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BOSTON LETTER.

The Assassination of Gov. Goebel and Politics in Kentucky.

New England Delegates to Democratic National Convention Will Solidly Vote for Bryan for President

Rev. John Pickles, D. D., Called to Westfield - Wants \$25,000 for the Alienation of His Wife's Affections - The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Public attention was diverted temporarily last week from the South African war by the Kentucky affair, which presents about as serious a situation as any which has arisen in this country for many years.

Kentucky has had three governors in one day, and has two at the present time, one of which is within the state capital at Frankfort guarded by a regiment of soldiers without. The courts are apparently against Gov. Taylor, the republican executive, who has the soldiers on his side, but he has defied all orders issued by the court thus far.

The death last night of Gov. Goebel, democrat, a victim of an assassin's bullet, does not help matters, and most people expect that the federal courts or the national government will have to interfere to prevent further bloodshed.

Although Goebel's methods were condemned by many of his own party, his assassination and the defiant demeanor of Gov. Taylor mean nothing more than the destruction of any chances the republicans might have had of carrying the state next fall.

In short it is believed that if the democratic leaders in the state continue to act within the law, and resist the temptation to oppose Taylor and his allies with arguments of the shot gun variety, the republican party of Kentucky has received its death blow.

Rev. Richard Harcourt, D. D., preached a strong sermon in favor of the British side in the Boer war at Berkeley Temple last Sunday. His remarks were freely applauded by the large congregation present.

The Order of the White Rose, quite as friendly to the British cause, Father Frisby, rector of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal) recently made a statement on the subject, taking sides against the Boer sympathizers.

The Order of the White Rose observed the anniversary of the murder of Charles I. of England by a service at the Church of the Advent last Tuesday night.

William J. Bryan, the democratic leader, addressed more than 50,000 people in the New England states during the past week. Many republicans who do not endorse their party's attitude on the Philippine question were among his hearers, and at Concord the Nebraskaan was welcomed to the state by the republican governor.

Rev. John B. Pickles, D. D., pastor of the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church, has received a call to the First Methodist Episcopal church at Westfield. Dr. Pickles is well known in New Brunswick, having been born at St. Andrews, and receiving part of his education at Mount Allison University, Sackville.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Archer of Maiden observed their golden wedding anniversary last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Archer were married at Yarmouth, N. S. Mrs. Archer's maiden name was Mary A. Magray, and she is a daughter of Capt. John Magray of Yarmouth.

As a result of internal dissensions the Lowell ambulance corps of the state militia has been dissolved. Dr. Robert E. Bell, formerly of Sackville, was a prominent member, holding the rank of lieutenant. The trouble is attributed to alleged arbitrary acts of the captain, Myles Standish. Lieut. Bell does not endorse the captain's policy, and is supported by most of the men.

Hugh Mackenzie, administrator of the estate of the late Rebecca A. Clarke of Truro, N. S., is a petitioner in the probate court here for a sum of money placed in the Five Cents Savings Bank of this city some years ago by Miss Clarke. The case will be heard by the court Feb. 8.

J. S. Winslow, president of the International Steamship Company, emphatically denies the report that E. A. Waldron, Boston agent of the company, is to be superseded. President Winslow says no changes have been thought of.

A suit brought in the United States district court here by the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co. against the Yarmouth Steamship Co., for \$65,000 damages, is still pending. The Nantasket steamer Mayflower was sunk

on Aug. 25, 1899, during a collision with the Yarmouth. As an outcome of the accident, the captain of the Mayflower committed suicide. Damages are asked for the loss of the steamer.

David A. Kennedy, son of James Kennedy of St. John, and Miss Grace Kennedy A. Stafford, daughter of Samuel Stafford of Leppanau, St. John county, were united in marriage at the Tremont Methodist Episcopal church in this city on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John D. Pickles, formerly of St. John. The wedding was attended by a number of New Brunswickers.

P. D. Burns, a farmer by occupation and a resident of New Brunswick, has brought suit in the superior court here for \$25,000 alleged damages against W. T. Janvrin of the town of Revere, and a wholesale merchant in Clinton market, Boston. The plaintiff charges Janvrin with alienating the affections of the former's wife. It appears that Burns and his wife came from N. B. in 1897 to work here a few months.

Both were employed by Janvrin. Two months later, the plaintiff claims that he was discharged, that his wife was retained, and has since refused to live with him. At the trial last week Robert Lake of Everett, formerly of New Brunswick, testified that the Burns lived happily together while in that province. Mrs. Martha Hodgson, sister of Mrs. Burns, corroborated Lake's statement. The case is unfinished.

James McCormick, formerly postmaster of Brookline, died at the home of his son, John J., last Monday. Mr. McCormick was born in Ireland in 1819, and during his early life on this side he lived at St. John.

Among deaths of former provincialists were the following: In Cambridge, Andrew Anderson, aged 84 years, formerly of St. John; in Somerville, Jan. 31, Agnes Caroline Maxwell, formerly of Oak Hill, Chatham county, N. B.; in Somerville, Jan. 29, Catherine Moran, formerly of Chatham, N. B.; in Forest Hills, West Roxbury, died last Monday, Feb. 2, Miss Mary McAuley, 13 years old daughter of Leo and Annie McAuley, formerly of Prince Edward Island.

The following visitors from the provinces were in the city recently: Robert Bustin, Henry McPherson, Mrs. McPherson, St. John; G. W. Ganong, M. P., St. Stephen; James W. Robinson, M. P., Newcastle; Dr. Atherton, Frederick; W. L. Campbell, Yarmouth; S. Herbert Williams, C. E. W. Dodwell, Halifax.

The lumber market continues steady here. The demand is fair, and for spruce the prices agreed upon by mill men are obtained except for small quantities of irregular lumber, which have little bearing on the general situation. There has been no change from the quotations of last week, but a new list of prices will probably be drawn up in a few days, a meeting of New England spruce lumber manufacturers having been called for next week to consider the question of higher rates. It is expected some kinds of lumber will be raised, while little change will be made in others. For frames, 9 inches and under, \$17 is still asked, and for 10 and 12 inch dimensions and under, \$19. Cedar shingles are firmer here. Extra best brands are still held at \$3 to \$3.10, however, with \$2.65 to 2.70 quoted for clears. Laths and clapboards are steady and unchanged. Hemlock lumber continues in good request, at the old prices.

The demand for dry and pickled fish is improving daily with the approach of Lent. Large dry bank cod are quoted at \$5.50; medium, \$5; large pickled bank, \$5 to 5.12 1/2, and large shore and Georges, \$5.50 to 6. Pickled herring are moving well, with the market inclined to be firm. Nova Scotia split are selling at \$6.50; medium, \$5 to 5.50, and fancy Scaterie, \$7 to 8. Higher prices for canned lobsters are looking for owing to the great shortage. Flats are worth \$2 to 3.30, and talls \$3 to 3.15. Eastern smelts are worth 6 to 7c, and natives 15c. Live lobsters are scarcer and are now quoted at 13c, and boiled at 20c.

WINTER PORT ITEMS.

Str. Lake Huron, with mails passengers and general cargo, from Liverpool for this port, reached Halifax at an early hour Sunday morning, and left again for St. John at 11 o'clock. The Huron brought out in the vicinity of 200 tons of cargo for Halifax and 1,200 tons to be landed here.

Str. Ashanti will call for Liverpool this afternoon. Her cargo will consist of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 of barley and 30,000 of oats, 40 carloads of meats, 10 of lard, 5 of pork, 5 of salmon, 4 of apples, 5 of oatmeal, 4 of flour, 2 of furniture, 1 of shoes, 2 of machinery, 200 standards of deals, 270 head of cattle and 53 horses.

The Dominion line steamer Concordia, Capt. Abernethy, from Glasgow, docked at Sand Point Saturday morning. She arrived at the Island Friday night. Capt. Abernethy reports a very rough passage. Head winds and heavy seas were the order of the day every day of the voyage. The Concordia was off Seal Island on Wednesday night, but a gale prevailed, accompanied by snow, which made it impossible to tell where the ship was. This accounts in a way for her detention. The Concordia will have new cattle stalls constructed while in port. This means an expenditure of over \$1,000 for labor and materials.

PARLIAMENT.

Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Sir Charles Tupper on the Question of the Contingent and Relations of Canada to the Empire.

His Heretofore Exposure of Tarte's Disloyal Attitude and Its Effect on the Conduct of the Government.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—J. J. Gould, the newly-elected member for West Ontario moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. His manner was perfectly cool and collected, and he talked as if he had been in the house for half a lifetime. He began with an eloquent reference to his predecessor, Sir James Edger, but he soon lapsed into the ordinary style of commonplace, talking for some time about the progressive policy of the government and kindred matters. His reference to the war in South Africa was brief, but was listened to with close attention, and he was vigorously applauded by both sides of the house when he declared that the triumph of British arms could be the only end of the struggle. When the war was over the world would see a united South Africa and a united British Empire.

When the war commenced the Canadian government found itself confronted with a grave and serious question, and one entirely new—whether this country should take part in the struggle of the British Empire. The principle of parliamentary control of public moneys was a sound one, and one which the liberal party had always upheld. But there were times when it was necessary to move quickly. He believed that the government was right in the course which it took, and that it was sustained by the country. Some persons appeared to be alarmed lest Canada should not pay enough of the expense of the movement. When his son, John J., last Monday, everybody would be satisfied, as the imperial government was satisfied that Canada had acted very liberally in the matter. Canada had paid the whole expense of raising, arming and equipping the men and sending them to South Africa. It had equipped them at the established Canadian rates, until they reached South Africa. During their time in the field they were paid by the imperial government at imperial rates. To have adopted any other policy as respects payment in the field would have been opposed to their wishes, but the Canadian government had provided that the difference between the imperial and Canadian rates would not be paid to the men in the field. It would be used for the benefit of their families at home, or placed to their credit when they returned.

The address was seconded by Victor Geoffroy, who spoke in French.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER was enthusiastically greeted by his followers when he arose to speak. He congratulated the mover and second on the address, and declared that each of them would be an acquisition to the house. He announced that his remarks on this occasion would be confined to the profound devotion and loyalty of the entire people of Canada to the sovereign and institutions of the British Empire.

It was with extreme regret that he was compelled to say that in his opinion the "Overwhelming mass of the people of Canada" would be replaced by the words, "Overwhelming mass of the people of Canada."

To use in the address words which could not be sustained by the actual facts was no advantage either to this country or to the Empire. He had always felt that this was a question always beyond any party consideration, and he had from the outset treated it from that point.

At this last statement some expressions of dissent could be heard from the liberal benches, and this led Sir Charles to review the whole history of the contingent question. He began by reciting briefly the references which had been made to the South African difficulty during the last session of the house, when it was made quite clear that the conservatives were ready and willing to assist the government in such measures as might be usefully adopted. In the letter which he had sent to the premier he had not confined himself within the bounds of the resolution; he went beyond the question of sympathy. Feeling strongly on the question, he wished to put the premier in possession of his views, and therefore he had said, "I have bound to give all the aid in our power to Her Majesty's government in the present crisis."

He did this to show that he was not desirous of making any party capital in connection with the matter. On returning to Canada from England on the 18th Sept., the very day on which all the London papers declared war to be inevitable, and finding that nothing had been done by the government, he expressed himself in a public address in Halifax in the strongest terms urging the government to do something. It was with great regret, however, that he on the 4th of October he read the in-

terview which the Globe correspondent had with the premier, and, instead of acting upon the suggestion which Sir Charles had made, and which he believed was endorsed by the whole country, Sir Wilfrid said he had carefully examined the law and found it impossible to do anything without the direct authority of parliament. He felt that the premier (but it was not on this ground that he greeted it—laughter)—had lost a great opportunity. The country, however, lost a great opportunity, a chance which Sir Charles took to improve the condition of affairs, and therefore on October 5th he forwarded a telegram to Sir Wilfrid, urging him to send a contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa, and assuring him of the hearty support of the opposition in that event. Unfortunately the telegram, which was sent from Yarmouth, never got beyond Halifax, and it was not until several days afterwards that it reached the premier.

It did not produce the desired effect. Sir Wilfrid had said to the Globe that it would be unconstitutional to do anything without calling parliament together, and having said this he departed for a grand civic exhibition in Chicago, while the other ministers dispersed all over the country.

Sir Charles said that he now approached part of this subject with deep regret. The speech from the throne had not necessarily raised the question, but it said that the people of Canada were of one mind on this subject. He proposed to give the evidence to show that on this subject there were differences of opinion even in the cabinet. He believed that the government was powerful influence in the cabinet on other occasions, and it was regrettable that on this he had adopted a policy of hostility to Great Britain.

The minister of public works had just returned from France, a country which was in the most bitter antagonism to England, and which gloated over every misfortune to British arms. Mr. Tarte was imbued with the atmosphere in the course of a speech he said "I return to Canada more French than ever; France is always my dear country." If Mr. Tarte had said he was a French-Canadian, and was so under all circumstances, that would have been allowable, but coming from a country distinctly hostile to Great Britain, and stating, as he did, that he would not be a British subject if he could not be French first, was inexcusable. He (Sir Charles) would not characterize such language, but would leave it to one of the gentleman's own organs, Le Soleil, which spoke of it as "criminal and foolish provocation." (Opposition cheers.)

It would have been impossible for any person to have assumed a more determined, inveterate, undying, hostility to any subject than Sir Charles had steadily pursued on this.

