

SECOND CANADIANS.

Mounted Rifles and Artillery Form Part of the Force at Carnarvon.

Thirty-two Thousand Troops on the Way from England to South Africa.

Relief of Mafeking not yet Announced, Although in Some Quarters it is Believed to Have Been Effected.

SECOND CANADIANS.

CARNARVON, CAPE COLONY, March 19.—The Canadian Mounted Rifles under Col. Herchmer, and the Canadian Artillery, commanded by Col. Drury, have arrived here with a contingent of Yeomanry. The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect in the district.

It is reported that a large force of insurgents is in the vicinity of Van Wyksvlei.

METHUEN EXPLAINS.

LONDON, March 18.—The London Gazette this evening publishes Gen. Lord Methuen's report of the actions at Magerfontein, Dec. 10 and 11, dated from the Modder river Feb. 15. After explaining the difficulties of any attempt to outflank 16,000 Boers and arguing that a blow dealt at the Boer centre at Magerfontein would be more effective, he says his orders were to relieve Kimberley, and therefore the day's last reinforcements arrived he decided to attack Magerfontein kopje. The general then proceeds to describe the artillery bombardment of the position and how the Highland brigade was led to the point of assault after the late Major General Andrew G. Wauchope had previously explained all he intended to do and the particular part each battalion was expected to play. Lord Methuen then remarks:

"Two rifles accidentally went off and the flashes from a lantern gave the enemy timely notice of the march." The report then proceeds to show Gen. Wauchope deployed his men too late, and suddenly the Boers poured in a heavy fire. Col. Hughes-Hallett immediately ordered the Seaforth's to charge, and the other commanders followed suit. At this moment some one gave the word to retire and part of the Black Watch rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforth's. Col. Hughes-Hallett ordered the latter to lie down and not retire, and after a while the colonel again tried to reach the trenches, four hundred yards off, but the officers and half the men fell before the heavy fire which opened immediately after the man moved. Ten minutes later the Seaforth's tried another rush with the same result. Col. Hughes-Hallett then decided to await orders.

After describing sending the Gordons and Guards to support the Highland brigade, Lord Methuen continues: "At one in the afternoon the Seaforth's were exposed to a heavy cross-fire, the order to retire was given and the greater part of the casualties then occurred. This was an unfortunate reinforcement for Hallett. He received instructions to remain in his position until dusk, and the enemy were then quitting the trenches in tens and twenties."

Wauchope told me in the evening of Dec. 10 that he quite understood his

orders, and he made no further remark. He died at the head of his brigade, where his name will always remain honored and respected. His high military reputation and attainments disarm all criticism. Every soldier in his division deprecates his loss. He was a fine soldier and true commander.

"The attack failed. The Highlanders were ready enough to rally, but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers made it difficult. I attach no blame to this splendid brigade."

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined, and mentions specially a number of officers and men for distinguished acts of courage already recorded in the newspaper despatches.

GERMANY DECLINES TO INTERVENE.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, March 14 (via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, March 15).—The German consul has handed the following despatch to President Kruger: "The government of Germany and the emperor will be gladly ready to assist in friendly meditations as soon as the fundamental conditions to such are apparent, as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation. Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the republic on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa. The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside Europe, but not with Germany. Any such step on the part of the German government would awaken suspicions and have other than a humanitarian view. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceable settlement. The request of the republics to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss governments, whose interests are watched by the German consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

THE STORMBERG DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 16, 7.42 p. m.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting Gen. Gat-

acre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinion thus: "The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force and to the man being tired out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy. When it became evident shortly after midnight that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction, I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Mofena rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by Boers."

BURIED BOER GUNS.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Frequent reference has been made during the course of the war to the wonderful skill and quickness displayed by the Boers in saving their guns after a defeat or during a retreat. The Times correspondent attached to Lord Roberts's army makes a remark which may throw some new light upon this matter. He says that in some cases at least when the Boers find it difficult or impossible to get their heavier guns out of the way of capture, they bury them. He is quite sure that this is what was done with the big guns at Magerfontein end at the siege of Kimberley. The Kimberley gun, he says, was fired until within a few hours of the time when Gen. French entered the town and raised the siege, and it could not possibly have been removed northwards by the railway.

TERTIUM QUAERITUR.

March 16th, 1900.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm throughout South Africa. In reply to a message from the Irishmen of Cape Town, the Queen sent the following:

"I have always felt confident of the spirit, courage and allegiance which have distinguished the Irish soldiers in the face of the enemy would be shared by their brethren in the colony in support of the authority of my government."

On the initiative of Lord Roberts, a newspaper has been started at Bloemfontein for the edification of the troops. Rudyard Kipling contributed to the inaugural edition, yesterday.

Oh, Tarses dear, and did you hear The news that's going round? The shamrock's Erin's badge by law Where'er her sons are found. From Bloemfontein to Ballybuck 'Tis ordered by the Queen, We've our right in open fight. The wearing of the green.

MOVING AWAY FROM MAFEKING.

MAFEKING, March 11.—From March 7 to March 10 there was heavy firing every night. The Boers besieging the town appear to be restless. A few shells were fired today. One hundred of the enemy, with three guns trekked northward today.



COL. BADEN-POWELL.

FREE STATERS TIRED OF WAR.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, March 17.—Gen. Pole-Carew's force has returned from Springfontein, where a junction was effected with Gen. Gatacre.

Gen. Pole-Carew also proceeded to Norval's Point, from which point he telegraphed to Gen. Clements that 500 Free Staters had submitted at Edinburg.

NATIVES ARMED AT MAFEKING. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sunday, March 18.—A despatch from Mafeking, dated Saturday, March 10, says: "The garrison is holding its own. We have heard numerous rumors that the siege will be raised, but so far that is not the case. We are pegging away patiently on quarter rations, supplemented by the occasional capture of cattle."

"Our home-made gun occasionally bombards the Boer trenches. Horrible stories are current that the Boers

are inflicting nameless tortures on captured native runners. These may not be true, but they are tending to inflame native passions to such an extent that if many soon be impossible to hold the natives in check. "Owing to the Boers having deliberately bombarded the native staff, which is full of women, Col. Baden-Powell has ordered the natives, but he has only allowed them to act on the defensive, although they have a demand to be allowed to go out and attack at the point of the assegai. "They will be prevented as long as possible from inflicting reprisals on the Boers."

RIFLES COMING IN PAST.

