

JOUBERT DEAD!

The Celebrated Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces a Victim of Peritonitis.

British Force Has Been Sent to Glen, Several Miles North of Bloemfontein.

Commandant Botha Spoken of as Joubert's Successor— Fighting at Warrenton—General White Has Sailed for Home—Boer Gun Hidden in a Well.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 29.—In the continued absence of any important military news...

tain show that they have in no way lost heart. A despatch from Lourenzo Marquez...

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transport. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral."

Today's London Papers. LONDON, March 28.—A special to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, March 28, says: "British reports have thoroughly recomputed the passes of the Drakensberg range."

FRED STATERS REACH WINBURG.

PRETORIA, March 27, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 28, 2 p. m.—The northern Free State commandos have reached Winburg.

FIRE ON THE HOSPITAL.

WARRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp today.

BOETHA WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED JOUBERT.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Joubert died of peritonitis."

AT THE GLEN.

LONDON, March 29.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The First Coldstreams and Third Grenadiers are already at Glen."

REALIZABLE SECURITIES.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 28.—The military authorities have discovered in a Free State government chest realizable securities worth £500,000.

WAS OLIVIER'S RETREAT BLOCKED.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.) MASERU, Basutoland, March 27.—The news of the British occupation of Ladybrand caused the greatest gratification in Basutoland.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

KROONSTAD, March 27, via Pretoria and Bloemfontein, March 28.—The former commander-in-chief of the Free State troops, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

PRaise FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 28.—At the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association this afternoon, the commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, said the country was to be congratulated on the manner in which the war was proceeding.

COMMANDERED THE GOLD.

PRETORIA, Monday, March 28.—The government has commandeered the gold of the gold reserve of all the banks.

WHITE HAS SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, March 28.—Gen. Sir George White sailed for England today.

BOER GUNS HIDDEN IN A WELL.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says that the British found a Maxim gun and a nine-pounder in a well at Warrenton.

THREE GREAT EVENTS.

LONDON, March 27.—News have the mailed accounts from the scene of war been so interesting. Within the last few days some fifty columns of those have appeared in the London papers.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World today prints a special interview with President Kruger, obtained by its correspondent at Pretoria.

FROM THE BOER CAPITAL.

PRETORIA, March 26, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 27, 2 p. m.—A despatch from Rustenburg, dated March 23, states that the Kaffirs who have been raiding on the northwestern border of the Transvaal have been driven back.

HONEST AND CLEAN.

LONDON, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers today publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally, they are in a kindly tone.

A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN.

LONDON, March 28.—In connection with the announcement of the death of Gen. Joubert, it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British general who commanded the garrison which defended Ladybrand, in a speech at Cape Town yesterday evening, declared that Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent.

BRUSSELS WILL TAKE COMMAND.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Petit Bleu publishes a despatch from Pretoria, stating that President Kruger will take supreme command of the Boer forces in succession to Commandant General Joubert.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF STORES.

LONDON, March 29, 5.15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway.

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OF EPOCH MAKING EVENTS.

which preceded and followed the relief of Kimberley this exploit escaped the attention it would otherwise have received.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES DESCRIBED THE RIDE OF GEN. FRENCH INTO KIMBERLEY AS FOLLOWS:

"From Modder river, from Rensburg and from Deaar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines concentrating at Graspan and Honesyestkloof. On Monday the march began. Ramdam, eight miles to the southeast, was soon passed and a sharp skirmish secured DeKlaar's drift on the Riet. After a halt of a day the column moved on. At Klip Drift the cavalry division halted at night. The breathless haste of a dash through the enemy's country carried out with a rapidity probably without a parallel had left its mark on the horses, and the transport was hopelessly in the rear.

"ON THE 15th, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE CRITICAL ADVANCE WAS MADE AND THE SHELLING AND CAPTURE OF TWO LAGERS A FEW MILES OUT OF KLIP DRIFT ON THE NORTH-SIDE OF THE RIVER CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE JUNCTION OF THE FORCE ENCAMPTED ON THE MODDER, SOME FIVE MILES EAST OF THE BORDER FENCE. THIS BODY WAS COMPOSED OF KITCHENER'S AND ROBERTS' HORSES AND TWO MORE REGIMENTS OF MOUNTED INFANTRY. BEFORE THEY ENTERED THE GREAT PLAIN OF ALEXANDERDORT, THE COMMANDANT FROM MODDER RIVER, THE SCOTS (GREY), HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AND TWO LANCER REGIMENTS ALSO JOINED THE FORCE, WHICH NOW NUMBERED 10,000 MEN, SEVEN BATTALIONS OF HORSE ARTILLERY AND THREE FIELD BATTERIES. THEIR ENTRY INTO THE PLAIN WAS THE SIGNAL FOR THE GREAT EVENT OF THE DAY. THE PLAIN, PERHAPS THREE MILES IN WIDTH AND FIVE IN LENGTH, CONVERGING SLIGHTLY TO THE NORTH AND FRINGED WITH KOPJES.

"THE KOPJES ON EITHER SIDE WERE HELD BY THE BOERS, WHO POURED BULLETS AND SHELLS INTO THE ADVANCING MASS, ALMOST HIDDEN BY THE CURTAIN OF DUST THAT ROSE FROM UNDER THE HOOPS OF THE HORSES. THESE WERE QUICKLY CLEARED OF THEIR OCCUPANTS BY THE IMPETUOUS RUSH OF THE MOUNTED INFANTRY. LIEUT. SWEET ESCOTT OF THE 14th LANCERS WAS THE FIRST OFFICER TO FALL, SHOT DEAD AT 50 YARDS BY A BOER WHO RECEIVED A LANCE THROUGH HIS THROAT ALMOST BEFORE HE COULD PRODUCE THE INVARIABLE CRY FOR MERCY. KOEJIE AFTER KOEJIE WAS CLEARED AND THE BOERS WERE DRIVEN FROM THEM RIGHT AND LEFT AS THE COLUMN CRUSHED FORWARD LIKE SOME GREAT PLOUGHSHARE, THRUSTING ASIDE THE ENEMY ON EITHER SIDE, HELPLESS TO WITHSTAND THIS TREMENDOUS CHARGE AND ALMOST POWERLESS TO HARM IT. A BARBED RIDEPOST FENCE STRETCHING ACROSS THE PLAIN CHECKED THE ADVANCE AT A MOMENT, AND THE HAIL ENABLED THE BOERS TO WITHDRAW THEIR GUNS. IT WAS NO TIME FOR A FLANK MOVEMENT TO CAPTURE THEM.

"AT DEVIILLERS' FARM, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE PLAIN, THE COLUMN HALTED AND REFORMED IN COLUMN AFTER WATERING THE HORSES. THEY HAD COME 10 MILES AND BROKEN THE RING AROUND THE BESIEGED TOWN. THE PEACE AT WHICH THE ADVANCE HAD BEEN MADE, HAD BOTH MINIMIZED THE CASUALTIES AND PREVENTED CRONJE FROM APPEARING WITH 10,000 MEN TO LINE THE KOPJES ON THE PLAIN.

"THE LATTER REALIZED THAT HE WAS DEFERRED AND ACTED WITH HIS USUAL SARCASM. BY THE EVENING OF THIS SAME DAY NOT A MAN WAS LEFT ON THE HILLS AND RIDGES THAT HAD BEEN THEIR CAMPING GROUND SO LONG.

"MEANWHILE THE CAVALRY PUSHED ON. FROM DEVIILLERS' FARM THE COUNTRY RESEMBLED SOME GREAT ENGLISH PARK, STUDDED WITH SINGLE TREES AND UNDAULING UNDER THE LONG SUNBURST GRASS THROUGH WHICH THE GUNS PLOUGHED LONG TRACKS IN THE CRUMBLING RED SOIL. HERE THE PACE BEGAN TO TELL, AND HORSE AFTER HORSE THAT HAD STRUGGLED ON SO FAR FELT DEAD FROM SOME WOUND UNNOTICED IN THE HEAT OF THE FIGHT.

"THERE WAS NO TIME TO PAUSE AND AT LAST, SOME THREE MILES ON, THE FIRST SIGHT OF KIMBERLEY BURST UPON THE COLUMN THROUGH THE FRINGE OF TREES. THE BOERS ON THE NORTH OF THE TOWN WERE FIRING THEIR LAST SHOTS FROM THEIR GREAT GUN IN IGNORANCE OF THEIR FAILURE ON THE SOUTH, BUT THEY SOON STOPPED, AND GEN. FRENCH ENTERED THE TOWN, WHICH, WITHIN A MOMENT, HAD PUT OUT ITS FLAGS AND DECORATIONS. THE PANIC THAT HAD BEEN CAUSED BY THE CONTINUOUS BURSTING OF THE HUGE SHELLS OVER EVERY PART OF THE BESIEGED TOWN VANISHED, AND FROM THE 1200 FOOT LEVEL OF THE BESIEGED MINE, THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMERGED INTO THE SIGHT OF DAY."

