Manila for Newcastle, NSW. Passed Sydney Light, May 21, 130 p m. str. Pydna, Crossley, from Newcastle vid Sydney for Dublin.
Passed out at Cape Henry, May 20, ship Helga, from Baltimore for New York.
Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, May 20, bark Alert, Rice, from Rosario for Philadelphia. Passed down at Reedy Island, May 22, bark

SPOKEN.

Ship Celarbank (Br), Robbins, from Barry, for Hong Kong, no date, lat 7 S. lon 118 E. Bark Valona, from Liverpool for Richibucto, May 18, lat 43.40, lon 42.50.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or about June 1, 1900, a blower sire On or about June 1, 1990, a blower ship will be established at Warwick light station on the southerly extremity of Warwick Neck, northwesterly part of Narragansett Ray, to sound a continuous blast during thick or foggy weather. The present bell, so nding a single and a double blow alternately, intervals 20 seconds, will be retained at the station and will be struck as here tofore in case the siren should be disabled.

French

LORD LONDO has recei Roberts: "VERE 1.50 p. m morning north bar

crossed time to this and from bei were fou "Bader way bet has been says the Plumer

at Heilb there on knowa perarily IN 810

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