

Free Press - Weekly Telegraph

NO. 50.

VOL. LXXIX

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

SIXTY MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

The south Africa War Has Changed a Five Million Surplus to a Seventeen Million Deficit.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER PRESENTS HIS BILL.

Tax Payers to Be Called Upon to Meet Immediate Needs of the War Department for the Campaign.

A WAR LOAN WILL ALSO BE RAISED TO LIQUIDATE THE DEBT.

London, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget statement, which shows that an expenditure of £154,000,000 has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the present financial situation, dwelling with satisfaction on the increase in the actual, over the estimated revenue, due to the steady and substantial increase of business.

Mr. Chamberlain said that in order to meet the war expenditure of £90,000,000 he would propose that the stamp duties on stock exchange contracts be extended to the sale of premiums.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed it would be a mistake to try to raise it by a new issue of consols, as it would create a permanent debt which the nation could not pay at par until 1922.

RACE RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

Stung by Attacks Upon Their University and French Newspaper Offices, a French Mob Tears Down the Union Jack From the Star Office and Treat it With Indignity—The Students Carried the Flag at the Head of Their Procession in the Afternoon—Cheered for the Queen When They Passed Her Statue, and Paraded Ladysmith Bulletins—Mayor, Archbishop, and Principal of McGill Unite in Efforts to Preserve the Peace.

The Montreal Herald thus describes the course of the riotous students on the day after Ladysmith day, and after their university had had its windows smashed by the students of McGill.

There was a big demonstration of Laval men, but they were out presumably for the purpose of burying the hatchet rather than raising it again.

Down Main street, near the college on St. Denis street, and headed by the big flag of the university, they went shouting down the street, singing and cheering.

At the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine street His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was standing. He said a few words to the leaders, and as each part of the procession neared him, he was favored with deafening cheers.

Then they continued their noisy way toward Laval University, which was reached about 5.30, and after more cheering the crowd dispersed.

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People LADIES' JACKETS

At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear

- 15 BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$6.00.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE LAW-MAKERS DISCUSS LAW-BREAKERS

Riots of the McGill and Laval Students the Subject of Debate in the Dominion Parliament.

HON. MR. TARTE BLAMES THE MONTREAL STAR

Mr. Charlton Says There is No Disloyal Element in Canada Conservative Politicians.

THE SUBJECT THE ONLY ONE DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

Ottawa, March 5.—Mr. McNeil, before the orders of the day were called, said he desired to call attention to an article which had appeared in La Patrie in regard to the recent troubles among the McGill University students at Montreal.

Mr. McNeil said that he had read the article, amid cries of hear, hear, from the government benches, but presently began to misread it and was corrected by Mr. Tarte who had the paper before him.

Mr. Tarte then read the affidavit of a French student who had been arrested during the riots, and said that he had read the article which he had telephoned to La Patrie as soon as he had heard of it, and which fully expressed his opinion.

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Ship Carpenters Strike in Bath.

Bath, Me., March 5.—The ship carpenters in this city left their work today because of the refusal of the builders to grant their request that the nine hours shift constitute a day's work.

British Cruiser in Trouble.

Nassau, N. P., March 5.—The British second class cruiser Hermes which yesterday was reported to be off Oct Land with her shaft broken, has arrived here. Her boilers are also damaged.

Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER' featuring 'FREE NO MONEY WANTED' and listing various items like pens, watches, and watches.

Advertisement for 'DAISY AIR RIFLE' featuring 'FREE' and 'We give this splendid rifle away'.

William Saunders of the Ottawa Experimental Farm Discusses Some of the Economics of Agriculture--Enriching the Land--Report of Secretary W. W. Hubbard.

St. John, N. B., March 28.—This morning's session of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association was opened to another crowd-house. The interest in the meeting was very large. Delegates are arriving every train. The programme for to-day included addresses, reports of the survey, corresponding secretary, and appointing of committees. The first matter proceeded with and results as follows:—

- Expenses. Fruit exhibit, first prize, S. L. E. Fisher, 8.00; second, J. K. Peters, 5.00; third, J. J. Landry, 4.00; fourth, W. Hubbard, 3.00; fifth, S. L. E. Fisher, 2.00; sixth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; seventh, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eighth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; ninth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; tenth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eleventh, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; twelfth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; thirteenth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; fourteenth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; fifteenth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; sixteenth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; seventeenth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; eighteenth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; nineteenth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; twentieth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; twenty-first, J. K. Peters, 1.00; twenty-second, W. Hubbard, 1.00; twenty-third, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; twenty-fourth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; twenty-fifth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; twenty-sixth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; twenty-seventh, J. K. Peters, 1.00; twenty-eighth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; twenty-ninth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; thirtieth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; thirty-first, W. Hubbard, 1.00; thirty-second, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; thirty-third, J. K. Peters, 1.00; thirty-fourth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; thirty-fifth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; thirty-sixth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; thirty-seventh, W. Hubbard, 1.00; thirty-eighth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; thirty-ninth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; fortieth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; forty-first, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; forty-second, J. K. Peters, 1.00; forty-third, W. Hubbard, 1.00; forty-fourth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; forty-fifth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; forty-sixth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; forty-seventh, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; forty-eighth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; forty-ninth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; fiftieth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; fifty-first, J. K. Peters, 1.00; fifty-second, W. Hubbard, 1.00; fifty-third, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; fifty-fourth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; fifty-fifth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; fifty-sixth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; fifty-seventh, J. K. Peters, 1.00; fifty-eighth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; fifty-ninth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; sixtieth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; sixty-first, W. Hubbard, 1.00; sixty-second, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; sixty-third, J. K. Peters, 1.00; sixty-fourth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; sixty-fifth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; sixty-sixth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; sixty-seventh, W. Hubbard, 1.00; sixty-eighth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; sixty-ninth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; seventieth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; seventy-first, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; seventy-second, J. K. Peters, 1.00; seventy-third, W. Hubbard, 1.00; seventy-fourth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; seventy-fifth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; seventy-sixth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; seventy-seventh, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; seventy-eighth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; seventy-ninth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eightieth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; eighty-first, J. K. Peters, 1.00; eighty-second, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eighty-third, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; eighty-fourth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; eighty-fifth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eighty-sixth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; eighty-seventh, J. K. Peters, 1.00; eighty-eighth, W. Hubbard, 1.00; eighty-ninth, S. L. E. Fisher, 1.00; ninetieth, J. K. Peters, 1.00; hundredth, W. Hubbard, 1.00.