"AFTER THE PATHETIC FUTILITIES AND TENTATIVE HALF MEASURES OF THIS WAR, IT IS A MENTAL RELIEF TO BE CONSOLED BY A STRATEGY BOLDLY CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED UNFINCHINGLY.

"CRONJE, LYING IN INSOLENT SECURITY ACROSS THE HOPES OF KIMBERLEY, HEARD THAT AN ARMY HAD BROKEN AT FIVE POINTS INTO THE STATE AND WAS MOVING; NO ONE KNEW WHETHER GEN. FRENCH SWAPT THE DRIFTS AND HIS CAVALRY AND HIS GUNS AND OTHER PORTIONS OF HIS ARMY LOADED UP TO HOLD THEM. THE SEVENTH DIVISION FILLED THE UPPER FORD OF THE RIET, AND SIXTH LAID ITS GRIP ON THE LOWER.

(Continued on Page Four.)

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE OUR ASSORTED STEEL PENS WE ARE GIVING AWAY YOUR CHOICE OF RINGS, BROOCHETS, BOOKS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, PURSES, JACK KNIVES, SHAKES, TURTLE CHAINS AND MANY OTHER USEFUL PREMIUMS FOR SELLING 25 PACKAGES AT 10c PER PACKAGE. FOR SELLING 25 PACKAGES WE ARE GIVING AWAY YOUR CHOICE OF BOYS' WATCHES AND CHAINS, CAMERAS, SLEDS, CHAIRS, CLOTH BOUND BOOKS, CLOCKS, GAMES, AIR RIFLES, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER PREMIUMS. LADIES, BOYS AND GIRLS, SEND IN YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS. WE WILL FORWARD YOU THE NUMBER OF PACKAGES WANTED TO SELL AMONG YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. WHEN SOLD PROMPTLY AMOUNT DUE AND WE WILL FORWARD PREMIUM YOU HAVE SELECTED FROM OUR MONTHLY CATALOGUE, WHICH WE WILL MAIL WITH GOODS. ADDRESS TODAY.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., DEPT. B., ST. JOHN, N. B.

LUMBERMAN'S



W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited) MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Joseph Perrault's Wine and Beer Bills Once Again.

Mr. Borden's West Huron Enquiry Cannot be Much Longer Blocked by the Government.

Rounding Out Confederation by a Union With Newfoundland—Premier Bond so Friendly to the Project.

OTTAWA, March 30.—It is believed that the work of the session will begin in earnest before very long and as the house has now been sitting nearly seven weeks, it would seem to be not too early to get down to business. There is a suggestion that the ministers have no intention of doing business at this stand, and are preparing for dissolution before Mr. Fielding produces his budget. This may be taken for what it is worth, but the emissaries of ministers are giving the senators to understand that it may happen. The idea seems to be that a fear of sudden dissolution may prevent the senators from destroying the gerrymandering bill. Before this letter is printed the effect of this threat will be known.

All the afternoon yesterday was expended in answering questions and in refusing to answer them. The number of questions was less than 99 interrogatories, covering 23 printed footscrap pages. Many of these are retaliatory questions, put on the paper by way of moral lesson to Mr. Mulock and his friends, who have been making a campaign document out of a decidedly business character. The theory is that the questions are asked for the information of members and of the country. The practice this session is to ask questions for the sake of placing on the record some government action which the ministers or their supporters desire to furnish in the most suitable form to make votes. Mr. Foster suggested some days ago that two parties could participate in this match, and there is no doubt now that this is so. Mr. Mulock's third party from which extracts from his own reports are matched by such questions as that proposed yesterday by Mr. Mills of Annapolis.

Mr. Mills wanted to know if Joseph Perrault is a commissioner to the Paris exhibition, and if he is the same Joseph who was chief commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition, and if a statement which he submits is a correct statement of Mr. Perrault's expenses in Philadelphia. The matter is perhaps a live issue if Mr. Perrault and his associates are likely to cut wide a swath in Paris as they did in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia statement contains an account running from April to December, from which the following sample extracts may be taken:

- John Gilmour & Co.—
- June 22—1.2 doz. claret.
- " 22—1 case sparkling wine.
- " 22—2 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 22—1 bottle amber sherry.
- " 22—1 gal. D. G. sherry.
- " 22—1 doz. claret.
- " 22—1 doz. ale.
- July 13—3 cases Madoc claret.
- " 13—2 doz. Hennessy brandy.
- " 13—2 cases sparkling wine.
- " 13—1 cs. sparkling wine, in pints.
- Aug. 31—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 31—1 case Madoc claret.
- " 31—4 doz. English ale.
- Sept. 16—1 case sparkling wine.
- " 16—4 doz. ale.
- Nov. 27—1 case champagne.
- " 27—1 case Chateau claret.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—1.2 doz. sparkling port wine.
- " 27—1.2 doz. sauterne.
- " 27—1 doz. pale sherry.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—3 gals. pale sherry.
- " 27—3 bottles Hennessy's brandy.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—1 case Pleasant Valley wine.
- " 27—2 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—2 gals. pale sherry.
- " 27—4 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 27—1 case Pleasant Valley wine.
- " 27—1 bottle Hennessy's brandy.

The statement of expenses covers five or six weeks and amounts to some \$40,000. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier desired the items to stand.

Another page of motion papers is occupied with a question asking when a report will be made of the proceedings of the international commission, which has been making a treaty between Canada and the United States. Incidentally, Mr. Taylor wants to know whether any more money has been paid than is mentioned in the auditor general's report covering expenditure of \$34,600. The premier does not feel at liberty to say when the report will come. As to the expenses, they are \$170 more than appears in the auditor general's account.

In accordance with the modus vivendi established the other day, the commons took a run through the notices of session and passed a number of orders for papers. The decision was that Mr. Borden should not press his motion for the re-opening of the West Huron and Brockville cases until his turn should come. As there are a dozen debatable motions ahead, he asked that it be struck off the paper. He is now free to bring up the question in some form where it cannot be headed off by questions of precedence and rules of order. Even Mr. McMillan would not be able to stop a motion made in amendment to a government motion for supply, and though Mr. Britton may talk and talk in his grandmotherly way, he cannot head off the vote.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island has strong opinions in regard to rounding out confederation by a government union with the other neighboring island of Newfoundland. Not only does he see great sentimental and national advantages from the completion of

confederation in this form, but he considers that Newfoundland would find a market in Canada and Canada a market in Newfoundland, most of which we are now easily wanting. Mr. Martin does not understand why the government does not have more to offer to the fishermen of Canada, and incidentally suggests that the home market for fish products is not protected as well as the home market for foreign products. Mr. Kaubach joined in the expression of regret that our trade with our nearest neighbor is growing less instead of greater, although Newfoundland is enjoying a period of development and Canada is increasing her trade with the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Kaubach does not believe that the French shore difficulty should stand in the way of negotiations, and he agrees with Mr. Stroule and Mr. Martin that Canada should be ready to offer Newfoundland the best of the bargain in negotiations.

There was some ground for Sir Charles Tupper's protest against the discussion of government seats during the Sir Hector's visit. Sir Charles considered that the question was of greater importance than the gerrymandering of constituencies or the interception of supply by government amendments in favor of government policy. Yet during the discussion Sir Louis Davies and Sir Hector's visit were the representatives of the government in the house. Mr. Fisher having made a flying appearance and disappearance. Sir Louis Davies did not think that the opposition attendance was large enough to justify Sir Charles' criticism, though he must have observed that there were not as many empty benches behind Sir Charles as there were on the government side. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Louis Davies appear to be agreed regarding Premier Bond of Newfoundland as unlikely to take up the question of union with Canada. They seem to think better of the late premier, and it is made a reproach to the Laurier government that no effort was made to interest Sir James Winter and his colleagues in the question.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 21.—We have reached the end of the latest little obstacle which the government has interposed to the despatch of its own business. We have also reached the end of seven weeks in parliament and positively nothing has so far been accomplished except the ordinary routine of answering questions and passing estimates bills through their regular stages. Twice the motion of the finance minister to go into supply has been headed off by amendments on his own side of the house. The Bourassa amendment was probably put up by agreement, and the Russell motion was admitted as a part of the government programme. It is probably the first time in parliament in which the finance minister has asked a supporter to amend his own motion to go into supply. On this occasion the house was asked not to agree to the minister's request to go into supply, but to spend a week or so deciding that the finance minister's policy was satisfactory. Mr. Fielding himself declared that the opposition had never opposed the preferential programme until they were forced to do so by Russell's motion, which, as he expressed it, "brought them up to the ring bell." We may therefore assume that the government is more anxious to bring the opposition to the ring bell than it is to get ahead with business.