LONDON, March 19.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, March 18, says: "We are getting rifles surrendered faster than a factory could turn them out. It is quite certain that a British official can reach the northern laagers with Lord Roberts's proclamation, the whole Boer population will declare for peace."

WHAT OUR BOYS ARE DOING.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The Star has received the following cable from its special correspondent with the first Canadian contingent: BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, March 16.—The Canadian troops were this morning ordered to the outskirts of Bloemfontein to guard the northern section of the line of railway between this point and Springfontein. General Pole-Carew has arrived at Springfontein with a detachment of mounted infantry and will patrol the lower portion of the line between here and there. Bloemfontein and Springfontein is now in our hands, and there is practically an all-rail communication between the two Free State capitals and Cape Town. There are a number of repairs to be made to the railway line between Bloemfontein and Springfontein, and the Canadians will be engaged in this work for some days. The despatch with which our men did similar work on the line of communication between De Aar and Kimberley has evidently impressed the British commanders with the engineering skill as well as the fighting qualities of the Canadian troops.

A party of 100 Boers has surrendered to the British, giving up their equipment of arms and ammunition, and asking to be allowed to return to their farms. A full camp equipment and a supply of new clothing for 500 Canadian troops has been ordered to be sent here by railway, so it would seem probable that we shall be occupied for some time in this neighborhood. It is not unlikely that the Canadians will be given almost exclusively the task of keeping open the railroad communication between Bloemfontein and Cape Town, so that, apart from occasional skirmishes with small bands of Boers in northern Cape Colony, we are not likely to see severe fighting again for some days.

WANT TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 19.—A despatch to the Times from Bloemfontein says that Sir Godfrey Lagden, resident commander at Beaufort, has been ordered to send Thursday from Masaru to General Roberts, stating that the residents of Wepener had decided to lay down their arms and were asking for copies of Gen. Roberts's proclamation. Five hundred Wepener Boers and 1000 British troops have returned from Alluv North to await news of the proclamation. They said President Steyn narrowly escaped from Bloemfontein. He summoned them to Kroonstad, but they refused to go.

The correspondent adds that similar requests for Gen. Roberts's proclamation, with a view to surrender, will probably be received from Rouxville, Ladybrand, Ricksburg and Bethlehem.

BULLER'S ADVANCE CAMP.

LONDON, March 19.—A despatch to the Times from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, March 18, says: "Our advance camp is on Sunday's River, two miles north of Blands-laagte. The Boers hold two positions on the Biggarsberg range about ten miles north. The strongest is on the Newcastle road, where several guns have already been mounted, and where they are digging extensive trenches. The second position, which is on the Dundee road, is not strong."

HOSPITALS EMPYING STEADILY. LADYSMITH, March 16.—The hospitals here are being emptied steadily. There are still about 2,000 cases in the camp here and at Intombi. The army now occupies widely extended camps from Acton Homes and Dewdrop to Thabathaagte and Sunday's River, with outposts pushed towards Van Reesburg's Pass and Hismakkar. There are occasional brushes with outposts of the enemy. The casualties have been few; otherwise everything is quiet in Natal.

AMERICAN REPLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, March 19.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marquez, telegraphing under date of March 16, says: "State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, in the course of an interview, declared that the Transvaal government considers the American reply highly

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their sufferings, not a word or a murmur of complaint, he says, has been uttered.

The rolling stock captured by the British at Bloemfontein consists of 25 locomotives, 15 passenger, 3 passenger vans and 124 short wagons.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News describes the indignation caused by a government circular prohibiting demonstrations without official sanction over British successes which is regarded as a sop to the Afrikaner Bund. The correspondent adds that the Boers in Daramaland are raiding around Walfisch Bay, whether British and German forces have been despatched. The Daily News' military critic says that about the time Gen. Roberts departed for South Africa, Gen. Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces, prophesied that he would enter Pretoria by May 15 if the enemy's resistance was maintained. Gen. Wolseley's exact prophecies regarding Ashaniese, Commassie and Tel-el-Kebir are recalled.

LONDON, March 19, 4.30 a. m.—The news from South Africa today is entirely satisfactory to the British public. The relief of Mafeking is not yet announced, but it is extremely probable that this is already accomplished by Col. Plumer's advance. Lady Charles Renton, at Cape Town, received a telegram from her husband, dated Mafeking, March 12, saying that he expected to join her shortly.

The actual relief movements have not publicly developed in detail, but it seems Lord Methuen only started very recently and is rather engaged in dispersing the Boers of the district than aiming at actual relief. Col. Peckham has dispersed 500 Boers at Fourteen Streams.

Lord Roberts probably ascertained from Mr. Fraser, the new mayor of Ekimont, before dispatching Gen. Pele-Carew southward, that in all likelihood, the railway was clear. The next move will be to collect at Bloemfontein by railway sufficient stores for the immense army Lord Roberts will have when the Orange River fords have fallen him. This will probably occupy from two to three weeks. Therefore, the next important operations may be expected in Natal.

The cavalry brigade which Lord Roberts has sent to Thaba Nchu, 35 miles east of Bloemfontein, is destined to cut off some 2,000 Boers who are escaping from the southward. The Boers are reported to have destroyed the railway in the neighborhood of Kroonstad.

Lord Kitchener is still quietly organizing in the northwest of Cape Colony. Predictions and betting are beginning here that the war will be ended by the middle of May.

Despatches from Durban, Pietermaritzburg and other South African towns have been most enthusiastic celebrations of St. Patrick's day. A London newspaper credits to Lord Roberts the suggestion to the Queen that the wearing of the shamrock be permitted. Whether this be so or not, it has been a most advantageous political move.

IT IS ALL RIGHT.

LONDON, March 20, 4 a. m.—The war office has had no news up to this hour confirming reports of the relief of Mafeking, but Geo. Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary for war, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the house of commons about midnight, smilingly said, "I think it is all right."

The Free Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, although much dispersed.

A British spy from Rouxville reports that Commandant Olivier and a commando are going to Kroonstad. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise recruits. They are continuing recruiting British Boers under penalty of death. Kroonstad, where the Boers are concentrated, is a hundred and thirty-seven miles from Bloemfontein. It is surrounded by a country of hills and jungles.

Gen. Gatacre is now resting at Springfontein, preliminary to joining Lord Roberts. Gen. Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage Gen. Botha's force, and the next news of fighting will probably come from Natal.