I. S. Bloch, who Predicted How the Course the Transvaal War Has Taken, Describes the New Conditions Arising from Changes in Weapons of Warfare.

The disasters to the British army in South Africa were foreshadowed in a remarkable work published in London quite recently. Exactly what happened at Stormberg was foretold in this book; the cause of the defeat of Lord Methuen and General Buller were likewise prophesied by Mr. Grant Richards, the well-known London publisher, in one handy volume, containing numerous maps and illustrations. The book has created something of a sensation in military circles, and is being read and discussed extensively.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, A Great Debater Who Resigned Because Mr. Chamberlain's Ways Did Not Suit Him.

A parliamentary correspondent of the London Daily Mail furnishes that Sir Edward Clarke, the distinguished Conservative lawyer and debater who could not follow his party on the war question, and at the request of his constituents at Plymouth has resigned his membership in the House of Commons, his successor, Mr. Lyell, being elected by acclamation:—

INTERESTING CHARACTER SKETCH.

There is nothing to mark him out from his fellow-men. In youth he was, I am sure, a pretty fellow and even now the features are well chiselled and handsome. But he is a small man, a slight man, with only a slight distinction of air or expression. John Philip Curran was a small man and a very ugly man; but there was a brilliancy in the dark and rolling eye that blazes out at you even now when you look at the engraving which perpetuates his face and expression. But no counter-feit presentation of Sir Edward Clarke's features will be able to convey to future generations all that there was in the man.

Portrait of Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster, one of three sons of York who are credited with intentions on the Conservative leadership, is a notable figure in the House. Nature built Mr. Foster according to Euclid's definition of a long—length without breadth. I have heard sarcasm, I have suffered perhaps for three and four and five hours at a time, remark that Euclid spoke more truly than he knew. They complain that Mr. Foster debates at great length and presents his views in an hour of impetuous emergency, and though Sir Edward Clarke's opinions are entirely out of accord with those of nine men out of ten on his own party, it is a singular testimony to his honesty and to his fine temper, as well as his tremendous powers, that his disappearance from the House has not been a word of universal and heartfelt regret.

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Aged Citizen Dead.

Mr. John McManus, a life-long respected resident of St. John, died yesterday at his residence, 377 Main street, aged 81 years. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to St. John when he was 18 years of age, so that for 63 years he has been a citizen here. He was engaged in shipbuilding with Mr. D. B. Roberts, Mr. John P. McGroarty, of North End, is his son. Deceased had many friends, particularly among the older members of the community.

Modern Rifle.

The modern rifle, it is not only a much more rapid and accurate weapon than the old-fashioned rifle, but it is also an immensely wider range and far greater accuracy. The introduction of the modern rifle has added yet a fourth, which completes the revolutionary nature of the new firearm, and that is the introduction of smokeless powder.

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DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

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Mr. Fisher, he said, was confined to his bed with bronchitis. Dr. Saunders, in pointing out the relative importance of agriculture, said that all but fifteen per cent. of the people of the world got a living through agriculture. The organization of farmers' institutes, stock breeders' associations, etc., had a great deal to do with advancing agriculture. The keeping up of the fertility of the soil had a great bearing on agriculture. The soil here is much better than in Europe, although Europe produces better crops, as more detail is paid to the soil.

A Large Amount of Damage Done About the City--Chimneys Blown Down and Windows Blown In--High Tides and Heavy Winds Along the Coast.

The east to southeast gale which prevailed Thursday night and Friday morning was a very severe one indeed, and the wind reached a velocity never before recorded at the meteorological office here. Accompanied at first by snow, then rain, then sleet, there was made a combination which put the streets in a wretched condition. The highest rate the wind reached was 72 miles, which speed continued for five minutes about 8 o'clock.

Considerable minor damage was done about the city. A large part of the roof of the C. P. R. elevator at the Point was blown off early in the morning. The chimney on Mr. John Wilson's house, Sand Point, was blown down. The smoke stack of the ferry steamer Oronondy, lying at Rodney's wharf, was blown down by the wind and was badly broken. Some wires were broken but in the main they stood well.

Among other chimney casualties were the Burnside house on Princess street, Mr. R. E. Patterson's house at the corner of Princess and Newmarket. The chimney of the house occupied by J. H. Pateley, 321 Princess, landed in the kitchen. The same thing happened to the chimney of William H. McKinley on McLeish street.

The skylight of the house on 114 Orange street, occupied by Harry Howe, went down. The glass porch of Robert T. Wood's house, 360 Princess street, was ruined. The chimney of Thomas McLellan's house, 315 Princess, was gathered in by the wind.

The house of George Jenkins, of F. E. Holman and Alfred Hodges on Leinster street lost chimneys. On Pitt street a shutter was blown from a house and was hanging in a tree this morning. The glass side and front of Messrs. McDevay & Melie's emery store, corner of Sydney and Duke streets, were blown in. Sashes and all. Some stock was destroyed. The store will be open tonight. The plate glass front of Mr. James Sinclair's store, corner of Sydney and Duke streets, was blown in. The store will be open tonight.

Some drying frames on Messrs. Robertson's fish establishment roof on Britain street were carried away and others broken. The roof of Miss Colver's house, corner of Sydney and Duke streets, was blown in. The roof of the old Shaw house on Waterloo street went with the wind, and part of the roof of the old Shaw house on Waterloo street went with the wind, and part of the roof of the old Shaw house on Waterloo street went with the wind.

The chimney of Mr. Thomas Bracingham's house on Kennedy street went overboard and the bricks piled up in the hallway. The roof of the house was blown off, just as if they had been damped there by a team. The roof of Mr. Robert Carroll's shed on Rodney street, Carleton, was taken by a heavy gust and carried across the street, where it was landed, broken, in a vacant lot. Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald's blacksmith shop on South Rodney wharf, Carleton, is also in ruins because of the gale. The roof was carried across the wharf and deposited in Rodney slip.

The Sand Point railway yard was blocked for some time by the storm and work was at a standstill on account of the storm. A barn owned by Mr. Robert Freeze at Sand Point fell the full force of the gale and part of the roof was blown off. The chimney and a large skylight on Mr. Joseph Raimie's house on Summer street were blown off by the gale and the damage was considerable. The roof of a blacksmith shop on the Westmorland road was lifted from the structure yesterday morning and was destroyed.

THE CANADIAN LAUREATE ON THE VICTORY

Toronto, March 1--(Special)--The Khan has the following poem on relief of Lady-smith in tonight's Star:-- A lady in a donjon keep, Pale-faced watched with tearful eye For rescue through the mountains deep. It came not, and she knew not why But little recked she that afar Tharo vapor of the battle grey His helmet, blazing like a star, Came, spurring Lammoet of today.