In his organ, La Patrie, which never spoke on questions of policy unless at the dictation of Mr. Tarte, he had characterized Messrs. Bergeron, Tallon and others as "criminal cowards" because they had pointed out the proper course which Canada should pursue. "What have we to do with the affairs of South Africa?" asked La Patrie. "What interests have we in the Transvaal?" was such language as Sir Charles asked the friends to strengthen the hands of the government? At St. Vincent de Paul on October 10th Mr. Tarte declared that the government had not come to any decision on the subject. The government, he said, was happy to find the departure of those whose warlike instincts were such that they desired to go, but he for one would never consent to anything further. How was it that the hon. gentleman had consented to do more for the friends of the government than he had with these criminal cowards? He had vigorously denounced? If Mr. Tarte was sincere in holding the views which he enunciated he should have instantly severed his connection with his associates when they adopted a different course. It was with pleasure that he (Sir Charles) called attention to the utterances of Mr. Prefontaine, M. P., who in a speech delivered on the 12th of October took the patriotic stand which Mr. Tarte should have assumed. Mr. Prefontaine said that parliament last session had pledged itself to uphold the British empire, and he now thought the time had come when these pledges should be redeemed. (Opposition cheers.)

Fortunately for Canada the overwhelming public sentiment of the country—cheers—united as it never has in the history of Canada, seen taught Mr. Laurier that he would do better to choose between abandoning his dictum that nothing could be done because it was a violation of the constitution, or that some one else would be in charge of the constitution at a very early day. (Loud cheers.)

The premier consented to do that which he declared he would not do. Having placed himself at the mercy of Mr. Tarte and other gentlemen like him the premier was obliged to yield to that overwhelming pressure of public opinion. When he read Sir W. Laurier's speech in Quebec on the departure of the contingent he could not but admire his eloquence. When the premier was declaring that this was a war of justice and that Canada was bound to help England when was Mr. Tarte's demerit? He was at St. Vincent de Paul again.

Mr. Foster—That is a dangerous place. (This reference to the near proximity of the dominion penitentiary created some laughter.) Sir Charles Tupper—Well, I hope better things than that for him. Mr. Tarte was violating the first principles of constitutional government. He was holding up a copy of the order-in-council that had permitted this contingent to go, and declaring he had exceeded his colleagues to put in a declaration that they should never do it again. He had caused the words to be inserted "that it is not to be a precedent," and it was because he had requested this, he complained, he was

denounced as disloyal. "Why should he not be denounced as disloyal?" Mr. Tarte had said that last session, when the matter was up in the house, no one had ever suggested that any troops should be sent to the Transvaal.

Surely the hon. gentleman had not read his (Sir Charles) letter to the premier, which he had already quoted. Even his colleague, Mr. Blair, in a very illogical and contradictory speech—(laughter)—at Campbellton in November, said, in adopting that resolution last session, there was no one who did not consider it involved a willingness on our part to aid the Empire should the necessity arise.

With members of this house taking a position of most determined antagonism to the policy adopted, how is it possible truthfully to say that there was no one who did not consider the devotion of the entire people and our loyalty to the crown and British institutions? The minister of public works in his speech at St. Vincent de Paul had attempted to strengthen his hands by libelling the reputation of the greatest statesman Canada ever knew, Sir John Macdonald. It was well known that Sir John Macdonald all his long life had upheld British connection, and that no man ever lived in Canada with more imperial instincts than his, and that he ultimately sacrificed his life in a struggle against the liberals, who were adopting a policy that would have deprived this country of its place in the Empire. But although the struggle cost Sir John Macdonald his life, he did not fall until he had placed securely on the ramparts of his country, "British connection for ever." (Applause.) How rare the minister of public works libel his great statesman, now that he was in his grave?

Sir Charles pointed out that Mr. Tarte was credited with having induced one of his supporters to resign and to denounce the conduct of the government. In the most emphatic terms as unconstitutional, and yet it was said they were all united in this question. (Laughter.) As a cancer in the body must be cut out on pain of death, so this cancer in the body politic must be removed or it would inevitably result in the death of the government of Canada. Within the past few months he had addressed many audiences all over Canada, and he had heard not a single dissentient voice to the proposition that Canada should furnish all the aid required by the mother country and that the entire cost of doing so should be paid by Canada herself. It was the sentiment in Quebec, as elsewhere, that the honor and the interest of Canada alike required that the entire expenditure in the matter should be borne by Canada. (Cheers.)

He hoped it was not too late for the government to reconsider the question. The press of the conservative party was unanimous in support of the view he had put forth, and ministerial papers like the Montreal Witness, the West and Herald and the Toronto Globe also supported the proposal.

Sir Charles, resuming after recess, pointed again to the grave constitutional scandal presented by Mr. Bourassa's resignation as a protest against the course of the government, that had not opposed his resignation. With the paragraph in the speech commending Lord Strathcona's splendid offer of a third contingent he heartily agreed; and in this connection he would again refer to the magnificent action of the gentleman a friend of his, in insuring the lives and limbs of 1,000 men of the first Canadian contingent. Mr. Tarte had derided that offer. (Hear, hear.) He would read its terms. (Laughter from the government benches.) There, exclaimed the opposition leader indignantly, is the evidence which was evoked in the House of Commons, and yet in union with the patriotic sentiments of the people. "The claqueurs of the minister are ready to jeer at the provision made by a private citizen for the lives and limbs of the brave fellows who are in the field in South Africa." (Hear, hear.) How strongly in contrast to this gentleman's munificence was the action of the government. The Globe led the volunteers to believe that the government would place similar insurance for their benefit. But when the government found what it was going to cost it backed down, and "this black, this deepest tragedy" of misleading the brave volunteers has gone unatoned for. Canada not only enjoyed complete independence, but was in the position of having had the protection of the British army and navy without a penny of cost. How, then, could Canada shrink from doing her duty by the mother country in this hour of trial.

Talk of taxation without representation. If the British parliament imposed a dollar of taxation upon us to sustain this great war there might be something in the cry. But what was being done in regard to sending troops to aid the imperial cause was with the consent of the free parliament of Canada. The constitution provided that in cases of unforeseen necessity the government had the power to take sufficient to meet them from the public treasury and submit its action to parliament afterwards. There could be only one doubt as to the attitude of the people towards the government's

policy in that regard, and the issue of it depended on the government's action on a broad and liberal spirit. (Cheers.) It is well that Lord Strathcona's splendid offer had been referred to in eulogistic terms. But the 2,500 brave Canadian volunteers had done more than even Lord Strathcona in taking service for the flag, and their sacrifice should not have been unrecognized in the speech.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after paying the usual compliments to the mover and second of the address and congratulating Sir Charles upon his hale and hearty appearance, went on to criticize the opposition leader upon the length of his speeches in general, although in this instance he had squeezed his remarks into the space of less than three hours. He had no fault to find with Sir Charles for confining his observations to the question of the war in South Africa. That hon. gentleman had found fault with the government, not for what it had done, but for the manner in which it had done it, and for not having gone far enough. Sir Charles blamed the government, further, for delays, but that was no crime, seeing that the whole question demanded to be carefully weighed. World it has been constitutional for the government to have acted in the matter until assured that it had a strong public sentiment behind it? The legislatures of Australasia were in session when the war broke out, and they could act quickly, but the parliament of Canada had prorogued without making any appropriation. So that without assurance of a strong public sympathy behind it the government would have been criminal to put its hand in the treasury, no matter how worthy the object.

"That reptile press which supports the hon. gentleman" (Sir Charles Tupper) had done its best to denounce and misrepresent the course of the government. While all Canadians held the views he himself expressed at the Imperial Institute, there were many Canadians who were not ready to take part in England's secondary wars in all parts of the world. One of those Canadians was Sir Charles Tupper himself. (Liberal cheers.)

In an article in the Nineteenth Century for October, 1891, on the Federation of the Empire, Sir Charles maintained that the best way to bring it about was not a direct contribution by the colonies towards the British army and navy. Writing again in 1893 to Cassimair, Dickson, secretary of the Imperial Federation League, Sir Charles Tupper declared it was false to say that Canada had not largely contributed to the defence of the Empire, seeing the large amount spent upon railways and like means of communication; and later he had pointed to the expenditure of Canada upon her militia as a full discharge of her duty to the Empire. But Sir Charles had since changed his mind.

Sir Charles Tupper, No. 10.

As to Mr. Laurier's views, when he looked at the action of the Transvaal republic and the refusal to grant the Outlanders these equal rights which Canadians enjoyed, when he saw the enthusiasm which was evoked in Canada, his mind was made up, and he decided that it would be advisable to send a contingent. Parliament was not called together for the reason that the demand was moderate, the cost was limited, and to have assembled parliament would have cost more than the expense of sending the contingent. Tupper had sought to create an impression that he (the premier) was lukewarm about the war. He was not one of the noisy, dull witted, short sighted chroniclers who turn out clamored for war and who shouted "Onward to Pretoria." From a constitutional point of view the action of the government might be indefensible, but the justification was that they were carrying out the will of the people.

The reason why the government did not ask parliament to pay the volunteers while in South Africa was because the imperial authorities had expressly asked that no distinction be made. What the government proposed to do, therefore, was to ask parliament to provide a fund sufficient to pay the Canadian troops the difference in pay they were now receiving and what they would be entitled if on service in Canada, to keep it in reserve for their return, or, in the meantime, to allow their families to draw from it. (Government cheers.) He believed this policy would receive the commendation of the Canadian people, and he submitted it with confidence to the approval of parliament. (Government cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Foster, after commenting upon the unbusiness-like methods of the government in regard to the presentation of the correspondence, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if it was true that Canada had consented to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The premier said he could not give an answer without consent of the crown. He hoped to be able to do so tomorrow.

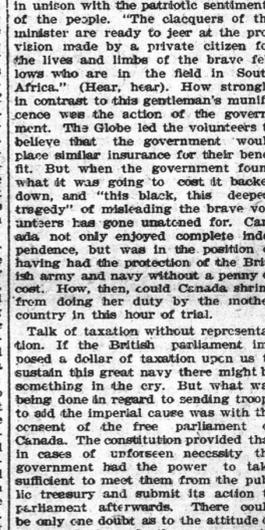
The house adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," remarked the philosopher.

"Geared too low, perhaps," replied the scooper.

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TO ASSIST METHUEN.

Large Reinforcements Are Being Sent to Modder River as Fast as Possible.

Believed That the Seventh Army Division Now Arriving Will be Added to Methuen's Force.

Nothing Known as to What is Going on at the Tugela River—Col. Plumer Has Not Yet Succeeded in Relieving Mafeking.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—What is happening on the Tugela River is still unrevealed. The rumor that General Buller had again crossed the river is neither confirmed nor denied. The war office issues nothing and the censor looks after the correspondents. The latest despatch from Spearman's Camp is dated Jan. 31. It says:

"Today passed quietly with the exception of the firing of a few shells from Mafeking at the Boer positions opposite Potgieter's Drift. The troops have quite recovered from last week's fighting and are eager to resume. It is rumored in camp that the Drakensberg Passes are only slightly held, and the opportunity is likely to be availed of for a dash of cavalry and horse artillery.

"A report comes from Cape Town that Gen. Lord Methuen is being rapidly and effectively reinforced. Gen. Tucker's departure from Cape Town is regarded as undisturbed, and as presumably indicating that the seventh army division, which is now arriving at the Cape, will be added to the force at Modder River. A battery of horse artillery that just arrived from India, have been sent thither, and it is stated that more naval guns are being taken from the warship *Barracotta* at East London for the same destination. None of these reports is later than Jan. 31, and nothing to confirm them has been received from Modder River, which is not expected for three or four weeks.

"Gen. French, who visited Cape Town to consult with Gen. Lord Roberts, returned to Rensburg on Jan. 31, and resumed reconnoitering. According to the Chronicle's correspondent at Sterkstroom, who telegraphs under date of Feb. 1st, Boer reinforcements are arriving at Stormberg. The enemy have repaired the railway between Allwal's North and Burgersdorp, which they destroyed when they first crossed the frontier, and trains are now running over it. The same correspondent records rumors that Commandant Steyn has been recalled from the command of the Free State forces in Natal to defend the southeastern border.

"The Queen yesterday received the following telegram from the mayor of Mafeking, the despatch being dated Jan. 27:

"Mafeking, upon the one hundredth day of its siege, sends its loyal devotion to your majesty, and the assurance of its continued resolve to maintain your majesty's supremacy in the town."

It will be seen that no reference is made to the capture of the town, which it was rumored had been effected on January 23. The detailed news from Mafeking is dated January 17, and was sent by way of Gaborone.

It shows that there had been no evacuation beyond the usual garrison. The Boers had been reduced and horses had been driven of their oats, which were being stored for future consumption by the inhabitants of the town.

Matches and all the canned milk in the place had been commandeered. The theft of these articles, even of a single box of matches, was treated as a serious crime. The people were cheerful, with the exception of a few grumblers.

Col. Plumer had important skirmishes with the Boers at Gaborone on January 26. The Crocodile river is flooded and Rhodes' Drift is probably unfordable and will remain so until March. It is presumed, therefore, that the Boers will not return to that point.

Four Victoria Crosses and nineteen distinguished service medals for the attempt to rescue the guns at Colenso are the first rewards for valor allotted during the war. Col. Long, whose error caused the loss of the guns, and whom Gen. Buller virtually accused of disobeying orders, is defended by the correspondent of the Morning Post in a message printed today. He ascribes the loss of the guns to an error of judgment. He recalls the fact that it was believed there were no Boers south of the Tugela river, and says, moreover, that the position Col. Long gained was underneath the fire of the complete silencing of Fort Wylie. The error was not attributable either to rashness or incapacity. Col. Long is one of the most dashing gunners of the Horse Artillery, and is a great authority on artillery. He materially contributed to the victory at Omdurman, when he was terribly wounded. At Colenso he behaved with great gallantry. The correspondent appeals to the press and public to judge generously and moderately of this officer, whose distinguished reputation was stricken through an error which was not the greatest of this war. Col. Long's condition is now most grave.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 4.19 a. m.—Heliograph flashes from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment there was thinning and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that Gen. Buller purposes a fresh attack. The war office continues to reveal

nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception, the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless Gen. Buller has been heavily reinforced; and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

FROM SPEARMAN'S CAMP.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 30.—The correspondent accompanied a strong cavalry reconnaissance to Honker's Poort bridge. Two spans of the bridge were destroyed. Gen. Buller addressed the troops last night, encouraging them to continue their work. He congratulated them on their past efforts, which, he said, had not been wasted. He held out hopes for the speedy relief of Ladysmith.