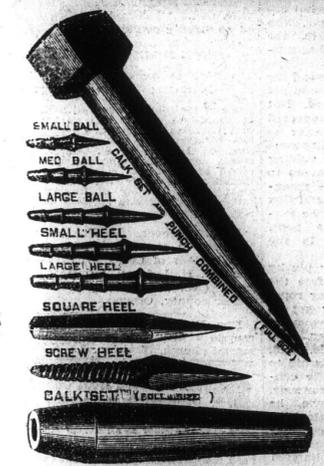
(Continued on Page Eight.)

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Laurier Shows He Knows the Seats Were Stolen.

Mr. Mulock is an Educated Boor—Mr. Davis is not That Kind of a Boor.

Charleston and Tarte Working Together on the Marceller Lines—What the Government Could Do for F. E. Island, if it is Desired.

OTTAWA, March 13.—A private member's day is apt to be dull at this stage of the session, and yesterday was no great exception to the rule. The government, however, managed to secure a considerable triumph in the course of the sitting. The first order was Mr. Davis's motion for a resolution in favour of the west. Mr. Davis's motion was practically accepted, and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after he had talked all he could on the question, adjourned the debate. This had the effect of leaving it on the order paper at the head of the notice for the motion. It was then taken up at the evening, two hours before the usual time of adjournment, and the next order was Mr. Charleston's, in favour of short speeches and of the appointment of a committee to frame rules for more rapid despatch of business. Sir Wilfrid, without seeing the humor of his suggestion, remarked that the debate on this subject would probably be a long one, and had better be deferred to another occasion. He declined to take up another order and adjourned the house.

Does anyone ask where the government triumph comes in? Mr. Borden's resolution to begin the West Huron enquiry was No. 19 on the order paper yesterday morning. It is far down if the government has to adjourn every other motion and postpone every other debate for the remainder of the session. It is nothing less than scandalous that a government making pretences of self-respect should resort to these expedients to head off an enquiry into the conduct of two of its supporters. Here is a privileged and elections committee selected for the express purpose of making these enquiries. It has not met this session and has no other business before it. The forenoon is spent in idleness, and this enquiry, which the government has so professed great anxiety to prosecute, remains half completed, with the government and all its supporters reverting to every means to keep it off. A government with a majority at its back can control the despatch of business. The members on the opposition side, indeed, have to vote against and hold up the business of the house until this matter is dealt with. Whether that will be done, or whether the opposition will leave the whole matter to the country, remains to be seen.

But the people everywhere ought to know that two members are sitting in the house and voting with the government whose seats are believed to have been stolen by the stuffing of ballot boxes under instructions of the government managers to the returning officers. Some figures have already been discovered, some thousands of dollars have been expended in the enquiry, 90 witnesses have been brought here, 25 sittings of the committee have been held. Now that a complete exposure seems to be impending, the premier recalls his assurance and refuses further enquiry. This is a clear proof not only that the seats are stolen, but that the ministers knew them to have been stolen.

As to seed grain, the case is this: Years ago, when the frost used to come on the farms in the west and destroy the wheat, and when the farmers were in distress, the government made advances of seed grain to the embarrassed settlers. They gave security on their farms, and in addition bonds for their crops. Some of these bonds have long since been paid, but there remain a considerable number for which the bondsmen are liable. These bondsmen got no benefit from the transaction, and in some cases the real debtor has left the country and his land is either abandoned or has passed into the hands of strangers. Mr. Davis asks that these bonds be cancelled and that where the government cannot collect from the original creditor, by reason of the abandonment of his farm, the bondsmen should be allowed to set off their claims against the original creditor who had been settled on lands that proved valueless. The difficulties have arisen in the poorer districts, which are farthest from communication and where the settlers are still struggling to get ahead. Mr. Davis's motion only asks that the matter "should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner, and so as to do justice, give relief and meet necessities, should necessities be found to exist." The premier says that he is willing to do this, so that the debate now stands over, not in the interest of justice in the Northwest, but of injustice in Brockville and West Huron.

Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan represents a neighboring constituency to Mr. Davis's. He is rude and rather stupid, and makes his first duty to find fault with everything that Mr. Davis says. What is rather more offensive, he is given to rude interruptions. Yesterday he was performing in this way, when Mr. Davis suggested that if the speaker could not keep Mr. Davis in order, he himself would be obliged to lay the whip over him. The suggestion suggested by Mr. Davis was probably not intended to be physical, but one within the rules of parliament. Mr. Davis has not a subtle intellect and thought otherwise. When the speaker left the chair, Mr.

Davis rushed across the area, that is under the control of the sergeant-at-arms, and approached within a few yards of Mr. Davis's seat. Threatening in a very loud voice to "punch him," Mr. Mills of Annapolis, who sits before Mr. Davis, and Mr. Bell of Platon, who sits to his right, quietly moved over to the intervening space, while Mr. Davis roared and panted the floor after the manner of the buffalo which used to range his prairies. The member for West Assinibouya was imperturbable. Though the shouting could be heard from corridor to corridor, he never heard a word of it. He calmly gathered up his papers, put on his hat and passed thoughtfully by, almost leaving against Mr. Davis, and apparently thinking out some obscure problem of Hindu metaphysics.

Mr. Davis had called Mr. Davis a boor, or Boor, no one knows which. The first term has frequently and without injustice been applied to the postmaster general, though it is usually qualified by the use of the term "educated boor." Mr. Davis is not that kind of a boor. But a question of education cannot finally separate two kindred souls, and they have found a common ground in the mutual desire to give publicity to "personal and confidential" letters found in the desks of the men who received them. Four years ago, when Mr. Mulock took office, he had the good fortune to succeed a careless minister. Sir Adolphe Caron would no more think of even reading a confidential communication addressed to another man than he would of picking his neighbor's pocket. He may have presumed on a like gentlemanly instinct in other people, or he may have been simply careless, but he left in his desk communications from members of parliament, scores of which were marked private or confidential, or personal.

They were the kind of letters that every minister gets from his friends. For instance, Mr. Mills or Mr. Davin, or the late Mr. Wood or Sir Charles Hibbert, Tupper would send over to the minister an application for a mail contractor for a continuance of his contract. With it there would be a note stating that the man was a good conservative, or a good friend, or a popular contractor. The minister would be asked to give as favorable a consideration as possible to this case. Some of these cases would doubt be rejected. Some might be allowed. But Mr. Mulock, when he came in, seems to have gone through them all, selected from among them any which might make political capital, then gathered them together and printed them in blue book at the public expense. Probably any other member of the cabinet, certainly any gentleman, would either have burned the letters or sent them back to the writers. But Mr. Mulock has other standards.