FIGHTING FOR THE CONTROL OF THE FUNDS.

A Delegation From the Common Council Argues With Representatives of the Relief and Aid Society Over the Bill to Wind Up the Society.

Fredericton, March 2--(Special)--The bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the St. John Relief and Aid Association was before the municipalities tonight. The delegation from the common council, here heard in support of the bill, and Messrs. Reynolds, Everett and General Warner in opposition.

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A LAME HORSE



OLD RELIABLE... REMEDY... For Spavin, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all other Lamenesses. It is certain to cure in all cases without a blister, and it does not hurt the horse. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Dr. J. Kendall Company, Ensbury Falls, Vt.

DOMINION REVENUES STILL INCREASING.

Table showing Dominion Revenues for February and for the eight months period. Columns include Revenue, Expenditure, and Balance.

Revenue for the month of February was about \$400,000 greater than for February, 1899, and expenditures increased about \$300,000.

THE SENATE AND THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Ottawa, March 2--(Special)--In the senate today Sir Mackenzie Bowell took exception to the submission to English counsel of a question respecting the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS SHOW BITTERNESS OVER GREAT BRITAIN'S VICTORY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28--The newspapers here outside the rest of the continental press in bewailing General Cronj's defeat and is virulently abusing Great Britain. They declare that the Transvaal has fully demonstrated its right to complete political independence, with an outlet to the sea.

MR. TARTE WILL GO TO PARIS.

Ottawa, March 2--(Special)--Hon. J. Israel Tarte leaves to attend the Paris exposition about the 18th March and will return here about the end of April. The first of May before parliament prorogues.

FREAKS OF FUN.

"Fall in!" thundered the captain, as they were crossing the Tugela. "Not me, cap!" faltered the Dublin recruit, "O' can't shavin'."--(Chicago News.)

EVERY WELL MAN HATH HIS III DAY.

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

is an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance. By The Telegraph Publishing Co. of St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

Ordinary commercial advertisements take the run of the paper--Each insertion 10 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, or Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths are charged at a special rate.

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay their arrears when they take their papers from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a paper until all arrears are paid.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains to name the street and number of the office. Attach your name and address to every communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES. The Blood feud at Magersfontein.

Refer to his strange legs, Watch ye the patient's lander, For mark you, there is no feud Like the bloody feud of the Highlanders.

Vengeance is not a dream, The blood feud of the Highlanders, The blood feud of the Highlanders, The blood feud of the Highlanders.

Political Opinions. Referring to the departure of Col. J. T. D. Macdonald, the Mail and Empire says: "He is a true friend of the Empire."

Neither Mr. Tarte nor Mr. Ross is guilty of anything that the Tories could boast of. The best of their ability for the good of the country, using the means at their disposal to better the condition of the Empire.

The directors of the Pan-American position have decided to ask subscribers for a memorial in honor of James Blaine. In their appeal they say that a whole idea embodied in the exposition, ably advocated by Mr. Blaine, that name became synonymous with Pan-Americanism.

Free. The handsome boy who is selling his wares in the street, is a real find. He is a real find. He is a real find.

30 DAYS SURE. Show us how you can get your money back. Send me your address and I will send you a copy of the book. It is a real find.

DR. J. H. MORRISON. Has resumed his practice. Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. 163 German St., St. John, N. B.

Use a Bone-Grinder. TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Machine Works, 48 and 68 Smythe-street. Phone 968.

EPSS'S COCOA. Gratified. Comforting. Distinguished everywhere for its delicacy of flavor, superior quality, and its hygienic properties.

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 7, 1900.

CANADIAN GARRISON FOR HALIFAX.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the happy announcement in the House of Commons today that the Imperial authorities have accepted the offer of the Canadian government to supply a Canadian garrison for Halifax. The offer was formally made two weeks ago, although negotiations had been going on for a longer time, Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, being said to have discussed the matter thoroughly with Sir William Symonds when in Halifax to say farewell to the second contingent.

With the dispatch which has characterized all its movements since the raising of the first regiment was first mentioned, the Militia Department is already at work arranging to have members of the militia sent to Halifax at once to relieve the British regiments who will go to South Africa.

The news will be received with marked satisfaction in all parts of Canada, and, beyond doubt, in Great Britain as well. Canada at last coming to occupy its proper place in the affairs of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in having once more been favored with a splendid opportunity and upon having given the impulse to another great forward movement.

REORGANIZING CANADA'S DEFENCES.

The suggestion is made that the experience gained from this war in South Africa should lead to the taking of more active measures by way of preparing every citizen of Canada to take part in defensive operations in the event of the country ever being attacked. There is not much need of a considerable standing army of regulars, because Canada will not, for some generations at least, have any interests abroad requiring garrisons in far-off lands, nor, except in the Northwest, which is already provided with an effective force in the Northwest Mounted Police, are there any conditions at home demanding much larger regular military organization than can be put to good use at the military schools.

There is, however, always the danger that Canadians may be some day called upon to defend their country. It is therefore important to realize that the conditions of warfare, as has been amply demonstrated in South Africa, afford to the defender a much greater advantage over the attacking force than has ever before been the case. In the very interesting interview with Mr. Bloch, published in Friday's issue, that capable student of the modern military problem shows very clearly to what this advantage is due. The modern magazine rifle will shoot straight for from two to three miles, and a bullet from one of them will pierce a tree or any other intervening object, behind which it was once possible to hide. With smokeless powder the defender, if he occupies a slight elevation of the ground, has the other man at his mercy for a couple of miles. He can fire twelve times as many shots a minute as the soldiers of 1870 were able to, and their greater penetrative power, greater precision and greater range is expected to bring the rifles of the very near future to forty times the effectiveness of those used in the Franco-Prussian war. Formerly the soldier could carry only forty or fifty cartridges; pretty soon he will be able to take from four hundred to six hundred with him without increasing his burden. The man behind the gun, especially if he happens to be also behind a mound of earth, is quite invisible at a distance. The assaulting party see nothing, hear nothing, and only know of the proximity of an enemy when some one is struck, and then they can only guess where to look for the foe. With these things before us it is easy to understand how the British troops moving across the open to storm the Boer entrenchments have been mowed down by relatively small bodies of the enemy. It would seem to be probable that the coming victories in the Transvaal are to be duplicates of the Cronje incident, the enemy being surrounded and reduced to a hopeless plight and in surrender. There is in the new conditions,

much to justify a country with a relatively small population such as we have in Canada in putting the utmost faith in their ability to render a good account of themselves if the need should arise. There is, therefore, much to be said in favor of adopting a policy which would result in the training of all able-bodied citizens in the use of the magazine rifle, and in familiarizing them with the conditions under which a defence could be best carried on, concluding the training with the work of entrenching a good topographical position. This training applied to the whole adult male population might involve a considerable initial expense, but when spread over a series of years the annual cost ought not to be so very great. The question is at least worth being considered by the responsible and executive heads of the militia department.