Opposition members have no objection to a statement of their policy. The conservative policy is the same as was presented three years ago, or five years ago. It is protectionist now as it was then. It is in favor of preferential trade now, as it always has been. But the party does not choose to allow Mr. Fielding or any member acting in his interest, to define its policy. It is able to do that better itself. Mr. Foster's notice of motion makes a distinct statement of the creed of the liberal conservatives on the trade issue. The announcement of that resolution by Mr. Foster sufficiently meets the sharp trick of the government, which sought to force the opposition to vote against the alleged imperial preference without having an opportunity to state their own views by way of amendment. Mr. Foster's motion serves all the purposes of an amendment.

It is deemed advisable to limit the statement to trade matters, but at the proper time there is no doubt that the liberal conservatives will find opportunity to set forth their views on matters outside of trade and commerce. More than once leaders of the party have affirmed their view that the discriminating tax by which British goods shall have a real preference instead of a sham one over foreign products shall be used to produce a fund for improving the roads for the improvement of communication between different parts of the empire. But that matter can be discussed later.

Mr. Bourassa is still carrying out the original design of the party by casting his vote where it is expected to do the premier the most good. His vote with the opposition last night was not cordially welcomed, and it will probably be used to show that he is more in touch on this issue with the opposition than he is with the government. The fact, however, is that nobody cares how Mr. Bourassa votes. He will keep himself square with his own party in any case. We shall see how really he will go back to the government when the motion is made of which Mr. Foster gave notice.

Mr. Borden's speech last night was not long, but it was forcible and cogent. He does not take any too seriously his colleagues' lecture as to the duty of Borden himself and of the conservative party in the present emergency. Dr. Russell took occasion to rebuke Mr. Borden because in another session he had argued that the Belgian and German treaties were applicable to Canada and were in conflict with the Fielding tariff as originally introduced. Mr. Borden did not find it necessary to apologize for having expressed a legal opinion which was afterwards supported by the Imperial law authorities, and to which the government was ultimately obliged to yield. It does not strike him as a particularly disloyal act to state a

constitutional fact bearing upon proposed legislation. If it were the Imperial advisers of the crown were equally open to rebuke. Apparently Mr. Borden would rather be the lawyer who expressed a correct opinion of the law of the case than the other one from Halifax, who now says that he knew the government was acting contrary to the law but did not say so; or Sir Louis Davies, who shouted out the opinion with confidence that the treaties were not binding on Canada, and found afterward that his law was not worth a cent. Neither is Mr. Borden troubled over the Russell lecture, which was still more severe on Lord John Russell, who, in the opinion of the senator member for Halifax, was not altogether contemptible.

Mr. Foster's speech was short and rather caustic. A part of it was devoted to the extraordinary claim made by Mr. Russell, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Foster charged, by Mr. Patterson, that the government had kept all the seats open for rebuke. Mr. Patterson protested that he had not made such a statement. As to the others, Mr. Foster reminded them of several very distinct pledges made by the premier himself, and very distinctly violated.

Mr. Fielding made the usual appeal, intimating that this government had done about the only loyal thing since confederation, and that to do anything to the contrary is a disloyal act. He has information from the Queen and intimations of some kind from all the Royal family and all the newspapers in Great Britain showing that the Emperor is not only not hostile to himself and his colleagues for this so-called preference, which does not prefer. It is rather odd that with the solemn and unanimous testimony of the empire and the universe regarding Premier Bond of Newfoundland as unlikely to take up the question of union with Canada. They seem to think better of the late premier, and it is made a reproach to the Laurier government that no effort was made to interest Sir James Winter and his colleagues in the question.

Now that the government has got this certificate from its supporters, one looks back with surprise at the original Fielding tariff and the original Fielding-Davies argument. They brought the tariff in not as an Imperial preference but as a general reciprocity measure. Over and over again Mr. Fielding argued that his tariff was not intended to favor Britain more than any other country, which had a tariff lower than Canada. Over and over again Sir Louis Davies declared that foreign countries were treated the same as England by this tariff. Sir Louis Davies went to London to convince the Imperial government that Canada was not giving preference over other favored nations. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has somewhere on his premises on Sandy Hill a Cobden medal, which was given him because he had refused to allow a preference to Great Britain, which was not intended to commemorate a preference to England, but celebrated the declaration of Canadian fiscal independence and her supposed advent into the arena of commercial negotiations and arrangements with foreign nations. The central point in Ruydard Kipling's poem is found in two expressions. In one the commercial independence of this country is set forth:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in mine own."

The other night Mr. Maxwell repeated with great fervor Ruydard Kipling's "Lady of the Snows," omitting one verse. Mr. Maxwell does not enter into the spirit of that poem, which was not intended to commemorate a preference to England, but celebrated the declaration of Canadian fiscal independence and her supposed advent into the arena of commercial negotiations and arrangements with foreign nations. The central point in Ruydard Kipling's poem is found in two expressions. In one the commercial independence of this country is set forth:

"I favor those that favor me."

OTTAWA, March 22.—The gerrymandering bill will probably have met its fate or passed its second reading before this letter is printed. So far as one can see from the discussion yesterday, there is no change in the attitude of senators who supported, or of those who opposed the measure last year. The minister of justice gives no arguments different from those he advanced last session and his case is not as strong now as it was then. One of his own supporters in the other house has condemned the measure as unjust and unfair in one particular, and pushed his attack so far as to have the clauses struck out which apply to his province. The rest of the bill is no better. Mr. Mills has obtained the authority of certain English lawyers for the statement that it is competent for parliament to pass the bill, even though it is not introduced after the decennial census. The opinion does not appear to be a reasoned opinion or one given after an argument. We are, therefore, left in the dark as to whether these lawyers mean any more than that the bill, if carried, would be a valid statute. The contention has not been that parliament had no better, but that the spirit and intention of the act of union was violated by such legislation. Probably the act, if passed, will be sufficiently good law to make the elections valid that might be held under it. But that is hardly a justification for departing from the intention of the act of union and from the course that has been pursued during the past thirty years. This much is certain, that if parliament, or either branch of it, has the power to pass the bill, it has also the right to reject it.

Mr. Mills seems to think that the senate has no such right, even though

he is asked to praise a sham preference made to Great Britain.

The little matter of the minister of militia and the officers appointed to take a staff course is not yet settled. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster asked why certain officers, including Col. White of Guelph and Col. Vance of Woodstock, who had been appointed to take this course, were afterwards struck off the list. Dr. Borden explained that they had been appointed without his instruction and were struck off because they were on the retired list and overage. It turns out that their appointments open to the same objection were not cancelled. Further light on the subject was given by the following letter:

"Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1900. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th ult., I am directed by the major general commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the hon. minister, on the ground that you have of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the opposition. I have pleasure in being your obedient servant, H. FOSTER, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer, Lt. Col. White, Guelph, Ont.

Here we have two distinct statements, one sent to Col. White by the chief staff officer, stating that the removal was on political grounds, the other made in the house by the minister of militia, that the removal was on military grounds.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell yesterday brought up the matter in the senate, to him the secretary of state representative of the secretary of the minister, with the addition that the statement made by Col. Foster was not true and that the reason given by him was not the one given by the minister to the general. Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that there was a deliberate official falsehood somewhere and he wanted to know what the government proposed to do with Col. Foster. It seemed to him that the case demanded a thorough investigation. Col. White has been asked by the government to consent to a statement which has never been written, but has not seen his way clear to take that view of it. Of course Col. White, like any other militia officer, has a perfect right to take part in politics, though he says he did not do so, and that he was not in the habit of reading some of the By Town Canada pictures in his office.

The minister of justice, coming to the rescue, said that Col. Foster was the author of uttering a falsehood. He repeated instructions as he received them from the general. In short, Mr. Mills' contention is that General Hutton had lied. The facts, according to Mr. Mills, are that General Hutton put Col. White's name on the list without instructions from the minister, that the minister ordered the name to be taken off because of Col. White's age and infirmities, and that instead of causing this reason to be given to Col. White, General Hutton placed in the mouth of the minister a reason which the minister never gave.