The book was printed. It made no great sensation except that business men and politicians who have a sense of honor, were a little surprised to see private letters published, some of which contained personal communications having nothing to do with public matters. But the country paid the bill. It also paid an extra salary to the clerks who assisted Mr. Mulock in his low job. There it was thought the matter might stop. But the postmaster general was still not satisfied. The last two orders of the day contain questions to be put in the house, in each of which four or five pages out of the Mulock book are reprinted. They are introduced by a question in this form: "Has the postmaster general taken any action in connection with the transaction referred to in the following extract?" The one read yesterday contained letters marked "private," written by a former member of parliament. Mr. Mulock, in reply, made statements which had been carefully prepared beforehand. It is only necessary to add that the committee of parliament whom Mr. Mulock has found to come to his level in this matter, is the Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan, whom Mr. Davis describes as a boor, without any one else expressing dissent. Mr. Mulock gets ready the questions addressed to himself. They are put to him by Mr. Davis and answered by the minister.

An interesting statement was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday in one short sentence, when he announced that the government of Canada and the government of the United States were no longer negotiating for the resumption of meetings of the joint high commission. This marks the end of that wonderful programme of negotiations which were to resolve all difficulties between Canada and the continent to which it belongs. If the negotiations do not go far, they have gone far enough to make Sir Louis Davies a knight and to furnish an interesting picnic for a number of ministers and officials.

Mr. Charleston, the particular protégé of Mr. Tarte, began last year to build telegraphs, dredge rivers, construct public roads, and generally to act as commissioner of public works in the Yukon district. Other employees of the government are supposed to purchase goods by tender and to give some reasons for paying extra prices, but Mr. Charleston was educated in public works under Mr. Mercer, and is above all that. Col. Prior has called attention to the fact that Mr. Charleston buys flour from his friends in the east at prices which makes it much dearer than if it were bought on the coast. He takes men from Quebec, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds are applying for work in the neighborhood of the operations. The answer of the government is that the minister had confidence in Mr. Charleston, "and allowed him to use his own discretion in the purchase of supplies and the engaging of men." In this respect Mr. Tarte has followed the example of Mr. Mercer, and the result is probably the same as in the Quebec case.

Mr. Casey is going in for the abolition of monopolies. He has introduced a bill authorizing the government to build or acquire the complete telegraph system in Canada, and to operate the line in the interests of the public. He thinks that the telegraph charges would be reduced to less than one-half under government management. Probably the law clerk, when he gets hold of Mr. Casey's bill, will find that it

calls for an expenditure of money, and is therefore beyond the power of a private member. In the meantime the country has the benefit of Mr. Casey's ideas. The Prince Edward Island men improved the opportunity to show that their province needs a remedy of some kind. They pay twice as high rates as other parts of Canada, all on account of nine miles of cable. They get no message after eight o'clock in the evening. For this reason the province has been twenty-four hours behind other parts of Canada in getting news of the Transvaal war. Mr. McLennan thinks that the government would do well to take over the island telegraph system. Mr. Martin and Mr. Tarte do not disagree with this view, but point out that the government has already power to deal with the case, and express doubt as to whether it would do any better with complete ownership than it does with sufficient control. The government is not to be taken in by the company. These members want to know why Sir Louis continues to pay a subsidy when he doesn't get the service. Moreover, since Sir Louis admits that the company has no monopoly to build lines between the mainland and the island, there seems to be no reason why the principle of government lines now adopted on the lower St. Lawrence could not be applied to Prince Edward Island. Or if another way is preferred, the subsidy could be withheld from the Anglo-American company and be given to some other company to perform the service acceptably.

S. D. S. OTTAWA, March 14.—Five months is not a long time in the history of a government, but in the history of a parliamentary orator, it is a long time. Yesterday the course of the government in sending troops to Africa without the previous consent of parliament was sanctioned by a majority of 105, only 10 members voting for the motion of censure proposed by Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa and his colleagues in this division are all French-Canadians, and six of them are supporters of the government which they voted to condemn. The defence of the ministry naturally fell upon the premier, whose eloquence was cheered to the echo in the chamber, and would have been applauded by the crowded gallery if the rules of the house had allowed it.

Yet here is the historic fact. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet and Mr. Vincent de Paul in condemnation of the government's course, are precisely those expressed by the premier himself last October when he declared that a corps could not be offered for service in Africa. At that time it was Sir Wilfrid who insisted that they go and they shall, the people without the consent of parliament. It was he who affirmed that the militia laws did not allow Canadian troops to be used except in defence of Canada. It was he who protested against the agitation in favor of affording military assistance to the Empire. Now, however, he has turned round and he pours forth his burning eloquence in justification of the offer of troops for Imperial service. It remains for Mr. Bourassa to take up the constitutional ground that the premier has abandoned.

And here is another paradox. What Sir Wilfrid now says was the language of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and the Ontario leaders of the conservative party five months ago. Sir Charles Tupper in public speeches and in letters to the premier, urged the public opinion in this country would justify the premier in taking action. He urged Sir Wilfrid to abandon his opposition and give effect to the loyal sentiment of the Canadian people. After Sir Wilfrid had declared that the Canadian government could not do without the consent of parliament, Mr. Foster, speaking at a banquet in St. John, at which he was the guest, used words something like these: "The premier and his colleagues may say 'that they cannot and will not give aid to the Empire. I tell them that they can and they shall. The people of Canada are in earnest in this matter, and the people of Canada will have their way.' In the same speech Mr. Foster referred to the declaration made by Mr. Tarte that he would oppose any movement in the Transvaal in order to gain the crown. If in the future the people of Canada chose to send 50,000 men to fight the European war the people of Canada will have their way. Mr. Monet does not dispute this, but seems to think that it is still the business of a public man who thinks in order to gain the wrong to do what he himself thinks is right. If the people do not support the member of parliament he should be willing to cease from being a member. If they do not support a minister it is not his duty to do what he believes is wrong in order to gain the support, but to hand over the government to others who agree with the public demand. He and his little band are opposed to imperialism, and they say Sir Wilfrid was in the last campaign and would be yet if he were not forced by force and pressure from other provinces than his own.