The British officers and troops are still confident, and in good spirits. A game of polo was played yesterday. Col. Wynne has been appointed brigadier general to succeed General Woodgate. The weather is much colder and rain is coming.

During the past week Lieut. Williams, commanding a picket of Beethuene's mounted infantry, reports that he has accounted for twenty-one Boers on the road between Colenso and Potgieter's Drift, who were firing across the river at a point where the wagons have to pass.

The general opinion among the officers is that Col. Thorneycroft was right in ordering the retirement from Spon Kop.

BRITAIN'S DEFTANCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Journal has the following from London: Britain's entire fleet and her entire volunteer force is to be mobilized at once. This was practically done Tuesday. Many retired and half-pay naval officers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. The officers of the Royal Naval reserve, who are serving on merchantmen, are over the world, have been notified by cable to expect commissions on warships. This is the answer of the British lion to the snarling of the wild beasts of Europe. It is her challenge to the world. Six hundred and sixty-six ships of war are to go into commission, and two hundred thousand volunteers. The volunteers' term of enlistment do not permit of their being called out for foreign services, so it is undoubtedly the intention to garrison the forts and military stations and relieve the regulars now thus employed for service in South Africa. This order will liberate 50,000 regulars for war. The manning of England's gigantic fleet will be something of a problem, but the men in the Royal Naval reserve will be employed, and no doubt is expressed as to the ability of the admiralty to solve the problem. This news has caused a sensation in England.

WORK FOR "OUR BOYS."

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—The Star's correspondent with the Transvaal contingent cables:

BELMONT, Cape Colony, Feb. 1.—A rebel force of two hundred men, under the leadership of a man named Sussman, who they returned after the Toronto and Queenslanders drove them out last month, has given our lads some work which has enabled them to again show their valor. The rebels occupied the hills at the north-west of here, this morning. When word was brought here, orders were given for the mounted troops of the garrison here, sent out against the rebels. The Dutch out against the rebels. When the Dutch they had retired from the place, after looting the farms, when the mounted infantry got there.

AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—Robbie Burrill, son of Charles Burrill of Weymouth, a cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been given a commission in the imperial service, and will be attached to the Royal Artillery. Mr. Burrill is nineteen years of age, tall and strong and of splendid physique, and will no doubt do honor to his native land.

Two more Halifax young men have been offered commissions in the imperial army and both will likely accept: George C. Milson, son of Dr. Milson of Dartmouth, and Roydon C. Keith, son of Donald Keith, both in the graduating class at the Royal Military College.

Major Williams, in command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, delighted nearly two thousand spectators on the common this morning with a drill of his men. Those who witnessed the review included Lord William Seymour and staff. Drill included skirmishing, parading in section, charging and drilling in battalion order. When skirmishing all horsemen dismounted, and the charge of four horses is assigned to one trooper.

PREFERRED COLONIAL INFANTRY.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: In the house of commons this afternoon, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in reply to a question of T. C. Hedder-

nick, liberal member for Wickburgh, said that the offer of a second Canadian contingent was declined by the government on Nov. 6th last for the reason that the war office had expressed a preference for colonial infantry as compared to colonial cavalry.

A DEMORALIZING EFFECT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The first batch of wounded men belonging to the naval contingent serving in South Africa, arrived in England today. They are mostly skilled gunners. They say that the Boer Maxim-Nordfeldt one-pound quick-firing guns have a most demoralizing effect on the British. These guns are made in England, but they are not supplied to the British troops.

SHOULD BE NO DELAY.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says:

"It is not improbable that the Boer resistance will collapse with unexpected rapidity should the troops now in South Africa will prove more than adequate. A widespread rising of the Dutch or natives is very unlikely. Nevertheless no risks should be taken. Every volunteer should be raised should be sent immediately, before Lord Roberts asks for them, in order to make ready for any emergency, and they should not come in dribblets as stop gaps, or when the mischief has already been done."

HAS GONE TO PRETORIA.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Feb. 2.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new U. S. consul at Pretoria, left here this morning on his way to his post.

BOER RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secy. Hay has received the sum of \$750, collected by the *Louis Westliche Post* and transmitted to the state department by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the Boer soldiers. The sum does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsolicited communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.

A PRO-BOER MEETING.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—Herr Bley, a pan-Germanic writer, Berlin, today addressed a pro-Boer meeting here that was attended by 3,000 persons. A resolution of sympathy was sent to Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal. The Dutch minister and British attaché were present.

COL. PLUMER'S MOVEMENTS.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Feb. 1.—The following dates are given: Col. Plumer's outpost, and 2 small parties was sent to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje, and blundered into the hands of the Boers. Fortunately, they managed to escape without casualties. From Gaborone, dated Jan. 28, says: "A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Col. Plumer's outpost, and 2 small parties was sent to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje, and blundered into the hands of the Boers. Fortunately, they managed to escape without casualties. From Gaborone, dated Jan. 28, says: "A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Col. Plumer's outpost, and 2 small parties was sent to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje, and blundered into the hands of the Boers. Fortunately, they managed to escape without casualties. From Gaborone, dated Jan. 28, says: "A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Col. 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AT BELMONT.

Sun's Special Correspondent With G. Co., 1st Canadian Contingent

Furnishes an Interesting Account of What Our Soldier Boys Are Doing Near the Fighting Line.

They Sleep in Their Clothes With Their Rifles by Their Side, and Are on Duty Before Daybreak

Guarding a Most Important Depot of Military Stores and Provisions—A Turtle for a Mascot—The Canadian Yell—A Gruesome Sight—Have Pickets and Scouts Out for a Distance of Twenty Miles—The Rations Not What They Might Be.

(From the Sun's Own Correspondent.) CAMP BELMONT, S. A., Dec. 16.—Our trip from Canada to South Africa was a most interesting one. The weather was fine. A band was started on board the steamer and furnished music for the voyage, but not having enough instruments it was broken up at Cape Town. That was a pity. We had a supply of proper instruments we would have had a really fine band. We landed at Cape Town on the last day of November and when we pulled to the pier we could hear nothing but whistles blowing and men shouting. The Maple Leaf, Soldiers of the Queen, King of Britannia, and The Queen. We had a good reception, but nothing that would have given us had we been a few days earlier, as they expected us on the 20th of 18th and intended giving the Canadian and Australian contingents a great big time. But we were well satisfied. Our men had great fun with the colored kids, throwing them pennies till dark. In return the town people tossed cigarettes on board, and a package on the steamer to the boys who smoked them, we rather had the best of the fun.

We marched from the landing to our camping grounds, pitched tents, had coffee and then took a look around for something to eat. When the boys found the canteen there was a general rush, and some of England's best soldiers, including artillery, cavalry, lancers, Highlanders, Devonshires, etc., were seen having a glass of hot or soft drink with the Canadians—all glad to see us. As soon as we were in our tents they came over and asked all sorts of questions about Canada. Of course we pumped them in like manner about England. We camped for two or three days and then set off to De Aar, our next stopping place. It is as nothing to the sand storm that greeted our arrival. The whirlwind would get all the empty tin cans and anything else in its path, and carry them along like straws. The boys were nearly blinded with the flying sand. The storm, however, stopped as suddenly as it started. We camped there for three days and then moved on to Orange river, where we had a glass of beer, and then on to Belmont. The importance happened save the shooting of two or three men by the sentries of the Shropshire light infantry for not answering their challenge properly. The burial took place while we were there of several of the wounded who died from their injuries in the field of battle. There were about 300 Boer prisoners at Orange river.

From there we moved for Belmont, where the first fight had taken place. It is a nice spot, but water is scarce, having to be brought in the trains. After we pitched our tents the boys started for the hills, about 1,000 yards from the camp, to prospect the ground. We picked up all sorts of Boer shells, all kinds of bullets, haversacks, buttons, carb bits, etc. The dead Boers and their dead horses presented a terrible sight, and were as offensive to the nostrils as to the eyes. The mountain is nothing but rocks, no earth to speak of, so the dead bodies were just covered over with stones. The boys wanted to see them, and off came the rocks. Some were shot through the head, others killed by shells; all had enough to give the boys a reading sense of what actual war means. But they didn't seem to mind it a bit.

About half the boys are steadily stationed on the hill, and we are in hourly expectation of an engagement, as the sentries are constantly bringing in word that parties of Boers are in sight. We are not allowed to take off our clothing, boots or anything, and always carry rifles and cartridges with us. At 3 o'clock in the morning the whole battalion is roused out and is on the hill before daylight, as that is the time the enemy generally attack, but so far the Boers have not come down on us.

Co. G has a turtle as a mascot. A young goat and a black ostrich make their home around our tents. We have great fun milking goats. As we are not used to goats, it takes about sixteen of us to catch the animal and seven more to milk it. The boys call the ostrich feeders in their hats, so you can make up your mind that ostriches suffer some when we get hold of them.

The Y. M. C. A. had about three thousand sweet buns brought up from Cape Town, they cost a penny a piece. The boys didn't do a thing to the 3,000! Nothing but artillery is passing our camp these days. It goes by in a steady stream towards the front.

The trenches that the Canadians built around our camp are about finished. The camp is situated back of the railroad station, and the trenches go around on three sides. They are about 150 yards by 200 yards, some three feet deep, from four to seven feet high, and four or five feet through.



Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

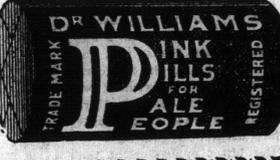
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says: "After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and an awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.; and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



LADYSMITH.

The Story of the Siege Since November 2nd.

General White Reports That His Provisions Are Good and Ample.

The Situation of the Town—Enclosed by High Hills in a Rough Semi-Circle—Tugela is the Longest River in Natal.

Nov. 2.—Boers destroy communication between Ladysmith and Durban and the siege is begun. Nov. 3.—In Ladysmith a column of Boers is annihilated. Nov. 6.—Boer assault repulsed by General Buller. Nov. 9.—Vigorous attack on Ladysmith is repulsed with a Boer loss of about 300. Nov. 13.—Joubert moves south of Ladysmith with his main army. Nov. 20.—Ladysmith effectively shelled by the Boers from Lombard's Kop. Dec. 2.—Boers shell the town with considerable effect. Rations said to be reduced and much sickness prevalent. Dec. 3.—Detachment of British carries Lombard's Kop, capturing a gun. Dec. 11.—Another sortie made to destroy a howitzer. Object is accomplished, but the Boers suffer losses at Colenso. Dec. 15.—General Buller, attempting to cross the Tugela and relieve Ladysmith, meets with large losses at Colenso. Dec. 19.—Provisions at Ladysmith sufficient for two months; rations ample and good. Jan. 6.—Boers attack Ladysmith in force, but are repulsed. Losses heavy on both sides. Jan. 10.—Sudden general advance on the Upper Tugela River by Buller's troops under General Warren and Lord Dundonald. Jan. 11.—Lord Dundonald seizes Swart's Kop and captures a gun. Jan. 16.—General Warren forces a passage through the Drift. A part of General Buller's force also crosses the Tugela and relieves Ladysmith. Jan. 19.—Dundonald's cavalry defeats the Boers near Acton Homes, on the road from Oliver's Post to Ladysmith. Jan. 20-21.—General Warren engages the Boers both days. Jan. 22.—General Buller reports "substantial progress" on the part of General Warren. Jan. 23.—General Warren takes Spion Kop. Jan. 24.—Spion Kop abandoned by the British. Jan. 25.—General Buller retreats to the south bank of the Tugela, having failed to force a passage to Ladysmith.

Ladysmith has been in a state of siege since Nov. 2, 1899. Even before the declaration of war on Great Britain by President Kruger the Boers were pouring through the necks of the mountains into the territory of Natal, and after the defeat of the British at Dundee and Elandslaagte the camp at Ladysmith was surrounded and the siege begun. Three sides of Ladysmith rise numerous hills from two to five miles away. On these summits the Boers mounted their guns. Almost every day since the siege began Generals Buller and Schalkouger have been shelling the town with small bombardments, the effects of which were never very serious. On Nov. 6 and 9 and Dec. 2 he besieged and besieged engaged in small skirmishes, and by Dec. 7 General White reported his casualties since the beginning of the investment as five officers and twenty-six men killed, 15 officers and 130 men wounded and three men missing.

On Dec. 8 the Natal Volunteers and Imperial Light Horse under General Buller made a sortie on Jan Hill. They destroyed two big guns and captured a field gun and a Maxim. Lieut. Col. Metcalfe on Dec. 11 made a sortie with a second rifle brigade. He destroyed a howitzer gun on Surprise Hill, but he had to force his way back with the bayonet. In this sortie the British lost 12 men killed and 4 wounded. On Dec. 22 the howitzer gun destroyed on Surprise Hill by Metcalfe's men was replaced by the Boers.

On Jan. 6 last the Boers attacked the position in force, but were driven back by Gen. White with great loss. The Boers had been re-enforced from the south, and for seventeen hours the battle raged fiercely. No accurate figures have been given of the Boer losses, but they were reported through British sources as very heavy. British losses were subsequently reported to have been 488 killed and wounded. The Earl of Aysbrough was wounded. The attack by the Boers was interpreted as a final effort to reduce the place before Buller had time to relieve it, and Gen. White's repulse of the enemy was hailed throughout Great Britain as a great victory. It was felt that the Ladysmith garrison had proved its ability to hold its own, and that as provisions were not scant there was no doubt that the city was safe until Buller could perfect his plans and re-lease the beleaguered troops. Heavy rains followed the Boer attack, which the Boers had kept up continually, was suspended. In Great Britain all eyes were on Gen. Buller, whose turning movement was expected to end the siege.