Senator Ferguson pointed out that no worse accusation against a British officer could be made than that he had lied. He invented a statement, placed it in the minister's mouth and caused it to be sent to another officer. This was a charge of deliberate and malicious falsehood, made against General Hutton in his absence. Ruydard Kipling's poem is found in two expressions. In one the commercial independence of this country is set forth:

"I favor those that favor me."

After some further discussion, the secretary of state gave another suggestion of the kind of relations that have existed between General Hutton and the government. He stated that in his discussions with General Hutton he has often reminded the general that he had been recalled from Australia on account of politics. We may judge from this that General Hutton's attempt to carry on the affairs of the militia outside of politics has been attended with great difficulties. It must have been pleasant to him to be told by the minister every day or two that he must believe himself, as he had been driven out of Australia, especially as the Australian story is said to be creditable to Hutton.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The gerrymandering bill will probably have met its fate or passed its second reading before this letter is printed. So far as one can see from the discussion yesterday, there is no change in the attitude of senators who supported, or of those who opposed the measure last year. The minister of justice gives no arguments different from those he advanced last session and his case is not as strong now as it was then. One of his own supporters in the other house has condemned the measure as unjust and unfair in one particular, and pushed his attack so far as to have the clauses struck out which apply to his province. The rest of the bill is no better. Mr. Mills has obtained the authority of certain English lawyers for the statement that it is competent for parliament to pass the bill, even though it is not introduced after the decennial census. The opinion does not appear to be a reasoned opinion or one given after an argument. We are, therefore, left in the dark as to whether these lawyers mean any more than that the bill, if carried, would be a valid statute. The contention has not been that parliament had no better, but that the spirit and intention of the act of union was violated by such legislation. Probably the act, if passed, will be sufficiently good law to make the elections valid that might be held under it. But that is hardly a justification for departing from the intention of the act of union and from the course that has been pursued during the past thirty years. This much is certain, that if parliament, or either branch of it, has the power to pass the bill, it has also the right to reject it.

Mr. Mills seems to think that the senate has no such right, even though

it may have the power. He claims that it is a matter to be dealt with by the house of commons by the authority of the people whom the house is supposed to represent. This view is a new one to some of the senators, including the present secretary of state and Senator Fowler of Halifax. These two gentlemen, with all their liberal colleagues in the senate in 1882 and in 1882, took the ground that the senate had full authority to reject a redistribution bill which had passed the commons. They had not the means to do so, but the bill was ultimately passed because it was introduced at a time which is required by the British North America Act. Their objection was not to the right of parliament to pass a bill, but to the character of the bill itself. On both occasions they did what the majority of the senate did last year and may do this year. They voted for the six months' hold. If it was competent for Senator Scott to move the hold, in other years, it is competent for Sir Mackenzie Bowell to do it now. If it was right for a number of senators to vote against the commons representation bill in 1882, or 1882, it is right for senators to do the same in 1900. No one will pretend that the question of the right of the senate to move an amendment or to vote in a certain way is made less by the fact that he is one of a majority rather than of a minority. Senator Scott and his friends allowed the bill of 1882 to pass, not because they had not enough power to vote against it, but because they had not enough votes to throw it out. So far as their voting power went, they used it. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and those who agree with him have exactly the same right to act so far as their voting power goes. It is not to be supposed that a senator's rights and powers vary according to the number of men who may stand up with him to be counted.

In the commons yesterday Mr. Blair took up the transportation problem and talked for three hours. The question is one which is supposed to interest all Canada and particularly the Ontario members representing the district interested in the various hand and water routes. The minister has had the same power to interest Mr. Blair did not draw a large house. He spoke with some fervor at times, but he was addressing benches in front of him which contained from six to ten members and benches behind him which for two hours together had less than a dozen occupants. The speaker called his substitute and went away, all the ministers but two disappeared, and the private members slipped off until Mr. Blair addressed a large array of unappreciative wood and apathetic leather.

There is nothing very definite in the minister's programme except that he intends to push the existing canal route to a completion, to arrange a two million dollar harbor at Port Colborne on the western end of Welland canal and to make Montreal a well equipped port. As to the Georgian Bay programme and all the other rival enterprises, he has a general counsel of delay with a judicious mixture of optimistic encouragement. For his predecessors Mr. Blair is not disposed to speak in too high terms. He claims that they were dilatory, did not spend money fast enough, or push on the work with sufficient energy. The Commons syndicate, which through this good will of Mr. Turle and other promoters has obtained large concessions in Montreal, is highly commended by the minister, as was naturally expected. On this matter and in several others Mr. Blair takes issue with the excellent liberal organ, the Montreal Witness, which has had a hard struggle in dealing independently with the Blair and Turle transportation schemes.

The house of commons had two other matters of some importance before it in yesterday's sitting. The unfortunate franchise bill which was adopted two years ago has kept the government in hot water ever since. The minister of justice is to revise the lists and send copies to Ottawa as slow in their performance, and as they are not federal officers the government has no way of dealing with them. Then the bill itself is full of anomalies, inconsistencies and uncertainties. The solicitor general is supposed to have some vague glimmering of understanding as to what was meant. But he only visits parliament about once in ten days, and therefore is not on hand to explain the mysteries of inquiry. There are hardly a number of the house who has not a franchise bill amendment among his papers. They are keeping them back this year because the government is supposed to have a general franchise amendment bill somewhere to be brought up when the solicitor general has time to come to parliament. At present his private law practice seems to be taking his whole attention.

Meanwhile Mr. Carroll, a government supporter, had a little bill which he brought in yesterday, thus opening after a pause in which a doubtful and disturbed expression stole over his face he added thoughtfully, "though I have never seen it myself."

Finally Mr. Mills began to read, and was doing it with considerableunction and enjoyment, having just got launched fairly in the direction of the wine list, when the premier repeated. Perhaps the premier's repentance was due to the fact that the members were constrained to keep order during the reading. When Mr. Mills commenced Sir Louis Davies entered into conversation with another member who was standing. Mr. Foster expressed his opinion of a government motion which had one rule of order for its friends and another for its opponents; which promoted the efforts of Mr. Mulock to fill ten pages of Hansard with an alleged question chopped out of a blue book and discouraged the laudable curiosity of Mr. Mills, whose question was not so long. The government was informed that if Mr. Mills read his question everybody else would have to do the same. Mr. Davin assured Sir Wilfrid that he would never lead the house in an orderly manner if he had not the respect of the opposition, and this he could not have if he made different rules for different sides of the house. An interruption from Mr. Blair told Mr. Davin to get out of order by saying that the minister of railways "had the air of a bully." He hardly waited for the speaker to intervene, but hastened to withdraw, remarking that "the minister of railways can put on the manners of a gentleman."

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Mr. Mills was stopped on the very end of the Laflotte and the pale sherry. Sir Wilfrid agreed that the charming catalogue should be taken as read. But Mr. Mills was just beginning to enjoy himself, and remembering the ruling of the speaker that a member might read if he desired, concluded to go on. He was only induced to stop when Sir Charles Tupper laughingly joined the premier in a request that the ceremony be dispensed with. It goes in Hansard as the same.

S. D. S.



Snowy whiteness of sheets, shirts and shirtings come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow or streaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.

Mr. Campbell, the flour miller from Kent, who has retained his tariff protection. He suggested that the members ought to get their lists from the local authorities and not insist upon the useless expenditure of public money by having them printed at Ottawa. Mr. Wallace pointed out to him that a revised list suitable for his purpose could be obtained at the clerk's office at a cost of about \$750, and then it would not be printed. It was suggested to Mr. Campbell that he ought to have put in his protest against the printing of lists at the bureau some time ago. That was one of the provisions of the government bill, and is the law of the land, so that Mr. Campbell though he did not know it was among the members who were kicking and cuffing the unfortunate franchise law. The fact seems to be that the law is not to be unsatisfactory, as it provides no machinery within the control of the house. It does not save one cent of expense, for the printing of lists at Ottawa is still found necessary and the local officers will not work for the dominion parliament unless they are paid for it.

The other discussion of yesterday arose on a question of order. When Mr. Foster told the members that if the privilege of putting questions for campaign purposes was abused on one side it would be abused on the other, he was a good prophet. Mr. Mills' long question about exhibition commissioner Perrault's bill for wine, liquors, and dinner, and cook, and waiter, and more dinner, and more wine, and more brandy, and more cigars, and for "Annie," is quite relevant to the appointment of the same Joseph Perrault to the Paris exhibition. If a very parliament has arisen that Joseph, Mr. Mills is disposed to bring him back to public remembrance, together with his Madoc and his Hennessy, his Chateau and his Pleasant Valley and his other untimely vintages.