Mr. Monet believes that a thoughtful public opinion will yet support the position which he takes. He affirms that even today the whole of the French-Canadian people are at heart in accord with the first opinion expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Bourassa declares that every newspaper in Quebec agreed that Canada should not have intervened with the offer of troops by the government. So also said Mr. Tarte when he spoke in parliament two weeks ago. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his second speech, declared that this war was one of the most just which Britain had ever entered, he set himself in opposition to the argument of his own colleague, Mr. Tarte. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Monet and his five friends on the government side are in the opinion of the first week in October, not only in regard to the duty of the government in appealing to parliament but also in opposition to the imperialistic spirit of the age.

But Sir John Bourmont, clerk of the house, declares that the vote on Bourassa's amendment stands 119 to 10. S. D. S.

The despatches have given pretty fully the arguments of Mr. Bourassa on his side, and those of Sir Wilfrid

in vindication of the action of the people of Canada, in which the government, after a strenuous resistance, acquiesced. Mr. Bourassa contended that Britain did not need the help of Canada to fight a few Boers in Africa. This is the language used by Mr. Tarte at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa declared that Mr. Chamberlain was taking advantage of the opportunity to engage Canada in the pursuit of the empire's future wars. So spoke Mr. Tarte in October at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa declares that the French Canadians more than any other class of people ought to be jealous of constitutional rights. Mr. Tarte said so also at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa affirms that the Canadian militia should only be used for the defence of Canada. So said Sir Wilfrid Laurier on October 4th. Mr. Bourassa affirms the principle that no new constitutional departure such as this should be undertaken without calling parliament. He was merely quoting the words of his own leader of five months ago. Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet accuse Mr. Chamberlain of engaging in a war of conquest. They are repeating the declaration made in the course in which the government was of public works. It fell to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reply to all these statements, and he did it with eloquence and every evidence of strong conviction. If he had spoken in early October the way he wrote, he could not have noticed these points at the time, or given stronger evidence of sincerity than he gave yesterday in proclaiming the opposite view.

For this must be said on behalf of the premier that his vindication of the course in which the government was forced was in every respect worthy of a parliamentary orator. Those members who proclaimed in the earlier days the same views that Sir Wilfrid then opposed, but now proclaim, could not have spoken with more fervor than the premier displayed. Sir Wilfrid may not be the greatest of orators. He may not be impelled by conviction of loyalty or of duty. He says a premier ought to be guided by public opinion, and in this case he has acted on that view. But when he does get propelled into the right course he is able to follow it with a firmness and a position in which he has been thrust. It is fair also to say that Sir Wilfrid's vindication of the course taken was not strictly speaking a declaration that the people were right or that he agreed with them. It was a declaration that the people were right, and that the people should be guided by public opinion, and in this case he has acted on that view. But when he does get propelled into the right course he is able to follow it with a firmness and a position in which he has been thrust. It is fair also to say that Sir Wilfrid's vindication of the course taken was not strictly speaking a declaration that the people were right or that he agreed with them. It was a declaration that the people were right, and that the people should be guided by public opinion, and in this case he has acted on that view.

Mr. Monet and the dissenting speakers protest that after all the question is not settled by these eloquent appeals. They say that there was no necessity for the government to act without the consent of parliament. The members could have been called together and the soldiers might still have been fighting in the Transvaal. After all, they say, a great departure has been made. For if we send 2,000 men to fight in the Transvaal, we ought to send 10,000 to fight in a serious war, and 50,000 or 100,000 to join in a life and death campaign of the empire. If we may do the smaller thing without the consent of parliament we may do the larger. Replying to this Sir Wilfrid said that he was not in a hurry to fight in the Transvaal. If in the future the people of Canada chose to send 50,000 men to fight the European war the people of Canada will have their way. Mr. Monet does not dispute this, but seems to think that it is still the business of a public man who thinks in order to gain the wrong to do what he himself thinks is right. If the people do not support the member of parliament he should be willing to cease from being a member. If they do not support a minister it is not his duty to do what he believes is wrong in order to gain the support, but to hand over the government to others who agree with the public demand. He and his little band are opposed to imperialism, and they say Sir Wilfrid was in the last campaign and would be yet if he were not forced by force and pressure from other provinces than his own.

The strength of the swollen stream helped to carry the pont, with its adventurous load, quickly through the water; but, unfortunately, when the pont had just reached midstream the bullets not only began to fly, but the pulleys on the hawser along which the pont travelled became jammed through the powerful side, causing the hawser to fall down stream at an acute angle. Immediately the running gear jammed and brought the pont to a standstill. Carlisle and his men found themselves under a very hot fire at 450 yards from seven Boers, who had galloped down obliquely to the low kopjes near the bank for that purpose.

CAUGHT IN MIDSTREAM. "The strength of the swollen stream helped to carry the pont, with its adventurous load, quickly through the water; but, unfortunately, when the pont had just reached midstream the bullets not only began to fly, but the pulleys on the hawser along which the pont travelled became jammed through the powerful side, causing the hawser to fall down stream at an acute angle. Immediately the running gear jammed and brought the pont to a standstill. Carlisle and his men found themselves under a very hot fire at 450 yards from seven Boers, who had galloped down obliquely to the low kopjes near the bank for that purpose.

The party stayed for a second or two, thinking that the pont would get free, and then dashed overboard. Not one of the party even then appeared to have lost his head; they meant to have that pont. Turner, Collingwood and Godden struck out for the guiding rope there in strenuous endeavors to draw the craft inside. In the meantime Lieutenants Carlisle, Barkley and Cox had dived, and, on coming to the surface, clung to the side of the pont, where they were half exposed to the hail of bullets.

"Cox then did a particularly plucky action. Seeing all efforts to free the pont by hauling on the guiding ropes proving futile, he deliberately got on deck again, and succeeded in removing the obstruction in the hawser, then dived again, amid a fusillade, and, swimming to the drift, lent his aid to pull in. All this time Carlisle continued to keep hold of the gunwale, declining to leave Barkley, who, he feared, might have another attack of cramp, and, although bullets continued to play about them, one grazing the lieutenant's arm and another splintered the gunwale between his hands, they marvellously escaped, and were safely drawn, with the pont, into the welcome shelter of the cutting.

CORP. W. J. COX

Of Squadron F the South African Light Horse.

A Native of Upper Manguerville, Sunbury County, New Brunswick.

His Plucky Feat During Lord Dundonald's Advance Upon Potgieter's Drift.

[Wm. J. Cox, Squadron F, South African Light Horse, was born at Upper Manguerville, Sunbury Co., N. B., in 1873; studied civil engineering, was two years in British Columbia on the Crow's Nest Pass railway; returned to New Brunswick last February, and in May went to England; thence to Cape Town.]