About Jan. 15 the Boers resumed the bombardment more vigorously than before, more guns being put in position, but helicopter messages from the city reported that little damage was being done. The garrison kept in high spirits over expectations from Gen. Buller's operations. A helicopter message Jan. 22 reported that the bombardment was not doing much damage and had slackened. Shells from Gen. Buller's guns could be seen bursting near the Boer camps. In South Africa this season of the year is summer instead of winter, as in the northern hemisphere. The camp at Ladysmith holds between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Gen. White has reported that his provisions are good and ample and he has asserted he could hold the town until March. The position of Ladysmith was a most unfortunate choice for an encampment. The military man who selected it could hardly have exhibited such poor judgment had he been a paid servant of the Boer government. The town is about thirty miles from the foot of the Drakensberg range of Durban on the Natal government railway, which at Ladysmith divides into branches to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal respectively.

Ladysmith stands on the flat ground which slopes down to the Klip River, a tributary of the River Tugela. It is the Klip River which the Free State Boers have tried to divert by engineering work at its sources in the Drakensberg, with the object, possibly, of cutting off the town's water supply and so rendering easier the passage of the river at any point where the Boer wagons may require to ford it. The town of Ladysmith ranks third in Natal (next to Pietermaritzburg), although apart from the military camp its inhabitants do not number more than 4,000 or 5,000. The local directory, however, shows that nearly all the residents of sufficient importance to be included in such a work bear English, Scotch, Welsh or Irish names.

Arriving at the town by rail from Durban, a high rocky ridge of hills, fringed on their tops with tall trees, is seen on the right of the line. These hills enclose Ladysmith in a rough semi-circle, protecting it from the severe winds in the dry winter, but rendering the town rather oppressively hot in the summer. Natal, it may be here remarked, the summer begins in October and ends in March; the summer is the rainy season, and at midsummer the sun rises at 5 and sets at 7 o'clock. The town, which has a pleasant, homelike appearance, is the main center of Klip River country. There are thirteen streets, fairly well laid out, and among the public buildings are the town hall, built at a cost of some £5,000, a market office, court house, prison and fort, government school, post office, public library and reading-room, branches of the Natal and Standard banks, a Roman Catholic sanatorium and school; and among places of worship, churches of the Dutch Reformed, Church of South Africa (or Anglican), Wesleyan and Congregational communities. The streets are not well paved, but progress has been made of late in drainage, gasworks and a waterworks scheme costing £25,000. The population includes, besides white people, some 2,000 natives and nearly as many Hindus and other Indians, who have immigrated via Durban and act as coolies, waiters, servants, etc. At present, however, Ladysmith's resident population is chiefly swollen by its military defenders. Since 1897 some thousands of imperial troops have been stationed here, and the number is now, of course, very largely augmented. The camp is situated near the waterworks, about two miles from the town; it includes a barracks, hospital, church and permanent stabling for some 1,500 horses. The government railway department has also large repairing and other workshops at Ladysmith.

To the north of Ladysmith the railway runs a mile or so to Orange Free State Junction, where the line bifurcates, the main route bearing east to Elandslaagte, Glencoe, Newcastle and the Transvaal, while the Free State line branches off due west toward Van Keenen's Pass and the Drakensberg Mountains. For some time after leaving Ladysmith the country remains open, dotted with low, rocky hillsides and seams with stone dykes, but some fairly pretty scenery opens up after half an hour's ride on the main route, amidst trees decorating the broad alluvial valleys and farmsteads peeping out of dense groves of blue-gum trees, until at ten miles north the train approaches the bleak and lonely uplands of the coal district, which commences at Elandslaagte, where the battle was fought. In the westerly direction, after leaving the junction already mentioned, the Free State line sweeps to the west toward Oliver's Post, and after traversing an open bare country a short distance northwest of Ladysmith, again crosses the Klip River and passes by Walker's Hook, Beesters, Colworth and Brakwal stations to the mountain pass. A few miles northwest of Ladysmith on this route a magnificent mountain panorama opens out, the Drakensberg range in this neighborhood, containing rugged, mighty peaks, from 11,000 feet downward. H. H. Smith and other enterprising farmers have excellent farms in the neighborhood, and there are large grazing farms at Beesters station. Between Beesters and Brakwal there are high steep kopjes (hills) with a wide prospect of hill and vale to the eastward. In the thirty miles between Ladysmith and Brakwal the train rises 1,350 feet, although Ladysmith itself is 3,285 feet above sea level.

To the southward of Ladysmith the stations on the railway go in the direction of Pietermaritzburg and Durban are in the following order: Nelthorpe (six and one-fourth miles from Ladysmith), Pieters (nine and one-fourth miles), Colenso (sixteen and one-fourth miles), Chieveley (twenty-three and one-fourth miles), Frere, Ennerdale and Estcourt, where the line crosses the Weenen road, forty-three and one-fourth miles south of Ladysmith. Nelthorpe and Pieters are the only out-stations of Ladysmith, chiefly remarkable for the number of native kraals in the vicinity. At Colenso, which is a village, the railway crosses the River Tugela, the longest river in Natal, and a very rapid, rocky torrent, so that the bridge is of much strategical importance.

BITTER RUSSIAN COMMENTS. The Almighty is manifestly bestowing His blessing upon the arms of the Boers. God is punishing the arrogant and rapacious people who have oppressed and persecuted the races wherever they have gone, and who have made use of the means provided by Providence for the elevation of mankind for the purpose of ruining others and enriching themselves.—Sviet, St. Petersburg.

A MISPLACED VIEW. As Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are now in Africa, it remains with them to take the necessary steps, at their leisure and with full liberty of action. It would be folly to pretend to dictate their course of action to wherever they have gone, and who have made use of the means provided by Providence for the elevation of mankind for the purpose of ruining others and enriching themselves.—Sviet, St. Petersburg.

TO CURE A COULD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bismuth Tablets. Each drugist returns the money if it fails to cure. Dr. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

COURT REPORTERSHIP.

Government Has Made a Deal With Respect to This Office

Being Forced by the Threats of Mr. Reynolds and His Friends—Mr. Carleton the Nominal Reporter, But Mr. Allen Does the Work.

(Fredericton Gleaner.) The government has been unable to make any decisive move with respect to the appointment of a court reporter, or, at least, they have not dared to make the appointment which they intended to make and which commended itself to a large number of their friends, for fear of offending another considerable faction of their supporters. And so, true to their instincts and prejudices, Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues have patched up an arrangement, and chiefly upon the ground that he is a Roman Catholic and that a Roman Catholic has now a right to that office. The government has appointed as supreme court reporter, and yet dared not offend his friends by appointing Mr. Trueman. A short time ago, it will also be remembered, a deputation of St. John friends of Dr. Quigley waited upon the government here and urged for his immediate appointment. W. K. Reynolds headed the delegation, and among the arguments used in Dr. Quigley's favor was that Mr. Reynolds had at the last local election in St. John voted a large part of the Roman Catholic vote of that city, and that that support would be withdrawn unless the office of court reporter was given to Dr. Quigley or some other co-religionist of Mr. Reynolds and his friends.

It is now understood that Mr. Emmerson has made a deal whereby he hopes to retain the support if not the confidence of both parties. Mr. Carleton has been induced to withdraw his resignation, which he had been pressing for acceptance for some time, and he remains nominally the court reporter, although he is not to do and is not now doing the work, while Dr. W. Allen, Q. C., of this city, does the reporting and draws the pay. If after the nomination of the faction of which Mr. Reynolds is for the time being the nominal leader.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

"I REGRET TO REPORT," ETC. (Chicago Chronicle) Gen. Buller's telegram to the British war office that "the men are splendid. I regret to inform you," etc., is in much the same vein as the skilled surgeon's announcement to his class of students, "The operation was a splendid success, but unfortunately the patient has died." No one doubts the valor of the British soldiers, and if they would now be in possession of the Transvaal capital. For the first time in a long time the British military strategists are fighting against their peers, and the result is noted in the daily bulletin. "I regret to report," etc. The British military surgeons still imagine that they diagnosed the South African case correctly, but there is a terrible fear at home that the patient may die on their hands.

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NOTICE.

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

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARCEAU, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

FOREIGN OPINION.

"I prayed Almighty God that the price of crepe would go up in England," declared representative Cochran, at a great Boer meeting in New York the other day. This is a sample of the language used at these gatherings by men, some of them holding exalted positions in the state and nation. The great New York mass meeting was addressed by judges of high courts and attended by congressmen. Yet when mention was made of the heart-broken widows of England, the audience broke out with shouts of "Hurrah! Serve them right!" and followed by cat calls and other such demonstrations. If this were really serious it would be shocking. Suppose that in Great Britain or Canada, some one should speak in that brutal way of the bereaved families of the Boers who are now our enemies. He would be almost driven out of decent society, as he deserved.

It would appear that the speakers at these anti-British meetings in the United States have got so in the habit of raving that they do not themselves know or feel what they say. They have used so much furious language that they can no longer speak with force and dignity on these questions. But under it all there is utter insincerity. The Portland Press, in a serious article, points out that the orators have got into the way of thinking that the Irish vote can best be courted by the use of the most offensive language toward England. At one of these meetings a speaker was rejoicing over the fact that a recent disaster in Natal had brought sorrow to England, Scotland and Ireland. "Not Ireland," shouted a hearer. "No; I except Ireland," assented the orator. Yet hundreds of Irish mothers were at that moment mourning their dead, who had fought bravely on the field, and thousands were praying that those dear to them might be spared, and millions were learning with pride of the valor of Irish regiments, and of Irish commanders. After all it is possible that the professional seeker for Irish votes does not know his men as well as they know him.

It is pointed out that these pro-Boer meetings do not really indicate a sympathy with the Boer cause. The Boer is not oppressed, and no one seeks to oppress him. But if he were, why do these clamorous people take such an interest in him? They gave no thought to the Armenians whose families were massacred by the Turks. It is not that they people love the Boer, but that they have a purpose in professing to hate the Briton. In most cases it is but a pretence.

We find, however, that all the really strong journals in the United States are free from this foolishness. One metropolitan paper points out that the European sympathy expressed for the alleged Boer republics, comes from ruling classes who do not themselves tolerate political liberty. This writer ridicules the idea of Germany, with its autocracy, or Russia, with its absolutism, professing to be shocked lest Britain should have designs on the liberties of people in Africa. The real continental grievance against England, according to the Chicago Times, is not that England desires to oppress, but that England is a lover of freedom and an organizer of free institutions. Those who are concerned lest the Boers should be subjected refused to help England rescue the Armenians. They had not a word to say when France in pure conquest subjected the native Christian population of Madagascar.

It might also be said that some of the fury of the attacks made at certain meetings and in certain journals in the United

States and on the continent of Europe, is due to the offensive calmness with which these diatribes are received. No one in England, or the colonies, appears to be concerned about them. When Sir Charles Dilke or John Morley in parliament, or Mr. Stead outside, informs the English people that the nation is hated by all other countries, the information is accepted with a mild wonder and half curiosity, as if they were describing a five legged calf. The phenomenon is curious, perhaps, but it does not require that anything should be done about it. Those interested in such mysteries may diagnose the case of the continental stranger. The business of Britain is to get on with the war.

ENDORSED BY MR. TARTE.

The introduction of new members was one of the events of the opening day of parliament. According to custom the member-elect having taken the oath, marches up to the clerk's table before the speaker, escorted by two of his leaders, chiefly those with whom he has the most intimate political associations.

Naturally Sir Wilfrid introduced Mr. Geoffroy and Mr. Archambault, Mr. Tarte being the other escort. The new member from Ontario was introduced by Sir Richard end Mr. Mullock. But who should introduce Mr. Bourassa, who has come to the house after resigning his seat as a protest against the action of the government, and having appealed to his constituents to condemn the offer of troops for Africa? Last year Mr. Leighton McCarthy, elected as an independent, was introduced by Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Douglas, two members assumed to be of like sympathies. But since the election of Mr. Bourassa, on the anti-contingent platform, has been hailed by Mr. Tarte's personal organ and by the government press generally as a ministerial victory, it was suggested ironically that probably Mr. Tarte would show his approval by bringing Mr. Bourassa in triumph before the speaker and introducing him as a recently elected follower.

The despatch to the Telegraph says: "Mr. H. Bourassa, of Labelle, was introduced by Mr. Tarte and Mr. Monet." The Globe has the same. The Sun's despatch says: "The opposition laughed greatly and cheered ironically when Mr. Bourassa came in. The member for Labelle blushed and smiled, and then escaped to the back benches." The Halifax Chronicle sees the point and performs a little work of expurgation. It gives the name of the two members who introduced the other new members, but in this case it says: "Mr. Monet conducted Henry Bourassa of Labelle to the chamber," thus concealing the fact that Mr. Tarte had charge of the procession. Mr. Monet, it will be remembered, is the member who wrote a fierce letter condemning the offer of a contingent and offered to resign on that issue if a certain number of electors would require it of him. He did not resign, but addressed the electors of Labelle in support of Mr. Bourassa, and was one of the speakers who indulged in the glorification on nomination day when Mr. Bourassa was declared elected.

The appearance of Mr. Monet as sponsor for Mr. Bourassa was quite fitting. So was the appearance of Mr. Tarte in the same company. It is now pretty certain that Mr. Bourassa was acting under the advice and instruction of his leaders from the beginning.