The government side hit upon an expedient for the suppression of Mr. Mills' curiosity. They ordered him to read his question. He could have done it in an hour and had no particular objections, but the members of the house were disposed to get along with business. For three years no member has been asked to read questions. They stand on the order paper with a number over them and the member rises, saying: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask question No. 24 standing in Hansard." The question of order was never treated differently from other members. Sir Charles Tupper took the ground that an unbroken usage of several years had the force of a rule of the house. Sir Wilfrid did not take that view of the case. The speaker who means to do right, but is nevertheless apt to be wrong, because he usually does as the ministers suggest, took the same view, though he did not produce any rule to support it.

The discussion was long and brought out among other speeches a vigorous one from Mr. Davin, who expressed his opinion of a government motion which had one rule of order for its friends and another for its opponents; which promoted the efforts of Mr. Mulock to fill ten pages of Hansard with an alleged question chopped out of a blue book and discouraged the laudable curiosity of Mr. Mills, whose question was not so long. The government was informed that if Mr. Mills read his question everybody else would have to do the same. Mr. Davin assured Sir Wilfrid that he would never lead the house in an orderly manner if he had not the respect of the opposition, and this he could not have if he made different rules for different sides of the house. An interruption from Mr. Blair told Mr. Davin to get out of order by saying that the minister of railways "had the air of a bully." He hardly waited for the speaker to intervene, but hastened to withdraw, remarking that "the minister of railways can put on the manners of a gentleman."

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CITY NEWS.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Mariposa, with hay and other stuff from St. John, reached Cape Town Wednesday.

Several of the St. John sawmills which have been down during the winter will shortly resume operations.

The Moncton Transcript asks the press in other cities to state that there is no smallpox in that town. It has been completely stamped out.

Miss Eliza Case of Avonmore, Kings Co., who has become mentally deranged, was brought to the Provincial Lunatic asylum Tuesday.

Late advices from A. F. Randolph, who is in Florida for the benefit of his health, state that he is but little benefited by his trip south.—Gleaner.

The Charlottetown Guardian records the death of Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Cyrus Lewis of that city; and the death of Mrs. Douglass Stewart of Argyle shore.

A large amount of stock has been subscribed towards the establishment of a butter factory at Napan, Northumberland Co. The citizens of Chatham have already subscribed \$1,015.

T. E. Kenny of Halifax went to New Orleans from Havana and thence to San Francisco, where he now is. He goes from there to Vancouver, B. C., and is expected back in Halifax in May.

The Charlottetown Examiner learns that Rev. J. J. Teasdale is recovering from his recent severe illness. His pulpit in the Prince Street Methodist church, Charlottetown, is being supplied by Rev. Dr. Jost.

Bentley's Liniment relieves every form of inflammation. Equally good for external or internal use. Directions with every bottle. Ask for Bentley's and take no other. Price ten cents.

George Ball of New Maryland, aged 89 years, died of cancer on Sunday. Florence E. wife of Fulton Simpson of Marysville, died on Sunday, aged 73 years; and Annie, daughter of John Weldon, also of Marysville, died on Monday, aged 14 years.

CHILDREN WILL GO SLEIGHING. They return covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Bank of New Brunswick has received for the Canadian patriotic fund, from Rev. C. A. S. Warnford, from the parish of Johnston, \$9.81 from collections in churches, and \$17.50 collected by Miss Lizzie Hornbrook and Miss Moggie Cody, in all \$27.41.

Schlecker M. J. Soley, which went ashore last fall near Brown's Island and was bought in by the Mansfield Wrecking Co. of Jonesport, has been sold to her former owners, who have made temporary repairs and sailed her to her home port at Parrsboro, N. S.—Bangor News.

Mayor Sears has received \$5.43 from E. B. Pritchard, Campbellton, the proceeds of a small gathering at which the Absent-Minded Beggar was recited, and \$3.85 from H. Green of Fort Elgin, the result of a patriotic meeting. Both are for the second contingent fund.

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

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Groves' signature in each box.

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To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders.

A daily mail to Tuttle Creek, on the Salisbury and Albert railway, will be inaugurated on Monday. The people there have been awaiting this for several years.

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

From apparently reliable sources comes the rumor that at least five or six members of the present Ladies' college teaching staff will sever their connection with that institution at the close of the term. Musical circles will be chiefly affected thereby.—Sackville Post.

The Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, rector of St. Paul's church, Moncton, will have the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, whose death occurred at Ocean Grove, N. J., where she had been ill for some weeks past. Mr. Brown has also been seriously ill, but is now able to be about.—Transcript.

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

A Cable letter to the Bangor Commercial says: "James Muehle & Son's mills at Milltown began sawing for the season on Monday. It is stated that Messrs Muehle and Sons gave the employees a pleasant surprise by announcing that the schedule of wages for this season would be twelve per cent. higher than that of 1899."

At Sandford, near Barrington, N. S., the body of a man, supposed to be one of the persons on board the missing steamer Planet Mercury, was found Saturday on the beach. On two pieces of the clothing was the name "C. G. Fern." On one arm had been tattooed a double heart and initials "J. M."; on the other was a flag with a shamrock in the centre. A life buoy with the name of the Planet Mercury was picked up near the body.

A veritable exodus took place from Lockhartville on Saturday, says the Hantsport Advocate. The party took the train here for Boston. They were Mrs. Hanley Kelly, a widow with five children; Mrs. John Fitzgerald and son, and Miss Oarty. E. Chadleigh of Burlington was also a passenger for the U. S. It is cutting down the population very fast when whole families take their departure.

Thomas Cunningham of Skiff lake, York county, was found a few days ago in an unconscious condition at the shop of John McCusker, where he had been imbibing too freely of the ardent, and died shortly afterwards. Coroner Coburn held an inquest, and the jury decided that Cunningham came to his death from paralysis brought about by exposure while on his way to Canterbury on Feb. 27th ult., and liquor given him by John McCusker, and from lying in an uncomfortable and unnatural position in the shop of John McCusker during the afternoon and night of Feb. 27th ult.

NEW COMPANIES. Allen Price, Charles L. Marshall, James E. Price and Humbert Pieroni, Norton; Charles W. McLean, Sussex; Hartley Vanwart, A. W. Baird, and Peter L. Cosman, St. John, will apply for incorporation as Price, Marshall & Co. Ltd., with head office at Norton, and a capital stock of \$7,500, in 150 shares, to carry on a general confectionery, biscuit, preserve and syrup making business. They are to take over the Price, Marshall & Co. business. A. W. Baird is solicitor.

W. H. Murray, James Jack, L. G. Crosby, W. O. Purdy, J. D. Seely, D. J. Purdy, W. Malcolm Mackay, Jas. V. Russell, A. O. Hastings, J. Fraser Gregory, Andrew Blair, F. A. Jones, Jas. U. Thomas and J. P. Stackhouse, all of St. John, are the incorporators of the St. John Ice company, which has bought out Mrs. Whetsel's business. The first five are the provisional directors. The capital stock is \$75,000, in shares of \$50 each.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Groves' signature in each box.

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BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless It is Digested.

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains. For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everybody engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe out door manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in good health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of the food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase, and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

Proposition to Authorize St. Stephen to Change Interest on Unpaid Taxes Falls to Find Favor With the Members of the House.

FREDERICTON, March 22.—Mr. Lawson introduced a bill amending the town incorporation act of 1896.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson recommended the bill relating to the solemnization of marriage, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed the bill incorporating the Lancaster Pulp and Paper Co. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill amending Con. Stats., chap. 100, rates and taxes, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie recommended the school bill. He said that section 121 contained new provisions. It is as follows: What the number of children, exclusive of those who are blind or deaf and dumb between the ages of five and twenty years, inclusive, in any school district does not exceed twelve, or when the average attendance at any school during the school year or during such part thereof as the school may be open is less than six, no school shall be established in such district, or if already established, shall continue to be maintained there-in after the termination of the school year in which either of the two contingencies in this section mentioned shall have happened, unless the board of education by its order shall permit such school to be established or continue; provided, nevertheless, that annual school meetings shall continue to be held in such districts and trustees elected therefor; and at each school meeting there shall be voted such sum of money, which shall be assessed, levied and collected in the ordinary way, as will be sufficient to convey, if necessary, to the most easily accessible school the children of the said district and pay all such reasonable tuition fees as may be demanded by the trustees of the school which the said children attend; and the said last mentioned trustees, upon being paid or tendered such reasonable tuition fees, shall provide accommodation for the children of the said district, in cases where the said children are already attending in the district in which the school they attend is situated. If the trustees of the two districts cannot agree upon the amount of tuition fees to be paid the same shall be fixed by the inspector of the school which the said children attend, whose decision shall be final.