A SWIMMING EXPLOIT. During Lord Dundonald's advance upon Potgieter's Drift the river swimming exploit of Funston's Kansas men was daringly emulated. The Daily News correspondent with that column sends this account of the feat, from the Natal Witness: "While surveying the position, it was noticed that the pont at the drift was lying moored on the Boer side of the river, and the suggestion was made that it would be a piece of luck for us if the troops could get possession really only a matter of five minutes or so—Colonel Rynn had detailed twenty-five men of the Light Horse, under Captain Sheppard, to go down to the plain and engage the Boers firing on the pont, as well as to keep off others from coming down to reinforce them. A portion of the men, however, were ordered to be ready to be blown away, and the Boers, who had been firing from cover, cheered off when they found that their prey had escaped them, enabling Carlisle and his brave fellows, although still partially under fire, to double across the flat and up the steep hill side—the lieutenant still barefooted—amid the cheers of their regiment, and modestly glowing with the knowledge that they had got the better of the Boers that time, and had provided the initial means of our men crossing the river, and at the same time depriving the enemy of the wherewithal to get over the flooded stream at night time to attack our men from the hill."



CORP. W. J. COX.

of the pont, which would serve as the beginning of the means to carry our men over the swollen stream. The offer of Lieut. Carlisle, of the South African Light Horse, to lead a few men, all of whom, like himself, good swimmers, across the river for the pont, was accepted, those volunteering being Sergeant Turner, Corporals Barkley and Cox and Troopers Collingwood Howell and Godden, all of F Squadron.

The forlorn hope set forth amid great interest. They got down the declivitous slope and into a friendly gully running toward the river, and so reached the drift, as they thought, unnoticed. Five of the party stripped, but the lieutenant and another only threw off their boots.

"Entering the river quietly, the seven swimmers struck out vigorously, and, notwithstanding the strong current, were making splendid progress, when, almost in midstream, Barkley was seized with cramp. Fortunately, Howell, with great presence of mind, quickly dived down stream a few yards until he caught Barkley with one hand and the guiding rope of the pont with the other, and, working along the rope, managed to get Barkley to the north drift cutting, in which the remainder of the party had just previously landed. There Howell was quickly brought to rights, and, as every moment was precious, and there was no time to disengage the pont from where it had been fixed by the Boers, Lieut. Carlisle cut the guiding ropes close to the landing post, threw the end on board and made it fast, and the men scrambling on to the pont, pulled it away into the river by hauling taut on the other—our end of the made-fast guiding rope.

CAUGHT IN MIDSTREAM. "The strength of the swollen stream helped to carry the pont, with its adventurous load, quickly through the water; but, unfortunately, when the pont had just reached midstream the bullets not only began to fly, but the pulleys on the hawser along which the pont travelled became jammed through the powerful side, causing the hawser to fall down stream at an acute angle. Immediately the running gear jammed and brought the pont to a standstill. Carlisle and his men found themselves under a very hot fire at 450 yards from seven Boers, who had galloped down obliquely to the low kopjes near the bank for that purpose.

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SURPRISE



Highest in quality—a pure hard soap for laundry purposes and general use. That word Surprise stamped on every cake guarantees the highest quality.

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

STRATHONA'S HORSE. Dedicated to Lord Strathcona.

O I was thine, and thou wert mine, and I cure the boundless plain. Where the winds of the North, my gallant steed, ruffled by tawny mane. But the summer's heat came with all its drum, and bugles ringing shrill, and startling the prairie antelope, the grizzly of the voice of the Empire calling, and the children gather fast. From every corner the cross-bar flags out from the quivering mast; So into the saddle I leap, my own with pride swinging free. And the hoof-beats shall answer the trumpet blowing across the sea. The trail that thy white plait, nor think of the foe tomorrow, For he who dares to stay our course, drinks deep of the Cup of Sorrow. Thy form hath pressed the meadow's breast, where the sun's rays would hide thee. The great Red River of the North had cooled thy burning sides. Together we have ridden while the tempest swept the Rockies' glittering chain. And my hand has led the Red Centre halt, great behind the shimmering summer streams. Must vanish forevermore, perchance into the land of the forgotten. For the strong young North hath set us forth to battlefields far away. And the trail that thy white plait, nor think of the foe tomorrow, For he who dares to stay our course, drinks deep of the Cup of Sorrow. —William Henry Drummond

Cancer Treated on Scientific Principles.

The New Constitutional Remedy Supersedes the Knife and Plaster.

Time was when everybody thought cancer was a local disease that had to be cut out with knife or pulled out by plaster. Very few medical men of even laymen think that now. Too many cancers come back again after being cut out, or have any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it perfectly and permanently is to permeate the system with a remedy that destroys every particle of the cancer poison. This is what our Vegetable Cancer Cure does. It cures cancer of the nose, breast, womb, stomach, bowels, or cancer in any part of the body, perfectly and permanently—except in the last stages, and even in these cases it checks the disease and prolongs life and gives comfort and satisfaction to the afflicted. If you are a sufferer or have a friend who is, send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence requested as strictly confidential.

SHOCK KILLED THE FATHER. The News of the Death of Pte. Robert Paardeberg Induced Apoplexy.

One of the soldiers who died from wounds at Paardeberg was Private A. Roy of the 15th Canadian Regiment, formerly of the 15th battalion. Roy was the son of Peter Roy, ditto LaSalle, of St. Arsen, Quebec county. The first information received of the boy's enlistment with the Canadian Expeditionary Force was at Montreal. Upon learning of his death his father was struck with apoplexy and died a few minutes later.

B. L. Steeves, M. D., formerly a teacher in the Sumner school, and brother of Corey W. Steeves and Mrs. H. H. LeGacy, Sumner, has been elected mayor of Huntington, Baker county, Oregon.

Rev. R. S. Crisp has been asked to remain a fifth year with Wesley Memorial church, Moncton.