THE WAR CRY FROM THE WEST.

At this crisis in imperial history British Columbia has taken the lead among the Canadian provinces in military zeal. The Pacific province was the first, and so far is the only one, to furnish or offer a detachment of troops at provincial expense. The corps supplied is only a company of 100 mounted men, but this is an important contribution from a province which at the last census, counting Indians and Chinese, had less population than Prince Edward Island. The population has probably more than doubled in the last decade, but even if that is so should the other provinces make a proportionate contribution the whole of the provincial corps would number close on to 3,000 men, and their offer would involve an outlay of perhaps a million dollars.

But the western province is aspiring to still greater things. Vancouver has started a movement, having for its object the organization of a force of 10,000 Canadians for service in Africa. If this project is carried through it will place Canada where she belongs, and where she stood at the jubilee procession, at the head of the colonies of the Empire.

The military establishment of Canada includes some 36,000 men, so that the proposed army division of 10,000, with the contingents now in Africa or preparing to go thither, would include about one-third of our Canadian army. We believe that more than this proportion of the ordinary establishment has been enlisted by some of the smaller colonies. Judging from the result of the medical examinations of

the first contingents, there are many in the militia who would like to go to Africa but are not physically up to the standard. On the other hand, it is safe to say that if a prospect for actual service abroad should be opened up there would be a great rush to the ranks of recruits who have had no ambition for civil soldiering. If 10,000 men were called for they would appear, though possibly it might not be desirable to send them all as mounted infantry. Nor would it be necessary to send a man who did not want to go.

There remains the question whether the government of Canada should proceed to organize this force. It may perhaps be said that the imperial government would ask for more men if they were wanted. We cannot be sure of that. If other colonies, and the cities and counties of the British Islands, offer troops as fast as they are needed, it is not to be expected that the war office will refuse these and ask for soldiers from colonies which do not offer them. But as a matter of fact Lord Wolsey and his minister do not know how many men they may need. They have already sent to Africa twice as many as they at first expected to require. They may need in Africa, or some other place, an army twice as large as that now abroad. It might be the best service that Canada could render to the Empire, and to herself as well, to raise a force effective for service in any emergency abroad or at home. Certainly it would be safe and wise and patriotic to make the preliminary arrangements, and to get such a force ready for concentration.

MR. MARTIN DEFEATED.

After all Mr. Martin is not elected member for Winnipeg. The successful candidate is Mr. Puttee, who has been declared elected on a recount of votes. The decision in his favor appears to be equitable, as it is reached by counting a number of ballots marked outside the disk, but clearly intended to be votes for Mr. Puttee.

From a straight party point of view a conservative newspaper might rejoice over this outcome of the struggle. Mr. Puttee is a liberal conservative. Mr. Martin is classed as a liberal. But though Mr. Puttee is a liberal conservative he ran in this contest as a labor candidate without regard to parties. And though Mr. Martin is a liberal by tradition and profession, it became a candidate in spite of the bitter opposition of the right machine, and received strong support from the conservatives because he shared their want of confidence in Mr. Sifton. It is fitting that organized labor should have a representative in the house of commons, and under ordinary circumstances the success of Mr. Puttee would be a public advantage. The chief cause for regret is that the election has been obtained at the expense of the defeat of Mr. Martin, the strong opponent and fearless critic of the administration of the interior and the department of railways. The presence of Mr. Martin in the house might have exercised a wholesome influence. It is true that the government organs claimed the election of Mr. Martin as a great liberal victory. In this light his defeat might be claimed as a liberal defeat. But the truth is that the defeat of Mr. Martin will be hailed with joy by the machine, and Mr. Sifton will draw a long breath of relief when he hears that he has escaped exposure from one critic who knew a great deal about the administration of the west.

The Laurier government was beaten in Winnipeg on nomination day, when it failed to find a candidate willing to go to the polls to defend the administration in a constituency which two years ago gave the government a majority of more than a thousand. Having thus acknowledged its weakness it will be glad that nothing worse has happened than the election of a conservative on a labor platform.

THE FULL LIST.

The order in which the colonies offered troops to the meter country was incompletely set forth in a previous issue of this paper. Here is the list in the order that the home government heard from them: Queensland. Victoria. Malay States. Lagos. New South Wales. Hong Kong. New Zealand. Western Australia. Tasmania. South Australia. Canada.

NOV. 25th WE PUBLISHED THE NAMES and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven more names have been added to the list.

Ten of our students are under one roof in the C. P. R. offices, St. John—two of them chief clerks.

Business and Short-hand (PIT-MAN) Catalogues to any address. S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall

THE SMALLPOX. Driver Hugh Tait and Fireman John McNulty Quarantined.

The St. John Board of Health Got an Early Start Sunday Morning.

Driver Owen McGinty Down With the Disease at Newcastle—It is of a Mild Type.

Officials of the St. John board of health were at work in the public interest at a very early hour on Sunday morning. A despatch from Dr. Steeves of Moncton was received by Secretary T. M. Burns some time after midnight. It stated that I. C. H. driver Hugh Tait and fireman John McNulty, who had come in on an afternoon express Saturday, had been exposed to small-pox.

Secretary Burns at once communicated with Chairman James Reynolds, school teacher, and has taken immediate action. The latter, with Mr. Burns, at once went to Mr. Tait's house on Stanley street. They found that he had been vaccinated. The house was quarantined, and the members of his family were vaccinated yesterday by Dr. W. A. Christie.

Dr. Daniel and Mr. Burns found Fireman McNulty asleep in his room in Robert Clark's boarding house on King square. He had not been vaccinated. They performed that operation and had him removed to the epidemic hospital. The two rooms in which he had been vaccinated and locked up. He had not been a boarder at this house before, having staid at the Stanley until it was closed a few days ago. The other occupants of the Clark house were also vaccinated by Dr. W. A. Christie.

It is to be borne in mind by the public that neither Mr. Tait nor Mr. McNulty showed any symptoms of the disease. The measures taken by the board of health were merely precautionary. It appears that Messrs. Tait and McNulty took supper at the same table in Moncton last Monday with Driver Owen McGinty of the Moncton-Newcastle division. Driver McGinty is now down with small-pox in Newcastle, the disease having developed on Saturday. The house where he boarded in Moncton has been quarantined. The house where he stays in Newcastle has also been quarantined, and among those who are held in quarantine is truckmaster Isaac Deboos. Mr. Deboos's family were just about to remove from Sussex to Newcastle.

It was reported last evening that two more cases of small-pox had developed in the hotel in Moncton where the first case was quarantined. While every precaution should be taken to guard against the spread of the disease, it is worth noting that the present epidemic is not and has not been anywhere of a virulent type. The first case in Moncton, some two weeks ago, in the report of an interview with Dr. Coulthard, and a Quebec despatch of Feb. 1st says: "During the last few days four cases of small-pox have been reported to the provincial Board of Health from Brno, one in Montreal and two from Carleton, in Bonaventure county. Not one has proved fatal. The total number of cases in the province so far has been 27, of which 265 were in Kamouraska county, three in Rimouski county, one in Montreal and eight in Bonaventure county. Two hundred and fifty-eight cases have been cured already."

MONCTON, Feb. 4.—Two new cases of small-pox appeared in the Windsor hotel, on Saturday, one of them a boy, the other a girl. The other is Melanson, a young man employed about the hotel. They were removed to the small-pox hospital on Mountain Road. The disease has also broken out in Bell's boarding house in Newcastle, the one victim being C. R. engine driver named McGinty, running between Moncton and Newcastle. Several railway men are now quarantined in this house, and as some of them have been running between Moncton and Newcastle, it is feared the disease may be further spread. Among railway men quarantined at Newcastle are truckmaster Deboos and Locomotive Fireman Russell. Bell, in whose house the disease broke out, is now in quarantine at Newcastle. The appearance of the disease in railway boarding houses is apt to prove a serious inconvenience in running trains. Reports from Campbellton indicate that the disease is under control there. Only one case is now reported.

CAMPBELLTON, Feb. 4.—There are now eight cases of small-pox in the hospital here. Five of these are the ones reported some time ago, two are those reported in Friday's Sun, and one was taken there last night. Of the three last, one is Mrs. Smith, who was nursing her son in the hospital, and the other two come from the Michaud house, which has been quarantined since the first of the outbreak. It is reported that Dr. Flen of Metapedia and Dr. Robert Desbrow of Jaquet River have contracted the disease. There is no information of any new cases in this vicinity, except the two medical men, outside of the house where the disease broke out. The town and county board of health are still exerting every effort to stamp out the disease, and it is likely the town board will insist that no social gatherings or parties be held, as since the outbreak there has been a great increase in the number of social events of that nature. The matter was under consideration at last night's meeting of the board. Dr. Bonnier has come to Bonaventure from St. Pascael to aid Provincial Health Inspector Beaudry.

Of the smallpox case at Newcastle the Chatham World says: An engine driver named Owen McGinty last Tuesday stopped off at Newcastle, at the boarding house kept by Mr. Bell, car inspector. He was unwell, and remarked that he was afraid he had the smallpox. Nobody took the remark seriously until Friday, when Dr. Meahan of Bathurst was sent for to

YOU DON'T Catch Cold You develop it.

In each person's system are myriads of germs which under favorable circumstances develop into a cold. The coughing, sore throat and discharge from the head and lungs are not the cold but simply the results of the efforts of nature to dispel the poison. Each attack leaves the system weaker to repel subsequent ones with the result that one becomes "subject to colds." Then come weak lungs and next Consumption. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is a specific for building up the system and supplying the blood with the power to destroy disease germs. "Shiloh's" is thorough and scientific. It cures—not in spots—but through and through. Get a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure at your druggist's—use two thirds of it and if you are not satisfied with the results take it back and the whole of the purchase money will be refunded without question. In Canada and the United States, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle, Great Britain, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

see him. Dr. Meahan arrived Saturday morning and pronounced the disease smallpox. Miss Beattie Bell is a school teacher, and has taught school every day, and one of the sons is in one of the Newcastle banks. There is, consequently, great danger that the disease has been spread throughout the town, and the public mind is highly excited. It is said that a railway man slept with the sick man Friday night and went out on the road to his work in the morning. The board of health took vigorous measures to prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease. The house was quarantined, and arrangements made for the removal of the patient to a house near French Cove that had been secured as a pest hospital. The closing of schools and churches has been ordered, and compulsory vaccination in the county proclaimed.

BURIED IN ST. JOHN. Was a Prisoner of War, But Was Pardoned by Bonaparte.

Mrs. Dickson, who lives at 54 Ohio street, has an autograph of Napoleon Bonaparte which to her is almost priceless in its value. The signature is in ink, now faded to a dingy brown, across the bottom of a scroll of parchment which hangs neatly framed and covered with glass in the hall of the house where Mrs. Dickson lives. The parchment is nothing more nor less than the pardon of Mrs. Dickson's great uncle, Wm. Cox, as it reads on the scroll, signed by the great emperor, who caused his release from a French prison where he was confined as a prisoner of war in 1811. The pardon was signed on Feb. 17 and is written in French. Cox originally came from Staten Island, or his people did, but when the American revolution war began the family, being staunch loyalists, emigrated to St. John.

In 1808, young Cox enlisted as a seaman in her majesty's navy. During the course of the Franco-English war he was taken prisoner and for two years was confined in a military prison near the French capital. On Feb. 17, 1811, he was pardoned, the exact circumstances of the case being unknown to Mrs. Dickson. The document is well preserved, considering its age, and bears the signatures of the French ministers of war and justice at the time. The man who was pardoned died many years ago, and was buried in St. John.

GARRISONED FREDERICTON. (H. A. Cropley in the Capital.)

The Canadian contingent in South Africa has been temporarily brigaded with the Black Watch (2nd Highlanders) and the Seaforth's (2nd Highlanders). The latter battalion was stationed here in 1852. They relieved the 9th, now the Royal West Kent. A monument to one of the officers of the regiment was erected in the old graveyard by the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew's.

Alexander Neilson, who lives at the Lower Mills, was a sergeant in the Seaforth's, and served under General Roberts during the famous march from Kandahar to Cabul. While stationed here the only portion of the 72nd which wore the kilt were the pipers. The rest wore the trows of tartan pattern. Colonel Murray, the commanding officer, lived in the brick house, corner of Queen and St. John streets, now the residence of Julius L. Inches. It was the custom of the pipers to play every evening at first post from the stone barracks down to the colonel's house, and back.

The regiment got the "route" on a Saturday. The news soon spread all over the town. The following day the regiment, as usual, attended the audit Kirk. After service the band played the regiment back to barracks to Auld Lang Syne. They were accompanied by nearly the entire population, as the regiment was much respected, being one of the proudest, most valiant, and best disciplined which ever lay in this garrison. The Seaforth's had a fine lot of actors while here, which held a theatre in the Masonic hall. A popular piece which they played was Rob Roy.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

E. R. Chapman and L. P. D. Tilley have entered into partnership under the firm name of Chapman & Tilley, with offices in Palmer's chambers, the suite formerly occupied by the late firm of Barker & Belyea.

RECENT. Fifteenth Anniversary of Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart.

On Saturday evening, January 27th, many friends met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Urquhart, at Kara, Kings Co., N. B., to assist in celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The roads were in an unfavorable condition, owing to the recent rains, which had taken off the snow, nevertheless there were over one hundred guests present, showing the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. U. are held in the community. As the company was gathered around the sumptuous repast which had been prepared by the host and hostess, Pastor Gordon rose and read, in behalf of all present, a fitting address to Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart, in the course of which he expressed the pleasure all felt in attending that festival, and wished them many, many happy years in the future. When all had partaken of the viands a toast was proposed for Mrs. Urquhart, to which her husband responded. He very cordially welcomed all to his home. Then followed speeches by Pastor Gordon, A. D. G. Vanwart, J. I. Vanwart, M. G. Jenkins and J. W. Toole, after which the toast of The Queen was proposed and the national anthem heartily sung.