A new section was added as follows: "In any case in which a school shall be closed by the order of a board of health or any health officer on account of the presence of contagious or infectious diseases, the teacher or teachers of such school shall be paid by the trustees of the district at the rate of salary stated in the teacher's contract for the time during which the school shall remain closed, provided, however, that no teacher shall have a claim on this account for a longer period than three months from the date of the closing of the schools, or to the date of the termination of this contract, in case the contract shall terminate in less than three months from the closing of the schools."

The bill was agreed to with amendments.

FREDERICTON, March 22.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted a return asked for by Mr. Hazen of the correspondence between the Hon. the Attorney General and the government with respect to the legislation of colonial barristers and attorneys throughout the province.

The committee on agriculture through its chairman, Mr. Russell, submitted a report to the House on the subject of the policy of the government in importing seed wheat and establishing roller mills to manufacture the same, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill authorizing the town of Chatham to appropriate certain properties of certain companies to issue debentures to pay for the same, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Dunn recommended the bill incorporating the Lancaster Pulp and Paper Co., which was agreed to with amendments.

FREDERICTON, March 24.—Mr. Lawson committed the bill incorporating the Toluque Manufacturing Co.—Progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Porter made his inquiry: Is it the government's intention to erect a permanent bridge at Andover, this year?

Hon. Mr. White said the government hoped to build a new bridge at Andover the coming summer. Its character and exact location had not yet been decided upon.

Hon. Mr. White committed the bill in further amendment of the highways act, 1896, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. White committed the bill relating to the highway road in the parish of Hillsboro, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill further amending the law relating to elections to the general assembly.

Hon. Mr. White proposed additional section, one of which that none of New Brunswick's sons fighting in South Africa shall lose their franchise by reason of their absence, provided they are otherwise entitled to it.—Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill further amending the law relating to arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors, which was agreed to.

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COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE WOULD PROVE INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE TO THE FRENCH POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE HE REPRINTED IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

That the government request the chief superintendent of education to issue a circular letter to the trustees of the school districts of the province, urging them to comply with the request of the department of agriculture in making out and returning reports as sent out by the said department, such circular letter to be issued at the same time crop report blanks are sent by the department of agriculture.

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CATARRH.

Testimony of a trained nurse who was cured of Acute Catarrh. For three months the sufferer used snuff, powder, and other equally worthless remedies.

CATARRHOZONE CURED AFTER ALL ELSE HAD FAILED.

Miss E. James, trained nurse, residing at No. 47 Aylmer street, Montreal, writes: "About three months ago I caught cold in my head, which developed into acute nasal catarrh. From that time up till a few days ago I had been constantly using snuff, powder and other worthless remedies, but none of them benefited. Hearing of Catarrhozone I decided to try it, and pleased to find that it produced relief upon the first application, and a few days of its use completely cured me. My experience with all kinds of medicine has been extensive, but I must say that I never saw a remedy more speedy in its action than this. I think I know what I am talking about when I say it is the best remedy in the market for catarrh of the nose. It is so simple and so easy to use that it is indifferent to its progress. Treatment cannot be commenced too early. Your unsatisfactory experience with other remedies should not influence you against Catarrhozone."

CATARRHOZONE is a guaranteed cure for CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. It is a specific for these diseases, and as such receives the recognition of the medical profession, the patronage of the drug trade, and the free endorsement of every health journal.

Complete outfit, consisting of beautifully bound book, containing full and complete information for six weeks' use, price \$1; extra bottle of Inhalant 50c. At druggists or direct from the manufacturer, Catarrhozone Co., 10c in stamps from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

bill in addition to and amendment of the supreme court act.

The judges of the supreme court of New Brunswick (with the exception of the judge in equity) shall have their judicial duties in respect to proceedings in chambers, as follows, namely: Two in the city of St. John, two in the city of Fredericton, or in the neighborhood of those respective cities, and one in the county of Westmorland, or in one of the northern counties of the province.

2.—Nothing hereby contained shall apply to the judge in equity.

3.—Any judge of the supreme court may (when he thinks it necessary or desirable) do any judicial act and discharge any judicial duty in any part of the province which he might do or discharge but for the foregoing provisions of this act.

4.—Any judge of the supreme court may (when he thinks it necessary or desirable) do any judicial act and discharge any judicial duty in any part of the province which he might do or discharge but for the foregoing provisions of this act.

5.—Upon it being made to appear to the satisfaction of a judge of the supreme court that any corporation incorporated or established under any law of this province has not any president, manager, head office, treasurer or secretary thereof within this province, an order for forfeiture may be obtained by the attorney general or any other officer of the government.

6.—The attorney general may apply to the court for an order for forfeiture of the charter of any corporation incorporated or established under any law of this province, in case the corporation has not any president, manager, head office, treasurer or secretary thereof within this province, and the court may make such order as it thinks fit.

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THE GIRL I WANT.

The girl I want has light blue eyes. As calm and clear as summer skies. As sparkling as the dew. A fair rose cheeks and a sweet smile. A mouth as sweet as sweet can be. And captivating too.

The girl I want has long hair. A sparkling form, a face as fair. As soft as pure as snow. The sweetest laugh you ever heard. It thrills like call of woodland bird. Where tropic breezes blow.

The girl I want can sing or play. At any time, do anything. Her station may require. But wash and from the dirt know how. She cannot cook or milk a cow. She never made a fire.

She cannot make a dress or shirt. And if she could she would not start. Nor yet my sad heart hurt. But she can sing and play and say, "I love you darling every day." So she's the girl I want.

THE VANWART CASE.

His Honor was not Present and Mr. Gregory was Much Put Out.

Mr. Gregory Characterized the Judges Conduct as a Manoeuvre and a Trick for the Purpose of Delaying the Examination.

Mr. Hanington stated that Judge Vanwart was not present at the examination and what property he has which by law is liable to be taken in execution on a judgment rendered in the supreme court at the suit of Timothy Lynch, was returned before Judge Wilson yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Gregory said that Judge Vanwart had been ordered to attend the examination and had accepted fifty cents as examination money, and it was his duty to obey the order of the court and be present.

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AT PAARDEBERG.

Pte. Allan Schofield Tells of the Great Battle.

Company G Was in the Thickest of the Fight—Boers Used Explosive Bullets.

Private Allan Schofield writes to his mother, Mrs. Widdow Fenwick, St. John, as follows:

TROOP'S DRIFT, Feb. 21, 1900. Dear Mother—It is great luck that I am able to write you a few lines. We have had a hard time of it since we left Richmond. You have heard, no doubt, about the great battle we were in on the 18th and which is so long on yet. I never got a scratch.

We arrived here Sunday morning, after marching 23 miles, totally played out. We had marched all the night before, only having a few hours of sleep, and very little water for drink. We got a little coffee here and started to fight at 8 o'clock and kept on until 11 o'clock. It was one of the hardest battles that has been fought yet. I have not heard the total killed and wounded, but there were about 85 or 90 of the Boers. There were two killed out of our company and three (P. E. O.), McCreary (Hants), three wounded, Wayne (P. E. O.), Johnson (St. John), Hunter (St. John). We were in the firing line all the time. It was something terrible to see the poor fellows, some of them four hundred in all, lying around. It was moonlight when we were ordered to carry them in, and the Boers commenced firing on us, so we had to leave them until morning. 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# FOSTER'S REPLY

## A Rigid Scrutiny of Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

### With an Enormous Revenue Surplus There is no Corresponding Tariff Reduction.

### The Hollowness of Grit Boastings Over the Increase of Preferential Trade With Great Britain Mercilessly Exposed.

OTTAWA, March 26.—As this is the first day the budget debate goes over, and most of the day was devoted to private bills.

Before orders of the day Mr. Davin read some interesting evidence and correspondence showing a corrupt connection between the officials of the interior department and the campaign machine which operated in the interest of the government in the recent Manitoba elections.

A long debate took place on the bill giving the C. P. R. the right to connect certain branch lines in the west. Some of the western members argued that no additional charters should be given and no concessions allowed to the C. P. R. without securing some advantage as to freight rates.

Mr. Molson (Toronto) and Mr. Richardson (Manitoba) were among those who asked that the clause which authorized the privy council to reduce the C. P. R. rates after the company made a profit of ten per cent. should be changed by the omission of the ten per cent. condition.

The discussion was resumed in the evening.