Cox's Cotton Root Compound. It is necessary to be used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies get your druggist for Cox's Cotton Root Compound. Beware of cheap imitations. Cox's Cotton Root Compound is a dangerous. Price, No. 1, 11¢. No. 2, 10¢. No. 3, 9¢. No. 4, 8¢. No. 5, 7¢. No. 6, 6¢. No. 7, 5¢. No. 8, 4¢. No. 9, 3¢. No. 10, 2¢. No. 11, 1¢. No. 12, 1¢. No. 13, 1¢. No. 14, 1¢. No. 15, 1¢. No. 16, 1¢. No. 17, 1¢. No. 18, 1¢. No. 19, 1¢. No. 20, 1¢. No. 21, 1¢. No. 22, 1¢. No. 23, 1¢. No. 24, 1¢. No. 25, 1¢. No. 26, 1¢. No. 27, 1¢. No. 28, 1¢. No. 29, 1¢. No. 30, 1¢. No. 31, 1¢. No. 32, 1¢. No. 33, 1¢. No. 34, 1¢. No. 35, 1¢. No. 36, 1¢. No. 37, 1¢. No. 38, 1¢. No. 39, 1¢. No. 40, 1¢. No. 41, 1¢. No. 42, 1¢. No. 43, 1¢. No. 44, 1¢. No. 45, 1¢. No. 46, 1¢. No. 47, 1¢. No. 48, 1¢. No. 49, 1¢. No. 50, 1¢. No. 51, 1¢. No. 52, 1¢. No. 53, 1¢. No. 54, 1¢. No. 55, 1¢. No. 56, 1¢. No. 57, 1¢. No. 58, 1¢. No. 59, 1¢. No. 60, 1¢. No. 61, 1¢. No. 62, 1¢. No. 63, 1¢. No. 64, 1¢. No. 65, 1¢. No. 66, 1¢. No. 67, 1¢. No. 68, 1¢. No. 69, 1¢. No. 70, 1¢. No. 71, 1¢. No. 72, 1¢. No. 73, 1¢. No. 74, 1¢. No. 75, 1¢. No. 76, 1¢. No. 77, 1¢. No. 78, 1¢. No. 79, 1¢. No. 80, 1¢. No. 81, 1¢. No. 82, 1¢. No. 83, 1¢. No. 84, 1¢. No. 85, 1¢. No. 86, 1¢. No. 87, 1¢. No. 88, 1¢. No. 89, 1¢. No. 90, 1¢. No. 91, 1¢. No. 92, 1¢. No. 93, 1¢. No. 94, 1¢. No. 95, 1¢. No. 96, 1¢. No. 97, 1¢. No. 98, 1¢. No. 99, 1¢. No. 100, 1¢. No. 101, 1¢. No. 102, 1¢. No. 103, 1¢. No. 104, 1¢. No. 105, 1¢. No. 106, 1¢. No. 107, 1¢. No. 108, 1¢. No. 109, 1¢. No. 110, 1¢. No. 111, 1¢. No. 112, 1¢. No. 113, 1¢. No. 114, 1¢. No. 115, 1¢. No. 116, 1¢. No. 117, 1¢. No. 118, 1¢. No. 119, 1¢. No. 120, 1¢. No. 121, 1¢. No. 122, 1¢. No. 123, 1¢. No. 124, 1¢. No. 125, 1¢. No. 126, 1¢. No. 127, 1¢. No. 128, 1¢. No. 129, 1¢. No. 130, 1¢. No. 131, 1¢. No. 132, 1¢. No. 133, 1¢. No. 134, 1¢. No. 135, 1¢. No. 136, 1¢. No. 137, 1¢. No. 138, 1¢. No. 139, 1¢. No. 140, 1¢. No. 141, 1¢. No. 142, 1¢. No. 143, 1¢. No. 144, 1¢. No. 145, 1¢. No. 146, 1¢. No. 147, 1¢. No. 148, 1¢. No. 149, 1¢. No. 150, 1¢. No. 151, 1¢. No. 152, 1¢. No. 153, 1¢. No. 154, 1¢. No. 155, 1¢. No. 156, 1¢. No. 157, 1¢. No. 158, 1¢. No. 159, 1¢. No. 160, 1¢. No. 161, 1¢. No. 162, 1¢. No. 163, 1¢. No. 164, 1¢. No. 165, 1¢. No. 166, 1¢. No. 167, 1¢. No. 168, 1¢. No. 169, 1¢. No. 170, 1¢. No. 171, 1¢. No. 172, 1¢. No. 173, 1¢. No. 174, 1¢. No. 175, 1¢. No. 176, 1¢. No. 177, 1¢. No. 178, 1¢. No. 179, 1¢. No. 180, 1¢. No. 181, 1¢. No. 182, 1¢. No. 183, 1¢. No. 184, 1¢. No. 185, 1¢. No. 186, 1¢. No. 187, 1¢. No. 188, 1¢. No. 189, 1¢. No. 190, 1¢. No. 191, 1¢. No. 192, 1¢. No. 193, 1¢. No. 194, 1¢. No. 195, 1¢. No. 196, 1¢. No. 197, 1¢. No. 198, 1¢. No. 199, 1¢. No. 200, 1¢. No. 201, 1¢. No. 202, 1¢. No. 203, 1¢. No. 204, 1¢. No. 205, 1¢. No. 206, 1¢. No. 207, 1¢. No. 208, 1¢. No. 209, 1¢. No. 210, 1¢. No. 211, 1¢. No. 212, 1¢. No. 213, 1¢. No. 214, 1¢. No. 215, 1¢. No. 216, 1¢. No. 217, 1¢. No. 218, 1¢. No. 219, 1¢. No. 220, 1¢. No. 221, 1¢. No. 222, 1¢. No. 223, 1¢. No. 224, 1¢. No. 225, 1¢. No. 226, 1¢. No. 227, 1¢. No. 228, 1¢. No. 229, 1¢. No. 230, 1¢. No. 231, 1¢. No. 232, 1¢. No. 233, 1¢. No. 234, 1¢. No. 235, 1¢. No. 236, 1¢. No. 237, 1¢. No. 238, 1¢. No. 239, 1¢. No. 240, 1¢. No. 241, 1¢. No. 242, 1¢. No. 243, 1¢. No. 244, 1¢. No. 245, 1¢. No. 246, 1¢. No. 247, 1¢. No. 248, 1¢. No. 249, 1¢. No. 250, 1¢. No. 251, 1¢. No. 252, 1¢. No. 253, 1¢. No. 254, 1¢. No. 255, 1¢. No. 256, 1¢. No. 257, 1¢. No. 258, 1¢. No. 259, 1¢. No. 260, 1¢. No. 261, 1¢. No. 262, 1¢. No. 263, 1¢. No. 264, 1¢. No. 265, 1¢. No. 266, 1¢. No. 267, 1¢. No. 268, 1¢. No. 269, 1¢. No. 270, 1¢. No. 271, 1¢. No. 272, 1¢. No. 273, 1¢. No. 274, 1¢. No. 275, 1¢. No. 276, 1¢. No. 277, 1¢. No. 278, 1¢. No. 279, 1¢. No. 280, 1¢. No. 281, 1¢. No. 282, 1¢. No. 283, 1¢. No. 284, 1¢. No. 285, 1¢. No. 286

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 SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Address: SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MANCHEM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 21, 1900.