BRITAIN'S WAR IN AFRICA.

The position of THE TELEGRAPH in respect to the war in South Africa is one of complete identification with the British side of the argument, and that not because of a desire to meet with the approval of those whose patriotism may on occasion lead them to abandon all argument, but in the conviction that in the struggle which has been precipitated in South Africa there is but one possible outcome to which the world can look as desirable in the best interests of advancing civilization. The Boer oligarchy, which has mismanaged the affairs of the Transvaal for so many years, which has deliberately and for its own selfish purposes trampled upon the political rights of the men who have labored and invested their capital within its borders, which has shown itself to be as corrupt as it is possible for a despotic bureaucracy to be, which has ignored as though it had no existence the political progress of the last two centuries, has shown itself to be utterly unfit to be left in possession of the privileges it has usurped. Moreover, this same oligarchy has not only displayed a consistent opposition to those liberalizing tendencies which British citizens have carried to the ends of the world, but during at least half a score of years has been engaged in an active propaganda for the overthrow of British supremacy in all South Africa. In a community such as ours, where the blessings of British representative institutions are in full operation, there could be no two opinions about such procedure nor any doubt that such a policy was not only certain to lead to war, but that war, which is after all only a police measure on a large scale, was both desirable and necessary in the interests of the Transvaal itself, of that Empire which has assumed so much responsibility for the uplifting of the human race in so many parts of the world, and in a perhaps larger measure in the interest of that common humanity whose good fortune or evil fortune may be affected and is affected by good or bad conditions in any part of the world.

That there may be an end to the venomous campaign which a local newspaper has seen fit to institute, it is perhaps desirable that once and for all the position of THE TELEGRAPH on this matter should be thus frankly stated. The habitual readers of this paper will well understand that there is no shadow of question about its views respecting the war. It is the fact, however, that hundreds of new readers are being added to the subscription list every week, and it is perhaps as well, in justice to these, that the foregoing statement should be formally made.

We are convinced, if it is a satisfaction to any one to know it, that there has been for years a deliberate design on the part of the disloyal element in all parts of South Africa to break away from the sovereignty of Great Britain. We are convinced that the Jameson Raid, the tortuous course of President Kruger in the franchise negotiations, the robbery of British capitalists by corrupt extortions, the cynical disregard for the safety of British lives and property, the laying in of arms and ammunition on a scale seldom found in Europe, and finally the ultimatum of President Kruger and the invasion of British territory were each and all logical incidents in the working out of this great plan. It goes without saying that Canadians, who enjoy all the advantages of that freedom which comes from British representative institutions could have but one opinion about such proceedings, an opinion which has found its ultimate expression in the death of Canadian citizen soldiers in attacks upon the entrenchments of the enemy.

If you want to know how strong you are, go out in the next big wind and do your best to go against it. Then watch for the report of the velocity at that time, square it, divide by two hundred, and you have the pressure to the square foot. If you wear an overcoat there will be a surface of about ten square feet. At six o'clock yesterday morning, with the wind blowing seventy-two miles an hour, it was necessary to have a resisting power of at least two hundred and fifty pounds to make any headway.

THE NEXT STEP OF THE WAR.

Military critics are already busy attempting to forecast the future operations of the war. The telegraphic reports state that the conclusion arrived at by the leading English experts agrees in essentials with what Mr. Horace M. Meyer says in a contribution to a Boston paper, and re-published in The Telegraph today. It is generally believed that the next stand made by the Boers will be in the neighborhood of Winberg, and they will attempt to defend the north of the Vet river, where the local conditions appear to be very much the same. There is a wide river to be crossed, with low ground on the attacking side and high hills on the other. In the rear there are good rail-

ways and country roads leading back to the base of supplies, and which might be used in falling back upon other lines of defence. This position is fifty miles to the north of Modder River and is evidently the place upon which the Boers who have left the vicinity of Ladysmith have retired. There is no information at hand to indicate whether a turning movement like that effected by General French on the Kimberley region can be accomplished. It is altogether probable, however, that if this position is occupied and defended by the Boers, Lord Roberts will immediately make of Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State capital, his nearest base of operations. He will then have railway communication with Cape Town and Durban to within twenty miles of the scene of action. The small Boer force, which has

been reported for the last couple of days is evidently designed to hold his army in check as long as possible so that the main army of defenders may fortify their new position. This small Boer army will probably take no chances of being surrounded and captured as Cronje was so that it ought to be only a matter of a few days before Roberts is in Bloemfontein and making ready for the decisive operations which should end sooner or later in the capture or destruction of the main Boer force and the taking of Pretoria. Congratulations to the Telegraph upon its enterprise Thursday morning.—[Progress.] Canada first—in America or Africa.

COL. McLEAN'S LETTER.

March 3rd, 1900. To the Editor of the Telegraph:— Sir—I am quite satisfied with your explanation respecting the non-publication of my letter of the 1st inst. in the Telegraph.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) HUGH H. McLEAN. It may have been noticed by readers of the Telegraph that a letter addressed to this paper was published in the St. John Globe of March 2, in which exception was taken by Col. H. H. McLean to certain language used in an article in the Telegraph of the previous day. In a note addressed to Col. McLean by the editor of the Telegraph it was explained that the letter was not published because its publication must necessarily convey a misleading impression. In the article complained of reference had been made to statements emanating from loyal Dutchmen in Cape Colony as reported by Mr. Albert Cartwright, a journalist of long experience. For the statements thus made Col. McLean and others have seen fit to hold the editor of the Telegraph responsible, although their origin had been explicitly stated in the article. Col. McLean in his letter opened up the whole question of the causes of the Transvaal war and seemed to place upon the editor of the Telegraph the obligation of defending the attitude of the disloyal Dutch. In the note addressed to Col. McLean it was explained that this could not be done, as for more than three years the present editor of the Telegraph, after receiving from several Outlanders precise information about the extortions of the Boer oligarchy and the scandalous disregard for the persons and property of Englishmen, has been convinced that there was no other remedy for the intolerable conditions that had been created than a war in which Great Britain would enforce the full terms of her suzerainty.