Excellent recitations and music were the remaining features of the evening, among which were recitations by Miss Lena, Messrs. Bruce Morrell, Willie Jones and Elliot Urquhart. The presents were as follows: A glass lemonade set from Gary & A. Louise Jones; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Davis, glass berry set; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Carr, silver pickle dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. G. Vanwart, of St. John, gilt-edged glass tea set; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnes of St. John, glass berry set; Stephen E. Golding, lemonade set; Mansfield Golding and sister, glass tea set; Willie Jones, a linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones, linen towels; Mrs. M. S. W. Merritt and Miss Sarah Merritt, a white copperpan; J. F. London, glass water pitcher and tumblers; Isaac Gerow, two fancy cups and saucers; Mrs. M. A. Wetmore, two gilt-edged glass bon-bon dishes; Agnes Urquhart, silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. W. Urquhart, \$1; George McCrea, lemonade set; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Urquhart, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Vanwart, glass fruit dish; William Canton, breakfast pastor; Lee and May Jones, a fancy vase; Miss Annie Jones, glass cake plates; Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, china fruit dish and 50 cents; Mrs. Merritt, glass berry dish; Mr. and Mrs. Abner Braman, glass tea set; Mrs. Chas. Morrell and family, glass berry set; Mr. and Mrs. B. Black, glass berry dish; Elliot Urquhart, fancy cup and saucer; Miss Adeline Jones, china card plate; W. Voytes, berry dishes; Mrs. M. Pickett, glass berry dish; Miss Louise Pickett, cheese plate; Beverly Earle and sister, silver napkin ring; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Sherwood of Ottawa, silver cream ladle; E. W. Vanwart, porridge set; Alfred Vanwart, granite tea pot; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, oil cloth; Mr. and Mrs. T. Earle, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Presque, 50 cents; John Soribier of Presque, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Gerow, \$1; H. Cameron, 50 cents; Mr. and Mrs. John Colwell, \$1; Frank Braman and sister, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shaw, \$1; C. F. Henry, Geo. Cameron, Misses Annie and Ella Urquhart and Katie Urquhart of St. John, silver butter cooler and tin; from the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Urquhart an elegant parlor lamp.

HAMPSTEAD. Ill with Whooping Cough—Shipping Hay to St. John.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Jan. 25.—I. E. VanWard's children are ill with whooping cough. Mrs. Simon Allen and daughters, who have been at Rotheray since last fall, came home the other day. Miss Ada Dunham, who has been working in Boston, has probably gotten off and returned to her home. Mrs. VanWard and wife have returned from visiting their daughter at Sussex. John R. Worden is shipping hay to the St. John market.

Dr. MacDonald is now comfortably settled in his new home here.

John Dollar, Stephen Hamm have their ice stored, and John W. Slipp is cutting his hay. Rev. T. O. Dewitt closed his special meetings at Wickham last night. Feb. 3.—Rev. George W. Foster and wife of Newville are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilford VanWard. Dr. M. H. MacDonald kept busy day and night these times.

MARINE MATTERS.

Bark Amore loads lumber at Annapolis for Buenos Ayres at 20. Str. Marion is to take a cargo of deals from Halifax to W. C. England at 50c. Advices from Gloucester, N. S., reports more or less damage sustained by the fishing fleet. Schooner Miranda is at Liverpool, N. S., with sails torn and rigging broken. Schs. Latoria and James S. Steele are at Sheburne for repairs. Sch. St. Maurice, from St. John, N. B., for Washington, D. C., before ashore at Smith's Point, probably gotten off and passed up the Potomac, as the pilot of steamer Ikenstein reports she was not there at 2 p. m. on the 2nd instant. Barktr. Falmouth went on the blocks Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining what damage she received Friday night. It was found that she had a large part of her foredeck carried away. Bark Amory, Capt. Stuart, from Portland, O., (Astoria Jan. 29), for Queenstown, arrived at St. John on the 2nd inst. in distress. The Atavia and bark Healdfield, from Newcastle, N. S., which also arrived at St. John, were in on Jan. 29, at 3 p. m., on 129 W., and both vessels are badly damaged above the water line.

WHEN THIS PARAGRAPH catches your eye you will see at once that it is an advertisement. But how else can we let you know what a capital thing Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is? Write and tell us. 25c. all druggists.

STILL UNDECIDED.

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed that up to a late hour last night Hon. Mr. Borden had not received a reply to his cable to Lord Strathcona regarding the port of departure of Strathcona's Horse.

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

CITIZEN.

Recent.

From Ottawa.

When our WEEKLY the NAME which the that of the it sent. Rememb Office must ensure pro request. THE SU ining we WEEKLY a of a Maritime please ma

Pickard has voted can conting Fox hunt gun to she an early s The new Charloteto structure, Last year tia exceeded from \$2 to Wm. O'ating two and the o The Br Co. last y per cent, indebtedt Dr. L. S has present 8, Baptist some slave Rev. A. loned at boro, has ecist chur Dr. H. praclising last, has the medic The Dea, aged 18, Fowler of ist. The consumpt In Janu sters, vet from Year with 3,079 January, Says the fair quali the barn, \$15. Befor ably adva

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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.

Pickard Orange lodge of Marysville has voted \$15 to the N. B. South African contingent fund.

Fox hunters say that foxes have begun to shed their hair, thus indicating an early spring.

The new Prince of Wales college in Charlottetown, a very handsome structure, is to be opened today.

Last year's apple crop in Nova Scotia exceeded 400,000 barrels and sold at from \$2 to \$3 per barrel.

Wm. O'Neill of St. Martin's is operating two rotary mills, one at Upham and the other at Henry Lake.

The Bridgetown, N. S. Creamery Co. last year paid a dividend of six per cent upon stock and retired \$400 of indebtedness.

Dr. L. St. C. Saunders of Kentville has presented the Lawrenceston, N. S. Baptist church with a very handsome silver communion service.

Rev. A. B. Higgins, recently stationed at Canning and now at Parrsboro, has accepted a call to the Methodist church at Middleton, N. S.

Dr. H. L. Dickey, who has been practicing in Charlottetown since June last, has been appointed specialist on the medical staff of the hospital there.

The death of Miss Estelle Fowler, aged 18, daughter of the late Wm. Fowler of Amherst, took place Feb. 1st. She was a victim of consumption.

In January 3,342 pkgs. of live lobsters, valued at \$31,858, were shipped from Yarmouth to Boston, compared with 3,079 pkgs. valued at \$44,505 in January, 1899.

Says the Yarmouth Times: "Hay of fair quality is bringing \$12 per ton in the barn, while the best grades bring \$15. Before spring the price will probably advance to \$18."

Forty-five individuals and firms in P. E. Island contributed \$475 to place an insurance of \$1,000 each on the lives of the 30 members of the Island contingent in South Africa.

George Wilson of Springhill, N. S., has received word that his daughter Martha, at present in Lowell, Mass., was badly burned by the explosion of a lamp and was in a hopeless condition.

Last week Mayors Mulhall of Liverpool, Thomson of Kentville, Davison of Bridgewater, Robinson of Annapolis, Stenman of Yarmouth, and Rufus Curry of Windsor were all elected by acclamation.

A commercial traveller, who was somewhat inclined to be pro-Boer, was rather sharply called down by one of Amherst's merchants on Thursday. He did not get an order.—Amherst Press.

The death occurred at Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently, of Thomas J. Lynskey, aged 62 years. He was the first superintendent of the Western Counties railway, with headquarters in Yarmouth.

As the net result of the appeal to the children of P. E. Island for an offering from them to the children's ward in the new hospital \$204.08 has been obtained and will be expended solely for that ward.—Examiner.

Croup, the dread of every mother, is instantly relieved by Bentley's Liniment.

We have been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the Golden Grove Woolen Mills, and are now in a position to handle any amount of wool that may be sent to us. We will give in exchange for wool, not only the products of the mills, but anything in our store, in

GENERAL DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Furnishings

AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT REGULAR CASH PRICES.

We Have but One Price on Everything. Custom Carding and Weaving a Specialty.

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

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

Low price and real merit make Bentley's Liniment the most popular liniment on the market. Ten cents a bottle. Always get Bentley's.

Rev. F. W. Patterson, who has been acting as assistant to Rev. Mr. Daley, has resigned and expects to leave for the west soon. The church is looking for another young man to take his place.—Sackville Post.

A pretty wedding took place in St. James' Episcopal church, Bridgetown, N. S., on Jan. 31st, the contracting parties being Miss Minnie St. Clair, a niece of Dr. deBolt, and the Rev. Albert Edward Andrews of Bayfield, Antigonish.

Several promotions are reported on the I. C. R. Fireman Andrew Cook and Harry Cameron have been given engines on special, whilst John Burns and Ferdinand Bellevue of Moncton go firing on accommodation in their places.—Moncton Times.

Samuel Hutchinson, aged 83 years and ten months, died at Sackville on Jan. 31st. He leaves two sons and two daughters, Mrs. John A. Gillis, Mrs. W. H. Tracey, and Edward of Sackville, and Robert H. of Moncton. Deceased was a native P. E. Islander.

Rev. W. R. Robinson, who has been holding evangelistic services at Bonnell's Corner, has been summoned home to Newcastle owing to an accident to his mother. Mrs. Robinson had one of her ankles broken. She is a lady 72 years of age.—Moncton Times.

The death occurred on Friday after a long illness of Richard Harricks, a well known resident of Fairville. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but had lived in Fairville for many years and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Mr. Harricks, who was 76 years of age, leaves a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters.

A telegram received here Saturday from Minneapolis announced the death at Stillwater, Minn., of Mrs. Rachel Quinlan, relict of the late Jeremiah Quinlan of Leppauc. The deceased lady left a sister, Mrs. Mary Quinlan of Carleton, and two sons and two daughters, who reside in the west.

Barkt. F. B. Lovitt finished loading at Yarmouth on Thursday. She has a cargo of spruce lumber, consisting of 473,000 under deck, and 223,000 on deck, making 696,000 in all. She is bound to Buenos Ayres under command of Capt. Josiah Saunders. The barkt. Hillside is expected at Yarmouth shortly to load lumber for South America.

Capt. Robert Fraser, who visited St. John many times in the str. Coban, has been appointed marine superintendent for the Dominion Coal Company. Capt. Fraser's friends here will wish him every success in his new position. Capt. Holmes, who was chief officer of the Coban under Capt. Fraser, has assumed command of the Coban.

The Progress Artiste de Paris says of J. D. Dussault, the young Canadian organizer, that he played in a most perfect manner the Fugue in G minor by J. S. Bach and a few exquisite pieces by Gignot. Mr. Dussault is the celebrated organist of Notre Dame cathedral, Montreal, and is coming to St. John to give a recital in Centenary church on Thursday evening, Feb. 15th.

Str. Mantines brought here from Liverpool Mrs. Robinson and two children. Mrs. Robinson is the widow of Capt. Robinson, who recently died in Liverpool. Capt. Robinson commanded a number of sailing vessels owned by New Brunswick people, and when he last visited St. John was in charge of the str. Anaxo. Later on he was commander of the str. Ursula Bright.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Morrison of Tryon, and J. A. Chisholm of North Tryon, P. E. I., have left for Sydney, C. B., where the gentlemen named and Messrs. George and Charles lives and Alex. Morrison of North Tryon, have purchased a mill property and will conduct a flour and sash factory. Mr. Morrison has rented his farm at Tryon to his brother, James Morrison.—Charlottetown Guardian.

Buy Union Blend Tea and you get the best, you also have a chance of getting a cash premium.

The death occurred at Pugwash River, on Feb. 1st, of Mrs. Thomas Fraser. Her husband, Thomas Fraser, one son and one daughter, Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Rev. Mr. Sutherland, are left to mourn.

AFTER A COLD DRIVE a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer mixed with a glass of hot water and sugar will be found a better stimulant than whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

John Willett, the blacksmith on yesterday in the competition for the gold medal at the Currie Business University is as follows:

Points. Alicia Wood, city118 Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B.105 Roy Crawford, city102 Fred Grant, city102 Laura Haslett, city94 John Foley, Corn Hill, N. B.92 Bliss A. Smith, Hopewell Hill,92 John Hughes, city87 Jas. McGrath, city78

The Bank of Montreal wishes to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars from W. H. Thorne & Co. towards the Canadian patriotic fund.

Notice to Subscribers.

John H. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

Harry Willett, son of G. E. Willett of Moncton, has taken a position with the Ossekeag Stamping Co. at Hampton, as billing clerk.

Bentley's Liniment cures Sprains, Strains, etc.

The death of Ephraim Evans of Cardigan, York Co., occurred Feb. 2nd after a brief illness of convulsions. He was 23 years of age and was a son of the late John Evans. He leaves a sorrowing widow and three children.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of a grippé. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Andrew Armstrong, aged 75, was found dead in a shed adjoining his house in Bathurst on Saturday morning. The evening before he had gone out, it was supposed, to visit a friend, but not returning at the usual hour, search was made, and he was found lying in the shed unconscious and partly frozen.

William Stiles of Dorchester, who fell on a stump a few days ago, injuring himself severely, died of his injuries on Sunday. He was 94 years of age. His father was killed by a train on the I. C. R. crossing at Dorchester Cape 23 years ago, and the young lady killed at the same place a year and a half ago was a niece of deceased.

Says the Halifax Herald: "The Gypsum Packet Co.'s vessels Gypsum Empress and Calabria, now here, will make repairs before sailing for New York. The crews of both vessels will be discharged. Seamen are very scarce around town, and there is a big demand for good men. The Minia paid \$1.50 per day for extra hands. The men will probably get about a month's work."