On the third reading in the evening Mr. McLean moved that the bill go back to committee to take out the ten per cent. clause.—Lost, 15 to 71.

Mr. Richardson, Liberal, of Manitoba, moved that the bill be referred back to incorporate the following clause: "That during the construction of this road the books may be open to inspection by the government so that if the road should be acquired by the government in the future it may be done with a full knowledge of the cost."

Dr. Sproule, conservative, supported and seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellis saw nothing in the clause compelling the government to inspect. He would prefer a general measure applicable to all railways.

After further discussion the motion was lost, 25 to 38, and all further amendments were voted down on division.

Mr. Fraser's bill respecting the Nova Scotia Iron and Steel Co. was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee to incorporate "The Holiness Movement, or Church of the Hornerettes."

Mr. Henderson moved that the committee rise, taking the ground that there are already too many divisions in the churches, and it was not advisable to give legal status to this revolt from the Methodist church.

Messrs. Fraser, Taylor, Wilson and Sproule opposed the motion in the interest of religious liberty, and the bill was reported.

The house adjourned at eleven.

### THE SENATE.

In the senate the discussion of the gerrymander bill. He recognized that the action and opinions of the senate had been wrongly stated in England, when an opinion was sought last year as to the constitutionality of the bill. This bill was introduced with a purely political object. It followed no settled principle, but applied different rules for different places. In that part of Ontario concerned by the measure the liberal party was already represented in excess of its proportionate voting strength. It was not claimed that any part of Canada or any interest in Canada was suffering for want of this legislation. It was wholly in the interests of one political party, which, as he showed, had not been injured.

The discussion was continued by Senators Dandurand and Landry.

In the evening Senator Miller spoke, though suffering from illness, he made an able review of Mr. Miller's argument, especially as to the power and right of the senate to deal with this question. The Nova Scotia senator gave the history of the action of the franchise and redistribution legislation of 1884, showing that the lords assumed full power to act in the matter and that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, representing the government, did not question that right. He was rather severe in his censure of the solicitor general in putting the case unfairly before counsel in Great Britain.

The debate was continued by Senator Macdonald of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget speech was today subjected to a severe examination at the hands of Mr. Foster, under whose rigid and severe scrutiny the finance minister's statement of the case was badly shattered.

Mr. Foster was loudly cheered by his supporters when he rose. He observed that Mr. Fielding's address contained a miscellaneous aggregation of statistics, which any clerk could have prepared, though a clerk who should be dismissed. A stranger searching for information could learn nothing about the increased expenditure, increased taxation, or the course of trade, or the effect of tariff changes.

Taking up the question of debt and expenditure, Mr. Foster read the pledges of Laurier, Cartwright, Mills, Davies, Peterson and Mulock, who proposed to reduce it by five millions,

means for products. They found ready for them a contract which would have given Canada a magnificent Atlantic transportation system, invaluable under the circumstances that have prevailed. But they were not equal either to carrying out this project or of providing a substitute.

RESUMING AFTER DINNER.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the increase of prices in articles which the Canadian consumer has to buy is much greater than the increase in the prices of articles which he has to sell. This view he supported by reading a long list of prices of staple articles. The finance minister then took up the statement made at Bowmanville by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that as a result of Canada's preference the British people had given up buying from the United States and came to Canada for their food products. Mr. Foster showed that the increase of returns to buy from the United States the British people had in 1898 bought more from the United States than ever before. As to the increase in our imports from Britain, it was only 12.1 per cent. in 1898, as compared with purchases from the United States 59 per cent., and on an average from all countries 39 per cent., showing that Britain got far less than her share of the increase.

It was charged that the National Policy discriminated against Great Britain, but Mr. Foster showed that under the present tariff the United States had gained much more than England, and that the gain was the same in 1898. Moreover, the exports of Canada to England had gained 35 per cent., which was not nearly so large as the increase in our sales to Germany, France and most other European countries. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling growing out of a tariff preference. Again, the United States, which gave no preference to England, had increased their sales to Great Britain by over a hundred million dollars in 1898. Moreover, sales to Great Britain were somewhat less in 1899 than in 1898, so that the British people actually bought more from the United States when the tariff preference was in force than they did under the present tariff. It was true that our sales of pork products had assumed large proportions. This had grown out of the development of Canadian production as the direct consequence of the imposition of a tariff on Canadian duty, which first gave the Canadian producer a market. Sir Richard Cartwright had scouted the idea of the late government and particularly opposed it as calculated to irritate the United States, which he then regarded as our natural market for everything.

Mr. Foster then passed on to the discussion of the preference policy of the present government. He began by reading Cartwright's recent declaration that his party had promoted the unity of the empire, while the Tories only talked about it. He produced great laughter by comparing this declaration with some terse and characteristic extracts from Cartwright's commercial union speeches. In these days Cartwright said the United States was the market for our goods. "On matters of this kind," he said, "the trade of Halifax naturally seeks Boston, that of Toronto naturally goes to New York, that of Winnipeg belongs to St. Paul, and that of Victoria ought to go to San Francisco." "On matters of this kind," Cartwright then said, "I have half a dozen British customers." Then Sir Richard Cartwright declared that "discriminating against England was the essence of the bargain, but that does not matter." He then declared that when Cartwright could not have found great benefit by casing in their lot with the United States.

These declarations were made to get in on the loyal declarations they had made to stay in on. The principles behind them and the men who made them have not changed. In these days Sir Louis Davies asked, "Are we going to legislate for the benefit of Canada, or of the English exporter and declared that any Canadian government which seriously set about it could get reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Fisher said the thing could be done by the liberals with the scratch of a pen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the interests of Canada must clash with those of England, and he would stand by Canada.

"This," said Mr. Foster, "is the kind of seed that has found lodgement in the fertile brain of the members of La Prairie and Labelle" (Mozet and Bourassa). Where would the liberals who sang God Save the Queen so loudly on the subject of the preference policy have been if the conservatives had not beaten them and their policy in 1891? If these liberals got their way they would before this have given bonds to discriminate forever against Great Britain. Once and forever will the people of Canada who have stopped this wild procession led by Laurier, marching with its face to a foreign country and its back to the mother land. (Opproarious applause.) But even yet they have given the United States a preference; free corn for nothing, free twine for nothing. They got for it an abortive international commission, an alien labor law and exclusive coasting laws, while we give free coasting and do not enforce our labor laws. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Foster then challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to deny that he pledged his solemn word to seek a preference for Canada in Britain. He went to England immediately and advised the government there to give Canada no preference, and he got the Cobden medal on the very ground that he had refused to seek the preference that he was pledged to ask for. (Cheers.)

We, said Foster, do not seek a mutual preference, because we want a quid pro quo, but because we believe that such a system would be a source of strength and benefit to the whole empire. (Hear, hear.) Did such an opportunity offer as that open to Laurier, he lost the chance and broke his word. The first and second preferences had not accomplished much. It remained to be seen what the proposed third would accomplish. But the result of the horizontal reduction, without regard to character of goods was that jewelry, silks, laces and other luxuries were brought down to a heavy 20 to 23 per cent., which would benefit those who did not need it. An-

## FOR MANY WOMEN



THE WEDDING RING IS BUT A LINK OF A CHAIN OF SICKNESS AND MISERY

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION BREAKS THIS CHAIN AND MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

other result of this level reduction was that in some lines of industry a blow might be struck at home production. The conservative party had stood by home industries and did not propose to desert them now. (Applause.) And though some steps once taken could not be recalled, the country might depend that if the conservative party retained power it would take care that the Canadian industries would be protected. A few years ago Cartwright expressed contempt for this attempt to negotiate with the "black people of the West Indies," and now here was Fielding announcing negotiations with Trinidad.

In many ways and at all times the leader of the government and his colleagues had departed from their professed principles and had accepted the policy which they had scored.

But since this government came into power full of pledges and promises, they had not found a single new market for a single article. Their recent promise ended in a \$38,000 picnic. Their promise to purify elections culminated in West Huron, East Elgin and Brockville, and the machine, whose names the government shielded, while it rewarded the chief operator with the highest office in the immigration department.

He could congratulate the ministers on the abandonment of some of their old programmes. He could congratulate the conservatives on the general acceptance of the principles which they had advocated and the success of enterprises they had undertaken. Above all, he could congratulate them on the splendid position to which they had been brought, and her prospects for future. Mr. Foster closed with an eloquent picture of Canadian record and possibilities, and of the part she was destined to occupy in the empire.

In the course of his four-hour speech, he was greeted with a magnificent tribute of applause from his supporters, in the midst of which Cartwright sprang to his feet.