The note at the head of this article is Col. McLean's response.

The attack that has been made upon the editor of the Telegraph, is not, it is pleasing to know, countenanced by Col. McLean, of whose letter much capital has been made. There is an objection which every newspaper man will understand to the proceeding of attacking an editor in his own personality, but another standard appears to have been set in St. John which for this occasion may perhaps with advantage be respected. It may not be inopportune, therefore, to say that the present editor of the Telegraph is not, and for years has been convinced of the justice of the cause espoused by Great Britain in this Transvaal controversy and convinced to that for the sake of the Empire and in the interest of civilization a war on the present lines must and ought to come. As a Canadian who has known no other than British institutions and wishes for Canada no other destiny than to continue under the British flag and to take its place among the nations as a partner in the Empire, anything like a personal defense ought to be unnecessary. A combination of malice in one direction and misunderstanding in another has however seemed to make some such explanation only fair to those who have so loyally continued to the new management of the Telegraph the confidence for so many years reposed in the old. The paper is now by long odds the best read in Montreal, and will be made better, and no Canadian journalist need ask a more congenial undertaking than to preserve the traditions and continue the policy of the paper which holds a position in the community that is quite unique and the despair of its rivals.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It should be the first purpose and aim of every loyal Briton and every true Canadian to consolidate the Empire by every possible means. No means to this end are so important as the promotion of good will between fellow subjects of different races and nothing can do more to injure the Empire than race feuds within it upon the question of loyalty.—[Montreal Witness.]

For Canadians yesterday was a day of magnificent splendor. At a single bound we have jumped from the role of colonists to a leading position among the great forces of the Empire. The name Canada is now a synonym for courage, endurance, bravery. The men of this Northern Zone are physically the best specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race. Canada's brave sons have placed her at the head of the list for patriotism and courage.—[Toronto World.]

If the stern necessity arose, the men who are battling for the Empire in South Africa would show the European armies that British pluck and valor did not die with the men who fell at Waterloo. It is strange, too, that the press of Britain, including The Times, while admiring the courage of Her Majesty's soldiers, urged the abandonment of further direct attempts to reach Ladysmith, and warned the public to prepare for a disaster which would parallel the surrender of Yorktown.—[Toronto Globe.]

It was the yellow press of the United States that forced that country into war with Spain, and in like manner a certain part of the Conservative press in Canada is doing the best it can to create friction between the two races that inhabit this country. It has cartooned Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a poltroon, and daily holds Mr. Tarte up to scorn as a Canadian whose first duty is to France. This maliciously false doctrine, coupled with a ready loyalty that creates in its readers a false conception of what true loyalty is, is establishing a sentiment in the minds of many English-speaking citizens that it will take years to eradicate.—[Montreal Herald.]

Men's Spring Clothing.

Every day this last two weeks we have been opening cases of Spring and Summer Clothing. The stock room is piled sky-high of Clothing which is the handiwork of the best makers of clothing in this country.

For first-class quality of cloth trimmings and workmanship our splendid spring selections in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds cannot be excelled.

Probably your idea of economy is our idea: the advantages of style, the usefulness of quality, and combined with these strong points—the helpfulness of low prices.

\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

At these prices we would call your attention to our line of Serge and Worsteds Suits.

Serges are Blue and Black, single or double breasted; well lined and finished throughout—suits you can depend upon.

Black Clay Worsteds Suits come in single and double breasted and cutaway style, fine Italian linings, seams are all silk stitching. All excellent value.

All mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

King street, Corner Germain,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE MONTREAL RIOTS.

The news from Montreal telling of riots they had in that city on Ladysmith day and the day following makes very sad reading for patriotic Canadians who realize that the best service Canadians can render the mother land is to keep the different elements of our Canadian population thoroughly united in bonds of mutual respect and good will. On the day itself a number of young men, said to have been led by students of McGill College, went to the French newspaper offices and to the City Hall and, with an insistence that is inseparable from the proceedings of young men out to enjoy themselves, behaved in a way not likely to be agreeable to the proprietors of the different French newspapers whose premises were pretty severely handled. This was probably only an extreme instance of patriotic ardor evoked by the good news that morning, and it is more than likely the McGill boys were not actuated by any feelings of hostility to French-Canadians as such. However, it unfortunately happened that at least some of our French-Canadian fellow subjects in Montreal failed to take that view of it, as on the following night a crowd led by a number of students from Laval University went to the Star office and one of their number climbed up the face of the small building to the roof and hauled down the British flag, throwing it to the excited mob, by whom, according to the Star's account, it was treated with indignity.

The students of Laval on the following day disavowed over the signature of a number of them any connection with this unfortunate affair and made public the resolution "that the students of Laval have heard with regret of the insult offered last night to the British flag at the Star office and other places and wish to call attention to the fact that these excesses must not be imputed to the members of Laval University, who did not as a body take any part in the demonstration." To their credit be said that the McGill students also formally disavowed responsibility for the excesses of the previous day, which included a good deal of window smashing at Laval University. Whatever may have been the excuse there can be nothing but the severest blame attached to an insult offered to the British flag in the metropolitan city of Canada, and we are sure that ninety-nine in every hundred of the people of Quebec will so regard the incident. It is noteworthy, however, that those who chose this means of avenging the attack on the French newspapers and on the French University

A correspondent at Memramcook in sending in the name of a new subscriber, writes: "From every part of the country The Telegraph is proclaimed as being in the foremost rank of journalism."

went straight to the office of the Montreal Star, which for months has been engaged in a campaign that, could hardly have any other result than to inflame the animosity of the Herald which has always treated French-Canadians with courteous consideration, cheered for the Queen, sang the National Anthem, and put the Herald's bulletins at the head of their possession. The office of the Gazette, the representative of the solid Conservative element in Montreal, which always has shown a fitting regard for the feeling of the French speaking people of the city was not in any way molested. The French students cheered the Queen in front of her statue. But they had it in for the Star.

With our contemporary, the Sun, we most heartily regret the excesses practised by both mobs, and particularly that of tearing down the British flag from the Star building. We cannot agree with the view of our contemporary, however, about the cause of the trouble. We believe the excitement shown by the English mob to have been largely prompted by the language of excess that has been so much indulged in by the Star itself, and certainly the French mob made it very clear to what source they attributed the origin of the dissensions, by treating the other papers with courtesy and confining their attention to Sir Charles Tupper's Montreal organ. Pity they did not stop at that, without insulting the flag that protects their race.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE WAR.