A Sydney, C. B., letter of Feb. 1st says: "There are at present 1,063 boarders at the Dominion Iron and Steel company's dining room. About 650 can be accommodated at one sitting. These are attended to by seventy waiters, and the company have appointed nine new policemen to watch the works. Two hundred workmen will arrive the latter part of the week from Boston to work with the company."

An Albert Co. correspondent writes: On Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McAnulty entertained a party of friends at dinner at their residence at Albert, the gathering being in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vaughan of Chatham. The following were present: Lt. Gov. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Rev. and Mrs. Allan W. Smithers, Dr. and Mrs. L. Chapman, Mrs. Emma Smith and W. A. Treuman.

Dr. E. A. Prudden of this city has been appointed medical inspector for this port by the United States bureau of immigration. He will be required to attend at the arrival of all steamers carrying immigrants and inspect those bound to the United States. The position is an important one, as a very considerable number of persons, some of them from the scums of Europe, have passed through here for the western States.

Donald Kenway, until recently assistant accountant at the Commercial Bank of Windsor, Windsor, N. S., lately arrived in Toronto to join the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was formerly in the Merchants' Bank of Canada at Mitchell, Ont. His wife, who is at her home in Halifax, will shortly join him here. Mr. Kenway is a great-nephew of General Sir Thos. Picton, who fell at Waterloo, and after whom Picton, Ontario is named.—Toronto Mail.

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

The marriage of J. R. Cowans, manager of the Springhill mines, to Bessie, daughter of D. McLeod of Springville, N. S., took place Feb. 1st at the residence of Robert Cowans, Dorchester street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Paul's. Only immediate relatives were present. The gifts to the bride were numerous, and very beautiful.—Montreal Star.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne Resumed.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the Colonial Secretary the Principal Speakers—Mr. Chamberlain Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Colonies.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—There was a multiplicity of war questions in the house of commons today, but little interest was taken in them.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (liberal) who declared the war was due to a reversal of the policy laid down by the government in 1881 and 1885.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain followed. The house was packed and several members of the United States embassy were present. The orator spoke for forty minutes, dwelling on the broad issues and not dealing so much with details. He was enthusiastically cheered by the unionists and occasionally interrupted by the Irish members who were in favour of a glowing tribute to the colonies and the promise of the future federation of the empire, evoking immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that a critical state of the war had been reached and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though he did not believe the country was in danger. He refused to discuss the African question, but said it would serve the negotiations with the Transvaal, pointed out the lessons to be learned from the Boer and British were real and great, and inherent in the differences between the Boer and British. He said that the Boer war was not a failure, it was a success, it was a success because it was a success due to the fact that the government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it.

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—Hon. A. R. Dickey lectured to a large audience of Dalhousie students tonight on the British empire and what it means. The lecture was a glowing tribute to the empire's greatness and its influence for good in the world.

The oil tank steamer Deutschland, four days from New York bound for Europe, put in this afternoon with propeller blades broken. She had strong headwinds and repairs will be effected and she will proceed.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., Jan. 31.—The death occurred on Sunday of Mrs. Guy Eaton of Canning, aged seventy-eight years of age, and a sufferer from heart trouble for many years. She was a daughter of the late Wm. Burdige of Canning, and a sister of Colonel Belcher of the 68th battalion, and of Sheriff Stephen Belcher of Kentville. She leaves a husband, two sons, Edward and Fred, and a daughter, Margaret.

On Monday the little son of Edward Eaton of Centreville, died of paralysis of the spine.

Mrs. Fullerton of Cumberland Co. has been ill at the Methodist parsonage, Canning, since last November. Mrs. Fullerton is a sister of Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Methodist pastor of Canning.

Mr. James Borden of Canning is buying potatoes at 40 cents per bushel. The little daughter of Louis Kearney of New Minas, fell on the ice recently and injured herself badly.

On Sunday evening the marriage took place at St. John's of Miss Edith Harris, daughter of the late John Harris, and Leopold Grindon, both of Kentville, N. S.

Sickness has been very prevalent throughout January. Miss Etta Schurman is slowly recovering from a very severe illness. Mrs. Joseph Smith has struggled against a severe attack of inflammation and it is thought is now out of danger. Charles Blenkinsop's infant child succumbed on Sunday to inflammation resulting from whooping cough.

Miss Knowlton has for the third time secured a class in music in Mapleton. Burnie Reid and his bride (Miss McCallough) have settled in Kentville with Mr. Reid's parents. Mrs. Reid received last week Miss Eunice Harrison and Miss Jennie Hunter are among the high school pupils in Amherst. Miss Florence Harrison, artist, has resumed her work at Augustus Wood.

While Augustus Wood was moose hunting he came across game and in the chase for its life the moose caught its antlers in a tree and tore them off.

Mr. Wood, though unsuccessful in his effort to secure the moose, obtained a very handsome pair of antlers.

Miss Hattie Jeffers of Attleboro is spending the winter with friends and relatives here, in Westbrook, Springhill and Half-way River.

On Wednesday morning the secretary, S. C. Parker, presented his report, and the report of the Amherst, George McGorman, the association to be in a good financial condition.

The election of officers resulted in the following: W. H. Williams as president; S. C. Parker, secy.; R. W. Starr, as secretary; and W. H. Williams as secretary.

Henry Shaw of Berwick gave a talk on Chantry Culture, which was of much interest to the members of the Chantry church at Berwick. The talk was given in the evening of Feb. 4th.

The Standard Barrel, by P. Innes of Kentville, was the subject of a resolution to the government, asking that a standard barrel be made for potatoes and apples be established.

The Bordeaux mixture, its Preparation, Composition and Use, by Prof. Sells, will be of much value when the spring trade in the district of apple, canker worm, and other insect pests.

Dr. De Witt read a paper on Shipping to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade read an extract from the ordinary bill of lading by the Furness line of steamers, by which the company disclaim any responsibility for goods by breakage, ratage, injury to wrappers, or to the contents of the cargo.

The government in subsidizing steamship lines regulate the terms and conditions of the service, and it is proposed that the government should be established.

The resolution carried. A committee of six was appointed to report in favor of adopting the Ontario Inspection Act with the exception of the clause relating to wormy apples. This would be a large proportion to the Nova Scotia orchardists.

The damaged fruit is supposed to be packed.

H. H. Wickwire and B. W. Dodge, Kings County representatives, were present and made a few remarks.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—William McKay, whose health was impaired in one of the earlier Sudan campaigns, died on Saturday. The funeral arrangements are being made by Gen. Lord William Seymour, and interment will be in the military cemetery. McKay has one daughter, the Lady Muriel Gordon, and another is corporal of marines on the flagship Crescent. His widow, who is a trained nurse, some time ago volunteered for service in South Africa.

A. D. Dickey, assistant foreman on the St. John Gazette, is in the city to attend the funeral of his father, who died last night.

SAMUEL WATTS DEAD.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 5.—Samuel Watts, editor and proprietor of the Carleton County Standard, died at his home in Woodstock on Sunday night at 10 o'clock in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Watts was born in Fredericton in 1845. He learned the cabinet making business and at that time worked for some years. Early in life he came to Woodstock, where he married Miss Unity Akery of Fredericton. In 1885, on the retirement of James McLaughlin, he assumed the editorship of the Carleton Sentinel, and he was connected with the paper continuously until the time of his death. In about the year 1890 he bought the Carleton County Standard, and was editor of Upper Woodstock. Last June he married Miss Maria Watts. Mr. Watts was at one time a member of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick. Later he was a member of the House of Commons, and secretary of the Dominion Emigration committee. It was while secretary of this committee that he wrote at the request of the government, a book on the Province of New Brunswick, and was afterwards a member of the Dominion Emigration committee. He was a man of high character and a most successful journalist. He was a man who was well known in Carleton county, and who would count no many friends among its inhabitants.

R. L. Borden has been elected president of the Nova Scotia Barriers' society for the sixth successive term.

PROFESSIONAL.

Henry W. Robertson, LL.B. BARRISTER, & C. 102 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WANTED. WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for School Day, No. 8, in the Parish of Brunswick, County of Queens, Wanted immediately. Dates the 1st day of January, 1900. Apply to JARVIS T. COREY, Secretary to Trustees, Dist. No. 8, Canaan Falls.

AGENTS—The Boer-British War. A full and authentic history of the Boer war and the part of the British army. Contains thrilling accounts of each battle. Only war book manufactured in Canada. Only war book to be had in the Dominion. Every copy, outfit free. BRADLEY GARRETTSON, CO., Limited, Brantford.

To Peoples King and Queens Counties. I have restarted since late fire at corner Main and Adelaide streets a drug store. Since then, through the urgent requests of many of my old customers, have opened a branch store at Bridge street (south side, opposite Capt. Keast's). Both stores have every commodity for the household. Have pure drugs; prescriptions carefully prepared. Every variety of patent medicines on hand. Your patronage solicited. All orders promptly attended to. Yours very respectfully, J. J. MAHONY.

1423 L. B. BAKER.

"The spectacle of the Boston steaming down the harbor with flags flying, and bearing away the remains of the man whose pride and joy she had been, was a very pathetic one to those of Mr. Baker's friends who had gathered at the wharf to witness the steamer's departure."—Boston Globe, Jan. 31.

Carry the Master home, over the main main. Back over the yeasty path he never will sail again. Back through the ghostly mist haunting the heaving bay. Back to his native land, that he left last yesterday.

East, and a trifle north; Captain you know the spot. Off he sailed it with you, this man with giant's force.

Back through the swirl of the snow and the sickening surge of the wave; Back to his native land, where heroes have found a grave.

Well may the breakers roar; well may the siren moan; He who once at home today lived not far himself alone.

City of gracious men, flowers and hedge-rows; Yours the ultimate loss, yours the nearest bitter sea.

So, through the darkening deep, burl your proud bulk, O ship, True for that resolute light passed on the outward trip.

Throb, as our hearts have throbb'd, speed through the cranking foam; Make you be seen, the Master is coming home.

—Thomas F. Anderson.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Feb. 4.—The Hopewell and Harvey School Teachers' association met at Lower Cape, yesterday, the following members being present: Miss Edith Cormben, Annie Doerrie, Grace McGorman, Margaret McGorman, Orph West, Julia Brewster and Margaret Palmer, and Messrs. W. M. Burns, Guy McAdam, A. D. Jonah, A. A. Allen and A. C. M. Lawson. Rev. J. Hunter Boyd, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Riverdale, Miss McLeod of Queens Co. and other visitors were present. The March session will be held at Upper New Horton.

Rev. A. W. Smithers of the Church of England held services Sunday at New Ireland and River View, Eglinc. On next Sunday evening, February 11th, pursuant to instructions from the lord bishop, a special service of supplication and intercession will be held in St. John's church at the Hill. Offerings will be taken in aid of the Canadian patriotic fund.

Mrs. Lucinda Reid of Riverdale, whose illness has been noted, is gradually failing. At a consultation held by Dr. Lewis, Dr. L. Chapman and Dr. Thos. Murray of St. John, no hope was held out for her recovery.

Robert McGorman has been confined to his bed for some days.

Jos. D. Steeves, who is suffering from heart trouble, has been more unwell than usual during the past week.

Dr. S. C. Murray is in attendance. Miss Annie R. Peck is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. K. Gross, at Moncton.

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

If a wolf can eat two sheep in one minute and a dog can eat one sheep in one minute, how long will it take both the wolf and the dog to eat one sheep?

THE THIRD ATTEMPT.

Believed That General Buller is Again Advancing to the Relief of Ladysmith.

Supposed That He Crossed the River at a Point West of His Previous Operations.

One Correspondent Telegraphs That Buller Has Secured the Road to Ladysmith and Will Probably Reach There This Week—The War Office Continues Silent.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 4 a. m.—Beyond Gen. Lord Roberts' despatch from Cape Town regarding the situation at Mafeking, the war office has issued no information concerning the progress of affairs in South Africa. Interest is entirely concentrated in Gen. Buller's movement, of which the correspondents send practically no news of importance except the Central News despatch from Durban stating that the British are again across the Tugela river and marching to the relief of Ladysmith. This despatch, though its assertions are made definitely and without reserve, receives little credit. Other despatches not only do not corroborate it, but indicate that up to Sunday night Gen. Buller had not moved from Spearman's Camp.

The Telegraph correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a despatch dated Feb. 3, 9 p. m., says: "Gen. Buller has been cannonading the Colenso lines from Chieveley, causing the Boers, who appeared as usual, to retreat. Today is quiet at Potgieter's Drift. Our guns did not cannonade. The Boers are enjoying their immunity from attack. They can be seen strengthening their defensive works. I have not seen so many of the enemy along the ridges in front of Potgieter's Drift for a fortnight."

The same correspondent, in a despatch dated Feb. 4, 6 p. m., says: "There has been no cannonading here. The men are enthusiastic over the prospect of a speedy advance."

Other correspondents in despatches dated Saturday speak of the men as eagerly waiting for the advance. Therefore, unless these messages have been held by the censor and forwarded dated the day of cabling, the Central News correspondent must be mistaken. A telegram from Ladysmith Sunday said: "The report here, by hearing Buller's guns hard at it again yesterday. We do not know the result, but the enemy is massing near Ladysmith again. They are also moving another gun towards Spion Kop. We are sure ready if they contemplate another attack. All's well."

It may be worthy of notice that no other message refers to Gen. Buller's guns firing on Saturday. The Chronicle's correspondent at Ladysmith heliographed today: "The report here reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela river."

The foregoing is all the news throwing any light on the position in Natal. The absence of any details of the movements or arrangements of Gen. Buller's division in conjunction with the silence of the war office is taken to mean that important operations are at least imminent, but the Central News despatch is considered most unlikely.