SIR RICHARD began with fifteen minutes of sarcastic remarks at the expense of Mr. Foster, whom he accused of sophistry and suppression of facts, and of unfair argument. He passed back to a denunciation of the conduct of the conservatives when the Mackenzie government was in power, charging that they got up a demonstration of men who said they would do no work though they could get drunk. They also got up Orange demonstrations to make trouble. When the government went out there were no more such demonstrations, and while property was boasted, it was mostly of the kind which consisted of robbing Peter to pay Paul. But now, according to Sir Richard Cartwright, the whole country is prosperous and the farmers are all paying off their mortgages. Cartwright then proceeded to an analysis of Mr. Foster's criticism of the government expenditure.

THE SENATE. The vote on the gerrymander has been postponed until tomorrow. The discussion was continued today by Hon. Mr. Kerr in favor of the bill and by Senators Vidal and McCallum in favor of the bill. In the evening Senator Prowse and Hingston spoke against the bill, and Hon. Mr. Dever in his favor. Senator Prowse announced his intention of voting for the measure.

The minister of justice moved the adjournment of the debate. He will be allowed the last word, and the vote is to be taken when he closes.

Sensors Ferguson and Almon are both confined to the house by illness.

CATARH CAN BE CURED. Catarrh a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this remedy in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 229 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Sch. Geneta, Capt. Scott, reached Dorchester on Saturday from New York with news that the earliest spring arrival at that place on record.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

## Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

Neglect a Trifling Cold and the most serious consequences will follow. It lives on your vitality. The stronger it becomes the weaker you are. Membranes become inflamed—causing a cough, and, until the irritation is reduced and the sore places healed, there is no possibility of stopping the disorder. ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

## The Semi-Weekly Sun AND The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearsages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

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of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Address, with Cash

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

HEART'S SUNSHINE. (Boston Transcript.) Oh, if only those who love us Would but tell us while we live, And not wait until life's journey Ended in before they give The smile we hungered after, Tender words we longed to hear, Which we listened for, but vainly, For many a weary year.

There is much of pain and sorrow, All must bear, and bear alone, Yet how helpful is the sunshine How it brightens up life's pathway, And dispels the shadows grim, And restores our shattered idols, Which we built in days now dim.

Then bestow your sunshine freely! Let it shine from out your eyes, Let it speak in warm hand pressures, Let it be the heart's desire, Let it cheer the fainting spirit Of some brother in distress, Let it thrill our faring voices With a note of tenderness.

For in serving fellow mortals We best serve the Father, too, And in lighting their burdens, Ours grow light and fade from view, And a sympathetic nature Shows its love to other needs Is a bit of God's own sunshine, Quickening to noble needs.

THE KINGSTON BRIDGE. A Kent county correspondent writes that it now looks as if the Kingston bridge would be completed this summer. There are a number of men from outside places employed to do work that could be as well done by residents of Kingston and vicinity. The outside men are paid \$1.75 a day, while the few men belonging to the place who are engaged get only \$1.25 to \$1 a day. There are plenty of men walking about the place who would be glad to get a job at this time of the year, when work is by no means plentiful. "In illustration of the way the public money is wasted, I may state that there are no less than five bosses on the work."

THE SIZE OF CANADA. The great size of our fair dominion was well illustrated by a fact related by Miss Marsh, who has lately returned from the mission at Hay River, when she was addressing the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in Toronto recently. She mentioned the fact that at Hay River they only received one mail a year, and when some one asked, "Have they heard of the year which was paid \$1.75 a day, while the few men belonging to the place who are engaged get only \$1.25 to \$1 a day. There are plenty of men walking about the place who would be glad to get a job at this time of the year, when work is by no means plentiful. "In illustration of the way the public money is wasted, I may state that there are no less than five bosses on the work."

AN ELOQUENT IRISHMAN Who Strikes a Higher Note Than Remond or Blake. Reference was made in the Sun on Thursday to the speech by Rev. Father Callaghan in Montreal the other evening. The following full report of one part of his address appears in the Star:

"What does this shamrock predict? A future which, I trust, will eclipse the past. Never was it brought into such prominence as in our days. There is such a thing as the providence of God. He is directing the course of the events which may be read in the columns of the daily newspaper.

"He is ruling both individuals and nations. We are only his agents in the realization of his designs. Queen Victoria could not have given expression to a happier thought than to add Irish lustre to the sacred emblem of Irish Catholicity. We should rejoice in what she did by lifting from comparative obscurity into the full blaze of the noonday light—this our symbol in which we glory—by holding it aloft to the admiring gaze of the whole civilized world. What she did she was inspired by heaven to do, and in doing it she is deserving of being lauded to the skies for proving a worthy instrument in the hands of Divine Providence."

S. JAMES' CHURCH, LOWER JEMSBURG. On Monday, Feb. 12th last, the ladies of the congregation met together, with the rector as chairman, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Aid association in connection with the church in the parish. The following were enrolled as officers:

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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LETTER FROM PIERE HATFIELD, G. CO. A private letter from A. Seaman Hatfield of company "G," received a few days ago, says that the company had "just come in from Richmond, 13 miles, after an unsuccessful expedition against the Boers around Douglas." He adds: "We are to join a brigade at Gous Fan tonight (which means another march in a few hours). We are going to advance through the Orange Free State on Methuen's right flank, to cut off the enemy in case of retreat. There are a good many sick and several have died. Have had only six hours sleep in 48 hours, so must try and get some and mend my clothes before starting. I hope that our chance has come at last."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Charlotte—C. C. Alexander, M. D., of the parish of St. George, to be chairman of the local board of health, district No. 28, parishes of St. George, Pennfield and Lepreaux, in said county.

Kings—William J. Alexander of the parish of Hammond and Lemuel E. Spragg of the parish of Springfield, to be justices of the peace.

Carlton—Russell E. Ross, to be a justice of the peace.

Northumberland—Daniel Lewis of Hardwick, to be a justice of the peace.

Queens—John S. Butler, Michael L. Haughton and Rainsford Oes, to be justices of the peace.

St. John—John Keefe, to be a member of the board of school trustees for the city of St. John, in room of Thomas Gorman, resigned.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. The following resolution, beautifully engrossed on parchment, surmounted by the arms of the province and signed by his worship Mayor Sears, will be sent to the family of the late J. R. Ruel, treasurer of the Transvaal fund.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association, held at the office of the Mayor, in the city of Saint John, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association hereby record their sense of the loss which their association has sustained in the death of Mr. James Rhodes Ruel, their late treasurer.

Imbued with a desire to take a foremost part in the movement of the people of New Brunswick in recognition of the patriotism of the men of this province who have enlisted for active service in South Africa on behalf of the empire, he willingly accepted the responsible and onerous position of treasurer of the funds so generally subscribed for their benefit and welfare, ensuring confidence in the due application of the money contributed; his duties he performed with exactness and prompt intelligence, and with the same zeal and faithfulness which characterized his long official life.

The association also desire to express to the family of the deceased their sympathy with them in their bereavement.

EDWARD SEARS, Mayor, Chairman of the New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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ERG. tells of the thickest of the explosive writes to his Fenwick, St. 21st, 1900. at luck that a few lines of it since have heard, all had we which is going scratch. morning, totally played all the night for drink and start- and never as one of the were fought total killed were about There were many: Tay- (Hampton); (P. E. L.), Hunter (St. all ring line all terrible more three or ag wounded. we went out Boers came we had to The Boers wo miles and while we were good chance and us like explosive. burst all burning hot began to and the rain for two hours, all the time, and we were had to wade in water was run- lashed took a hanging on to they had to About a ing drowned, at that day, of the Corn- charge, so that 100 of us ed them. I Boers and ope to the was killed. I a terrible fellows were met, coat but never were at it We were of them, and out 10 o'clock went to the Co. to the from the and never a to eat until brought us a mouthful fring at the of St. John, through the been fight- ing guns are British have as are about boots of have about have come would all we told we did so. ALLAN.

ch 28.—The yesterday was occupied by an escape, while trying and flat. Seed stored in the great exertions was saved. London.

Dyspepsis Queen, for Windsor. E. H. King, cork, coffee, with 1,050 of Hamilton, G. P. R. to wear the Stearns' driven house, causing

RISON, NOTICE. broat Only. REET.

WNE'S YNE. ON NEWS, of medicine I with me, as useful, to the should say without it the relief of the water forms its

Chlorodyne FOR CHOLERA. dyspepsia Every remedy for BRONCHITIS, the Govern- ROWNE. 14d. 2s. 6d. PORT. don, W. C.