A few months ago, their anger inflamed by France's backdown in the Fashoda affair, the newspapers of France were indulging in unrestrained recriminations

against England, accompanied by gross caricatures of the Queen. There are signs that the bitter feeling against England is now wearing away, perhaps the most significant being the recent publication of two views of England's South African policy, one by M. Yves Guyot, a well-known French statesman and economist, the other by M. Villarsis, a Frenchman who has lived in the Transvaal and whose published opinion M. Guyot reviews for a French paper. M. Villarsis takes the view which has been enunciated in these columns that, "A conflict was inevitable sooner or later for the reason that the principles at stake were absolutely inconsistent with each other." His final judgment upon the merits of the controversy is: "Everyone is free to sympathize with which ever side he pleases. It is, however, perhaps well to know that the choice to be made is not so much between English and Boers as between liberty, and oppression." "England," he says, "cannot yield in this affair in which she really represents the ideas and the interests of Europe, although the latter is still blind to that fact." And again, "She is not willing to let herself be despoiled of possessions which are valuable to her, not because of the gold mines in the Transvaal, as has been supposed, for she has shown, as in Australia for example, that she has allowed her colonies to reap the profit from such sources and has not taken anything for herself, but because of the Cape as a storehouse for her navy." M. Guyot, discussing another phase of the question says, "England protects the colonists against the natives, but she refuses to abandon the latter to the mercy of the whites." The value of this testimony is increased tenfold by the fact that it comes from Frenchmen who evidently think it high time that the insensate denunciation of England by the continental press should cease. The German papers of standing are beginning to take the same view.

The Law-Makers Discuss Law-Breakers.

Canadians as an industrial, loyal and law-abiding people...

Mr. Monk, as a citizen of Montreal, deprecated the discussion which had arisen on this matter...

Mr. Bourassa quoted from several French Conservative papers which had said much more severe things in regard to the conduct of the McGill students...

Mr. Clarke Wallace began by attacking Mr. Charlton and accusing him of disloyalty. He then gave a garbled account of the proceedings of the McGill students...

IN THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

A Bill Introduced to Amend the Municipalities Act to Facilitate Legitimate Changes in Voters' Lists.

Fredericton, March 5.—In the house today a telegram of thanks from the governor general was ordered to be acknowledged.

Mr. Gagnon committed a bill exempting mills at Edmundston from certain taxation.

In response to a question by Mr. Hazen Hon. Mr. Emmerson said his travelling expenses as chief commissioner of public works and premier in 1898 were \$550 and in 1899 \$1,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill to amend the municipalities act, Mr. Burchill chairman. Under the act of last year...

At the conclusion of the sermon the Dead March was played by Mr. Ford, the whole congregation standing until its close.

Some changes in the bill were suggested by members on both sides and progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. McKewen introduced bills...

Exmouth Street Church.

The Exmouth street Methodist church was crowded to the doors Sunday evening a half hour before the time announced for the service to commence...

The choir railing, the pulpit, the pipes of the organ and the balcony were draped with the British flags while hanging over the organ and in full view of all present...

Seated on the platform were Rev. Mr. Deinstadt, pastor of the church, Mr. George Robertson, M. P. P., Hon. A. I. Dunn, M. P. P., Hon. H. A. McKewen, M. P. P., Dr. D. E. Berryman, Mr. D. J. Purdy, M. P. P., Mr. Jos. A. Likely and Mr. Maxwell.

The service opened with a violin solo by Prof. W. C. Bowden, after which the choir and congregation sang the national anthem.

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work.

Because They're Better, more beautiful and more economical.

Metallic Ceilings and Walls are being used by progressive people all over the country.

That's why our Metallic Ceilings and Walls are being used by progressive people all over the country.

METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited, 100-102, QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

St. John's (stone) church could not contain all the people who thronged there yesterday morning to take part in the memorial service...

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The Last Day of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention

was Devoted to the Consideration of Ways for Improving Highways so the Cost of Marketing May be Reduced.

Fredericton, March 5.—The closing session of the farmers' and dairymen's convention this morning was taken up with the discussion of good roads.

Mr. W. F. Burditt, vice-president for St. John, was the first to deal with the subject and read the following comprehensive paper:

First—What may be called the economic aspect of the subject. The benefits and advantages to be derived from good roads as compared with those which are not.

Second—The legislative and administrative branch of the subject, relating to measures for providing the necessary means in labor or money, and controlling the expenditure thereof.

Third—The practical work of road construction and maintenance and all that appertains thereto, including surveying, laying out, grading, grading, retaining banks, etc.

Each of these main divisions, especially the third, would naturally admit of many subdivisions, any one of which would afford sufficient material for a long discussion.

It is obvious therefore that the subject being so broad and so varied it is better to content ourselves with looking at it in only one of its aspects at a time, and as I selected for my last year's address the subject of drainage in its relation to good roads, I propose this year to direct your attention more particularly to the economic aspect of the subject.

The first thing that strikes us when we commence to consider the economic side of the subject is the fact that the means of transport, industry, grain production, live stock, dairy, fruit culture and every branch of farm industry is dependent upon the means of transport.

Some idea of the enormous expenditure upon the construction of railways in the province of Ontario is had from a statement made by Mr. W. A. Campbell, provincial road instructor for that province.

How McGill College Students Celebrated

LadySmith Day.

According to a description published in the Montreal Herald, the McGill students of this city were about 11 o'clock in the morning of LadySmith day in very large numbers to the office of La Patrie, published by the two sons of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Mr. L. J. Tarte, managing director of the paper, had just arrived at the office and when they saw the students they immediately ordered the flag to be hung up, as it has been on all former occasions when good news was received from the beleaguered city.

Two liberals were next kind to the hall where Mayor Frothingham, who is also a Liberal member of parliament, had just arrived. His respect for the students was shown by his presence.

At the hour house, Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., one of the best known Liberals of Quebec Province, addressed the students in the following terms: "The power of the emotion I feel it would be difficult for me to remain silent."

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INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Providence, March 5.—This morning's session of the Agricultural Congress...

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and confirmed and the meeting proceeded with the election of officers...

Mr. H. Mitchell, president of the Dairy Industry Association, was called upon to read the following comprehensive paper on the Cheese Curing Industry.

Before taking up the subject which I have selected to bring before this meeting, I feel it my duty to refer to the paragraph in the President's address in reference to the dairy industry...

Great Faith in the Farmers of the Country, on whom the success of the industry largely depends, and with meetings such as these and those being held all over the province by the department of agriculture...