The suggested explanation is that the correspondent mistook Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance of the westernmost drift for an advance in force. The Telegraph claims to have authority for stating that the Boers after the fall of Ladysmith intend to send President Kruger to Europe to appeal to the powers, thinking that the paths of the veteran statesman's appearance would not fail to have the desired effect. Ladysmith not having fallen the Boers are now awaiting a smaller definite success.

Attention is also beginning to be hopefully drawn to the fact that the season for plentiful grass on the veldts is approaching its close. As the Boers do not possess dry fodder transport, their position is now awaiting a smaller definite success. Attention is also beginning to be hopefully drawn to the fact that the season for plentiful grass on the veldts is approaching its close. As the Boers do not possess dry fodder transport, their position is now awaiting a smaller definite success.

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There are newspaper despatches in plenty from Spearman's Camp up to Sunday, but there is no hint that an

advance had been begun, and it is assumed in some quarters here that Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance in the district of Honger's Poort may be the only foundation for the statement that Gen. Buller had started.

On the other hand, despatches from Ladysmith rather indicate that the advance is in operation, by reporting heavy firing on Friday and Saturday, and the directions of Potgieter's Drift and Colenso.

A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, says:

"A report has reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela. The reports that the Boers are reconcentrating around Ladysmith are also an indication that preparations are being made to resist Gen. Buller, or for an attempt at re-attack upon the garrison, in anticipation of his advance. The fact, however, that no firing has been reported under yesterday's date, either from Ladysmith or Spearman's Camp, might be interpreted to mean that either the attempt had failed or that Gen. Buller had merely made a demonstration on Friday and Saturday."

Various rumors are current. One says that Gen. Buller is again attacking Spion Kop from the side of Gen. Lyle's camp. Another is that he received information from the owner of Spion Kop farm and crossed by fords further west than Trichard's Drift. The military authorities in London think it more likely that the crossing would be made east of Zwart's Kop.

The feeling of anxiety is not much relieved by the possibility that Gen. Buller has been considerably reinforced since the disaster at Spion Kop.

HELIOGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Feb. 3, 8.55 p. m.—During the storming of Spion Kop Lt. Martin of the King's Own regiment, with Signaller Godyear of the West Yorkshire regiment, and Lomac and Turner of the Lancashire regiment established a heliograph station on the summit of the hill, where they were exposed to the heaviest shell fire reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela river."

The foregoing is all the news throwing any light on the position in Natal. The absence of any details of the movements or arrangements of Gen. Buller's division in conjunction with the silence of the war office is taken to mean that important operations are at least imminent, but the Central News despatch is considered most unlikely.

The suggested explanation is that the correspondent mistook Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance of the westernmost drift for an advance in force. The Telegraph claims to have authority for stating that the Boers after the fall of Ladysmith intend to send President Kruger to Europe to appeal to the powers, thinking that the paths of the veteran statesman's appearance would not fail to have the desired effect. Ladysmith not having fallen the Boers are now awaiting a smaller definite success.

Attention is also beginning to be hopefully drawn to the fact that the season for plentiful grass on the veldts is approaching its close. As the Boers do not possess dry fodder transport, their position is now awaiting a smaller definite success. Attention is also beginning to be hopefully drawn to the fact that the season for plentiful grass on the veldts is approaching its close. As the Boers do not possess dry fodder transport, their position is now awaiting a smaller definite success.

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There are newspaper despatches in plenty from Spearman's Camp up to Sunday, but there is no hint that an

from Signal Hill)—The garrison were much cheered by hearing Gen. Buller's guns yesterday. The result of the engagement is not known. The Boers are again massing near Ladysmith, and also moving another gun toward Surprise Hill. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack.

BURNING THE GRASS. SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Saturday, Feb. 3, 4.35 p. m.—The Boers fired from the hills on several squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, who were reconnoitering. They continue to set fire to the grass on the left of Mount Alice, in order to destroy the cover of the British troops and to enable the Boers to see the advance.

SITUATION AT KIMBERLEY. Special Despatch to the Sun.) KIMBERLEY, Feb. 4.—The enemy's daily shelling is extremely desultory. There have been no further casualties. The shops are open and cable and train cars are running.

EXTENDING THE TRENCHES. LONDON, Feb. 4.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Feb. 4: "Mafeking was on Jan. 17. Trenches extended towards enemy's big gun battery, causing it to be vacated. Enemy now pushing back on northern, southern and western sides, well out of rifle fire. Otherwise no change in situation."

RUSHED THE BOER POSITION. RENSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 3.—The New Zealanders, Eslington's Guides and a squadron of Life Guards made a sweep of several miles along the hills adjacent to the British right flank. One kopje occupied by Boers was rushed, the Boers clearing out after the Boer position. One Zealander was wounded. Small parties in the distance retreated whenever British horse appeared.

AT HALIFAX. The following letter from one of the St. John boys at Halifax will be found interesting: Thursday, Feb. 1.—This morning we had musketry instruction. We practiced the manual and firing exercises, fixing bayonets and marching with arms. We expect to be taught the bayonet exercise on board ship. Yesterday we were issued with canvas rucksacks, a board ship, handlovers, water bottles, and a beautiful six chambered Colt's revolver. This afternoon we were instructed in slinging the rifle, and we shall probably have mounted drill with arms.

The photographs we are doing a ruck business as everyone is getting their photos taken in their war paint. We shall all be very glad to leave Halifax, for all that the people are treating us so kindly. I don't believe there is a man in the regiment who included have sore throats.

Friday.—We have a prisoner here from the artillery. He has been in a fight and is pretty badly cut up. We have just sent a man for the doctor. Today the major says, "Lads, we have side arms and rifles slung over their shoulder. We have been supplied with nearly everything required now in the way of equipment. I enclose a memo. Complete kit—Clothing: 1 field cap, 1 jacket, 1 tunic, 1 pair boots; 1 pair shoes; 1 pair socks, canvas; 1 pair puttees; 1 cloak; 1 tunic; 1 saddle deck.

Necessaries complete consist of 3 grey shirts, 1 clothes brush, 1 button brush, 1 horse brush, 2 towels, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 undershirts, 1 holdall, 1 knife, fork and spoon, 1 razor, 1 comb, large; 1 comb, small; 1 cake soap, 1 housewife, 1 button stick, 3 pair socks, 2 pair drawers, 1 pair brass belt, 1 tin blacking, 1 pair mitts, 1 tin grease.

Grooming kit complete consists of 1 nose bag, 1 horse blanket, 1 horse blanket surcingling, 1 stable kit bag, 1 body brush, 1 mane comb, 1 curry comb, 1 pick, 1 sponge, 1 stable head collar.

We have great fun with two boys named Carter. They are so much alike that when one of them is sent for some duty the other one goes and no one knows the difference. Lt. Col. Greenwood is here. He ranks as captain and is squadron 2nd in command. He completes the officers for our squadron.

SYMPATHIZED WITH THE BOERS. (Special Despatch to the Sun.) LONDON, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail tells him that he travelled from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marques in the steamer "The Buffalo," and that he met the retiring American consul at Pretoria, who openly expressed sympathy with the Boers. He stated that he was going to the U. S. to receive instructions, and that he would return to Pretoria.

FAGGED, BUT IMPASSIVE. DURBAN, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Gen. Buller personally supervised the retirement of the army across the Tugela. He then returned to his old headquarters at Spearman's Camp, looking much fagged, but impassive.

AS SECURED THE ROAD. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Peterborough correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Gen. Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his old base by the week. It is believed that the object of the Boers is to occupy Ngutu, Zululand, in order to secure the road from Durban to Vryheid in case of retreat."

COOL'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. It is necessarily used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies and gentlemen who desire to be clean and fresh should use this. It is the only preparation that does not harm the skin. It is the only preparation that does not harm the skin. It is the only preparation that does not harm the skin.

A SIMPLE PLAN. (Philadelphia Record.) The Boers' plan of campaign is simple. They have concentrated their forces in the north, and they are waiting for the British to come on and get knocked in the head; and the British obligingly advanced

Evelyn Wood. I understand that they still have thousands of bags of flour stored in reserve at Delagoa bay."

BULLER'S PROGRAMME. LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special despatch from Durban, dated Sunday, and referring to Gen. Buller's reconnoitering the Tugela in advance upon Ladysmith, says: "It is probable that Gen. Buller crossed at a spot above Trichard's Drift and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east through a fairly open country. It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith tomorrow (Monday) night."

THE THREE GREAT BLUNDERS. LONDON, Feb. 5.—Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post today, predicts that the war will end rightly in spite of all bungling. "When Lord Roberts is ready for the advance, new columns will be put into the campaign. There will be a strategic idea, and as this idea gradually reveals itself, what seemed a hopeless tangle of difficulties will in time present itself as a comparatively easy problem."

A BOER RAID. BRAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Feb. 2.—With the closing of despatch shots from Long Tom, everything is quiet. Boers, with artillery from the Vryheid district, attacked the Natal magistracy, Zululand, Jan. 31, and captured the magistracy and a number of the magistracy's horses, 34 rifles and much ammunition. The prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

A BIG BOER FAKE. MODDER RIVER, Saturday, Feb. 3.—The British at Modder River, published on Jan. 26, the following telegram, which he said he had just received: "Lord Roberts is a prisoner. Gen. Buller has been killed. Nine thousand British have been killed and seven thousand captured. The British also lost 43 guns last Saturday."

AN UNDERGROUND ROUTE. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing on Sunday, again comments upon the facility with which foreign mercenaries get through. This, in his opinion, is the existence of an extensive local organization enjoying the co-operation of the Portuguese officials.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES. CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Feb. 3.—One principle that competent military observers deduce from our mistakes in the Boer war is that, with modern magazine rifles using smokeless powder, the defence is ten times as good as the attack, which was formerly the rule was three to one. The results at Mafeking and Kimberley are evidence of this principle, equally widely applicable to the British experience at Magerfontein.

DROWNED DOWN THE BAY. An Eastport correspondent writes: Relief particulars of a drowning accident on Wednesday night were received here on Thursday. Sargent Lord, the 23-years-old son of Joseph Lord, living near the village of Lord's Cove, on Deer Island, N. B., several miles down the bay, had been out with a companion at the time of the accident. It is stated that young Lord was hit on the head by the swinging boom and fell overboard before he could be rescued by his friend in the same boat. A searching party was soon formed, and a careful dredging of the neighboring waters failed to bring the body to the surface. Sargent Lord was married about two years ago, and his wife now resides at Deer Island.

GRIT ECONOMY. (Moncton Times.) Among recent appointments to the staff of the I. C. R. we notice that of Deputy Commissioner of New Glasgow, and John Noyles of Joggins Mines, as fuel agents or inspectors. Mr. Conally is local selling agent for the Acadia Coal Co. and has been for some years. It is not likely that he will cordon any of the coal for which he holds a local agency. If Springfield and Joggins make similar arrangements with Mr. Noyles, no doubt it would work well.

WE NOTICE BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S report that one Mr. Powell of Lewis was appointed in April, 1899, and drew \$100 a month as fuel inspector. Under conservative government this work was all done by one man. Now it takes three. This is a sample of grit economy.

NEW HOPE FOR Cancer Sufferers. A New Method of Treatment that Cures a Large Percentage of Cases. Cancer has for so many ages been considered an incurable disease that to talk seriously about curing it seems like mockery. But such is the advance of medical science in these latter days that things that were impossible even now. The knife, the cautery, the plaster and the paste have had their turn, and all have proved dismal failures, and their failure is due to the fact that cancer is not a local but a constitutional disease. The advent of our Vegetable Cancer Cure marked a new era in the treatment of malignant growths. It brought new hope to hundreds who shrank from the surgeon's knife with its danger and its disappointment. The many who have cured in Canada, and whose names and addresses we will cheerfully give, is demonstration that removes every shadow of a doubt as to the efficacy of our treatment.

Send your name and address, enclosing two stamps, and we will mail you a plain envelope of treatise and testimonials. Do not delay in this matter, for every day's delay makes your case harder to cure. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT. A female suffrage canvasser came with a petition one day to an old farmer, and politely asked him if he would sign it. He eyed the document suspiciously for a while, and then asked: "What is it?" "A petition in favor of the woman's movement," she responded. "Then I'm agin' it," he said. "In her most instructing tone of agriculturist, with the emphasis of a man who had some domestic intellectuality. 'A woman is allus a-movin' and a gettin' into trouble. If you've got anything to keep her still I'll sign it and welcome.'"

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GREETING! Ho! Tommy Atkins! Hon whelps, where art thou? Now you're waging deadly warfare with the Boers. While the sad hearts, and the glad hearts, and hearts worn faint with fears, and hearts, and hearts, rock-hardened by the hardships of the year, Hearts of a mighty nation bending o'er her slain lie slain.

Ho! Tommy Atkins! Britain's sons take arms on every side. Striving the round world over-links of an iron chain. Their charges are relentless as the swift incoming tide. Their hearts are still undaunted, their arms without a stain.

Ho! lucky Tommy Atkins, when some day a story's told, And the praises of great deeds your name surround. When you're feted, spotted and lauded, a soldier gay and bold. There'll be many Tommy Atkins in the ground.

Maimed and missing, dying-mourning for— And who's afraid of death, When bullets call and blasting bullets? When all of life's a second, of a single gasping breath. When all of life's a shudder, and a little startled cry? Ye Warders of our England's weal—and who's afraid to die, Like a soldier cometh with the booming of the cannon for a hero, In the name of this hero, who has fought his battle well? E. W. F.

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(Nashville American.) Senators and congressmen may make impassioned speeches about the Boers, liberty, freedom, independence; may pitch into Great Britain for effect, but the fact remains that the Boers are not going to receive any authoritative help from this country, and England is not to be harassed by this administration.

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