Now, what are the essentials for successful dairying?—an intelligent man, a productive soil, good water, dairy cows with good feed and care, good cheese and butter factories and first-class makers...

Not Taken the Interest in this important department we would like to have seen I hope to see the day when we can give a course of lectures on this subject...

and I trust this meeting will enter into an enthusiastic discussion of this important subject. A. G. Dickson, of Chatham, the newly elected president, was in the chair during the afternoon session and introduced J. N. Sutherland, of the C. P. R. freight department, as the first speaker...

Where the new line of defence in the rear was planned is a matter of conjecture; but, by following the principles of military strategy, we can reach the probable line (1) Such position should be one easily supplied and reinforced...

With these three points in mind, let us examine the map of the seat of war. First, we note the Orange River line which the Boers have so long held in the neighbourhood of Colesburg and Stormberg...

Second—the Modder River line, parallel to the Orange River line, and one hundred miles north. The forcing of this line by the Boers would be a serious disadvantage, because it necessitates an increase of transport...

Third—the Vet River line, fifty miles north, and also parallel to Modder River, suggests to combine the geographical, topographical and logistical advantages referred to this may also be called the Windburg line...

Under these circumstances we may expect that the Boers will make the line of the Vet River their line of defence against Roberts' advance...

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Before taking up the subject which I have selected to bring before this meeting, I feel it my duty to refer to the paragraph in the President's address in reference to the dairy industry...

Great Faith in the Farmers of the Country, on whom the success of the industry largely depends, and with meetings such as these and those being held all over the province by the department of agriculture...

Now, what are the essentials for successful dairying?—an intelligent man, a productive soil, good water, dairy cows with good feed and care, good cheese and butter factories and first-class makers...

Not Taken the Interest in this important department we would like to have seen I hope to see the day when we can give a course of lectures on this subject...

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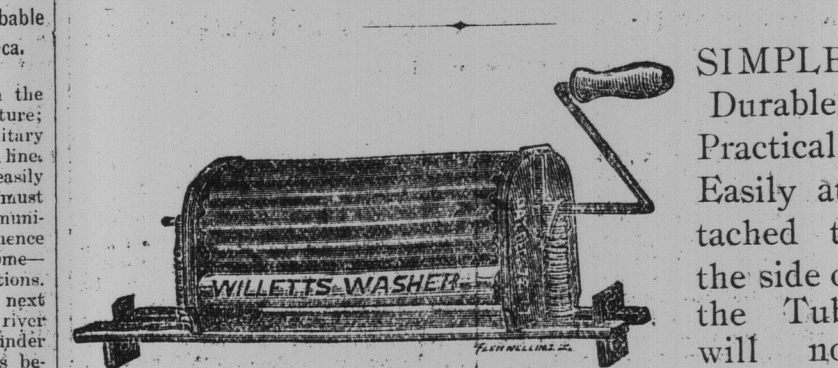
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THE WILLETT WASHER.



Simple, Durable, Practical, Easily attached to the side of the Tub, will not tear the clothes. Washes clothes clean. Also, the Re-Acting Leader, Favorite and other Washing Machines, at prices from \$1.00 to \$6.50.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square, ST. JOHN, N. B.

YOUR HORSE

If suffering from an enlargement can be quickly put on his feet. Sloan's Liniment is the only liniment that is quickly absorbed by the skin.

Prepared by Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.

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Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which contains a small amount of opium... It is a liquid medicine which contains a small amount of opium...

TOBACCO.

SMOKING (Empire, Sterling, Derby and Lux). CHEWING (Snowflake, Little Major, Silver Flake, Currency, T. & E., Crown, Napoleon).

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TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE BOERS AND BRITISH FRATERNIZE AT KIMBERLEY.

Winston Churchill Describes Dundonald's Rush which Ended in Relieving General White.

London, March 3, 4.15 a. m.—Lord Roberts, at Onsesteen, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the reformed Boer army from 5,000 to 6,000 strong.

Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther.

The admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks, on the part of the lords of the admiralty to the marines and blue-jackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

Hard Feeling in the French Islands. St. John's, Nfld., March 2.—Ice flows now blockade this port, earnestly wishing to see the ice along a closed the entire northeast coast.

London, March 3, 2.30 a. m.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller: "Ladysmith, Friday, March 2, 6.30 p. m.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate."

"Thank God, We Kept the Flag Flying!" Ladysmith, Thursday, March 1.—Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople and coolies celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White, at the post office, addressed the throng. He said: "People of Ladysmith, I thank you for the heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege."

Australia is Alarmed. London, March 3.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says: "It has developed that the premier received a few days ago, a cablegram confidential, with a request that its contents be communicated to the other premiers."

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President Steyn's assurances may be taken from the fact that, a few days before the declaration of war, he solemnly assured the British government that, under no conditions would the Free State take aggressive action. Yet, a short time after that, the forces of the Free State were marching side by side with the forces of the Transvaal and invading British territory.

The Next Move in the Campaign. London, Feb. 28.—The military expert of the Leader says: Four thousand Boers with five half-pound guns, and an enormously increasing force, with a mass of heavy artillery—yet the Boers have kept up their contest for more than a week after Kelly-Kenny caught them in their line of retreat many of Cronje's men have gone away, and they have saved all their heavy artillery.

Parcels May be Sent. The Elder-Dempster Company wish it to be made known that they will forward parcels for the members of the Canadian contingents to Cape Town free by transport Monrovia. Parcels should be sent in to T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, not later than 10th inst.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED. Ottawa, March 1.—The following militia order was issued at 1.30 today: Thursday, 1st March, casualties: Canadian force, 1.

"H" Company, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. No. 7979, Pts. W. A. Riggs, Charlottetown Engineers.

"I" Company, Ontario. No. 7869, Corp. B. Withey, Royal Canadian Artillery; No. 7775, Pte. G. Orman, 93rd Cumberland Infantry.

"J" Company, Ontario. No. 7876, Pte. F. C. Page, the Governor General's bodyguard.

"K" Company, Ontario. No. 7935, Pte. Jno. A. Harris, 32nd Queen's County Infantry; 7925, Pte. Henry E. Durant, 74th Batt.; 7979, Pte. Arthur Pelky, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Royal Canadian Artillery; 7915, Corp. F. W. Coombs, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; 7985, Pte. Alf. Simpson, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; 7950, Pte. Herb Leavitt, 71st York Infantry; 7990, Pte. William C. Unkaf, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; 7920, Pte. William W. Donohue, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; 7987, Pte. F. W. Sprague, 3rd New Brunswick Canadian Artillery; N. F. Bruce, Charlottetown Engineers.

"L" Company, Ontario. No. 7408, Corp. G. G. Helms, 15th Argyll Light Infantry; 7497, Pte. C. Holland, 10th Prince Edward's Batt.; 7531, Pte. J. F. McConnell, the Governor General's Foot Guards.

"M" Company, Ontario. No. 7399, Pte. J. R. Vickers, 10th Royal Grenadiers; 7326, Pte. H. Coggins, 31st Grey Infantry; 7342, Pte. N. Gray, 31st Grey Infantry; 7342, Pte. N. Gray, 31st Grey Infantry; 7313, Pte. L. Allen, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

"N" Company, Ontario. No. 7408, Corp. G. G. Helms, 15th Argyll Light Infantry; 7497, Pte. C. Holland, 10th Prince Edward's Batt.; 7531, Pte. J. F. McConnell, the Governor General's Foot Guards.

"O" Company, Ontario. No. 7399, Pte. J. R. Vickers, 10th Royal Grenadiers; 7326, Pte. H. Coggins, 31st Grey Infantry; 7342, Pte. N. Gray, 31st Grey Infantry; 7342, Pte. N. Gray, 31st Grey Infantry; 7313, Pte. L. Allen, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

"P" Company, Ontario. No. 7408, Corp. G. G. Helms, 15th Argyll Light Infantry; 7497, Pte. C. Holland, 10th Prince Edward's Batt.; 7531, Pte. J. F. McConnell, the Governor General's Foot Guards.

FROM SHORE TO SHORE

Toronto, March 1.—(Special)—The Klippers had the following losses in to-night's Star on Canada's losses and victories in South Africa: Now let the victor's song be sung; Now let the joyful bells be rung, And let the lifting airs be blown In glees toward the setting sun; Nor let the splendid pageant halt, From Halifax to Esquimaux.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL Gives Rise to a Scene in Which Mr. Foster Loses His Temper. Ottawa, March 2.—(Special)—Mr. Mullock moved the second reading of the redistribution bill today. He explained that the bill was to do away with wrongs that had been inflicted against the Liberal party in 1882 and repeated in 1892.

Mr. Foster lost his temper. He said that the redistribution bill was a disgraceful and a cowardly attempt to do away with wrongs that had been inflicted against the Liberal party in 1882 and repeated in 1892.

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FREE HELP FOR MEN. The only remedy known to science which will positively cure gonorrhoea is "RESTITOR," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohn. It is controlled in this country by The Dr. Kohn Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world.

Seeds that will Flower. Why send to the United States for your FLOWER SEEDS when you can buy reliable Seeds at home. We deliver any SIX PACKETS OF SEEDS selected from our Catalogue for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Send us a portion of your order. Catalogues furnished on application.

PITIFUL PLIGHT OF THE DEFENDERS OF LADYSMITH. London, March 2.—Colonial Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 800 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carabineers on Feb. 28, says:—It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer rang from post to post and staff officers, civilians and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the foot of the Klip river women with children in their arms tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band.

Mr. Dooley on Lent. "I mind as well as though it was yesterday th' struggle in me father 'fr to keep Lent. He began to talk it a month before th' time. 'On Ash Winesday,' he'd say, 'I'll give in 'fr a ration every fast an' abstinence,' he'd say. An' sure enough when Ash Winesday comes round at mid-night, he'd take a long draw at his pipe an' knock the ashes out slowly again his heel, an' th' pipe th' d'undeen up behind th' clock. 'There,' says he, 'there ye stay till Easter morn,' he says. Ash Winesday he talked in awfully 'but the pipe. 'The extraordinary how easy it is 'fr to lave off,' he says. 'All ye need is will power,' he says. 'I dimuv that I'll 'fr to lave off,' he says. 'An' it costs money. A man's better off without it. I find it did me twice as well,' he says. 'An' as 'fr cutting turf, they'd not me like in th' parish since I left off 'fr to lave off,' he says. 'Well, th' 'nex day an' th' 'nex day he talked th' same way; but Friday he was sour, an' looked up at th' clock where th' pipe was. Saturday me mother, thinkin' he'd be plazin' to him, says: 'Terence,' she says, 'ye're ever so much better without th' tobacco,' he says. 'I'm glad to find ye don't need it. Ye'll save money, ye'll save time, ye'll save your health. 'Deur o' dear,' he says, 'I'd loike a pull at th' clay,' he says. 'Whin Easter comes plaze Gawd, I'll smoke meself black an' blue in th' clay,' he says. 'That was th' beginnin' iv' th' downfall. Choodsay he was settin' in front iv' th' fire with a pipe in his mouth again. 'Whin Terence,' says me mother, 'ye're smokin' again,' 'I'm not,' says he; 'it's adhy smokin' he says; 'tisn't lighted,' he says. 'Whin week either th' pipe in his face an' him puffin' like a chimney,' Terence,' says me mother, 'it isn't Easter morn,' 'Ah—ho,' says he, 'I know it,' he says, 'but,' he says, 'what th' devil do I care,' he says. 'I wanted 'fr to find out whether it had th' mastery over an' he,' he says, 'I've proved it hasn't,' he says. 'But what's th' good iv' swearin' off, if ye don't break it?' he says. 'An' anyhow,' he says, 'I glory in me shame.'—(Chicago Journal).

A Survivor of Waterloo. London, March 2.—Lady Louisa Madeline Tighe died at Woodstock County, Kilkenny, today. She was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond and was born in 1803. She danced at the famous ball at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started for the field of battle.

THE STRENGTH OF TWENTY MEN. When Shakespeare employed this phrase he would mean that to be healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have meant that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & M. Menstrual Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Pope Prays for Peace. Rome, March 2.—The Pope, this afternoon, received in the throne room the members of the Sacred College and the Roman prelates who presented His Holiness with congratulations upon the occasion of his birthday. The pontiff's reply was read by Monsignor Piscicelli. After thanking the prelates for their wishes as to his health, the Pope dwelt on the divine mercy which sometimes makes use of the weakest to guide, during many years, Peter's bark.

Like a Gentleman. A day or so after Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, R.A., had been knighted a lady called upon him and Lady Alma-Tadema expressed herself to him as follows:—"Oh, dear Sir Laurence, I am awfully glad to hear of the honor you have received. I suppose, now that you have been knighted, you'll give up painting and live like a gentleman."

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

Every man knows better than to go up against another man's game, yet they all do it.

CAUTION—Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just as good." Unequalled for cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for all bowel disorders. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