RANK INJUSTICE.

The Sun is informed on excellent authority that the wife of an I. C. R. truckman, who had opened a little shop, has been warned by the minister of railways that she must quit the business or her husband will be charged from the railway employ. Her crime is that she sells a few staple articles in every home, and in a very small way competes against a grit storekeeper in the same place.

MILLIONS TO SPEND.

The Telegraph states that the customs revenue last year was \$25,734,223, and declares that it would have been larger under the Foeter tariff. In a very long article our contemporary labors to show that the burden of taxation has been reduced by the grit government. Spending in parliament last year, Hon. Mr. Foeter showed how fallacious was the argument that there had been any appreciable reduction. But what is most likely to attract the attention of the Telegraph is the fact that the customs revenue last year was nearly \$26,000,000. They remember that all the grit papers and politicians called the critics robbers for collecting so much customs revenue when the total amount was less than \$20,000,000.

LEADERS AND POLICIES.

The Telegraph says that the liberal conservative party is in need of a policy and a leader. This is a question on which our valued contemporary is not, perhaps, fully qualified to speak. So far as the evidence goes, both the policy and the leader of the liberal conservative party are at present more to the liking of the people than anything the grits have to offer.

gent to the Transvaal.

Whatever there may be of a beneficial character in the general policy of the grit government was first conservative policy, and where they have departed from those principles they have not improved the conditions. The conservative party and its policy and leaders are not in need of any further vindication than lies in the fact that they are marching on to victory, supported by the best elements in the citizenship of the country.

GREATHER SOUTH AFRICA.

When the war in South Africa has been brought to an end by the complete subjugation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, there can be little doubt that a large number of those now forming the British army in that region will remain as settlers. Not only the older provinces of Cape Colony and Natal, but the conquered territory and Rhodesia will offer attractions to the sturdy young men who have gone there as soldiers of the Queen. Many who have gone, not only from the old country, but from the colonies, belong to well-to-do families and will be in a position to settle themselves comfortably in localities that promise well for the pioneer.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET.

Reports from the old country indicate a healthy condition of the lumber market, with ready sale of any parcels of Canadian lumber that come to hand. Of the market at Liverpool the Timber Trades Journal says: "The market for spruce keeps very firm, and sagged specifications of bay deed though shipped from St. John, N. B., are bringing 27 1/2 to 27 3/4, 6d. c. t. 1/2, per standard. Several small parcels of birch logs have arrived by the regular St. John liners, which have been sold wholesale at prices about 18d. to 18 1/2d. per foot, for say, 14 1/4 in deep."

PORTO RICAN RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House today refused to concur in the senate amendments to the Porto Rican relief bill. The Democrats supported a motion to concur, on the ground that it would avoid further delay in extending relief to the inhabitants of the island, but the republicans stood firmly behind Chairman Cannon in his demand that the house should insist upon its original provision to appropriate not only the money collected on Puerto Rican goods up to Jan. 1, but all subsequent moneys collected or to be collected.

EXPLAINING SUCCESS.

Why our students are so successful in getting good situations? Our students are of an exceptionally high class. We offer no inducements to incompetents to come to us. Nothing but a genuine course of study, and the reward that follows honest work, are offered as inducements. Hence, as a rule, we get only the best. Only work of the most practical kind is taught, and there is no waste of time or energy is given. Our entire time, energy and skill are devoted to our students' interests.

FROM THE FRONT.

Allen Scofield Writes from Camp Belmont to a Friend.

A Letter That Was a Long Time Finding Its Way to St. John.

BUTTE, Montana, Feb. 28th, 1900. To the Editor of the Sun

Sir—Please publish the following for the benefit of Mr. Scofield's friends in St. John and Fairville. I left Fairville the same time as he, but I came to Butte, Montana. He went with the first contingent, company G.

The report of the P. E. Island dairy inspector for the last year shows, says the Watchman, that thirty-four cheese factories were in operation during the season, besides six creameries and two skimming stations. The total quantity of milk received in 1899 was 55,905,561 pounds, the gross value being \$13,322,550, and the net value \$401,033.69.

The Richmond Review is now printing a column contribution in French each week, to instruct the Acadians of Kent county concerning the broad minded patriotism of Mr. Tarte and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the narrowness of such "agitateurs bigots" as Clark Wallace, Foster and Hetherington.

The marvelous development of industry in the southern states in the last few years is shown in the fact that South Carolina is next to Massachusetts as a cotton manufacturing state, and will probably be in the lead within a few years.

THE LATE NELSON ARNOLD.

In the death of Nelson Arnold, which occurred on Saturday evening, Essex has lost one of its oldest and most prominent landmarks, one who has been identified with the business and social realities of the place for very many years.

He was in his 84th year, and in earlier years one of the prominent men of Kings county. He was for very many years deputy crown land surveyor, and during the construction of the old E. & N. A. railway did most of the land surveying for the line between St. John and Ft. du Chene.

He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. By his first wife he had one son, who is out west, and by this widow who survives, his children now living are as follows: Fenwick W., who is at present in Ontario, and that so arranged that there is no doubt of his return to St. John; Edward of Sussex; and Charles of the I. C. R. mechanical department at Moncton; Mrs. T. C. Brown, now residing in Sussex; and Mrs. W. L. Broad, wife of Conductor W. L. Broad of the I. C. R.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, when Sussex will lay to rest one who has ever been a good living citizen and one who will leave behind him many tender recollections of the past.

Our students are of an exceptionally high class. We offer no inducements to incompetents to come to us. Nothing but a genuine course of study, and the reward that follows honest work, are offered as inducements. Hence, as a rule, we get only the best.

Only work of the most practical kind is taught, and there is no waste of time or energy is given. Our entire time, energy and skill are devoted to our students' interests.

Send for Business and Shareholders CATALOGUES. S. KERR & SON.

FREDERICTON.

Funeral of the Late Dr. Couillard—Splendid Performance by Valentine Stock Company.

(Special to the Sun.) FREDERICTON, March 19.—The funeral of the late Dr. Couillard took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. The deceased gentleman's brother physicians of this city were the pall-bearers. Interment was made in the Rural cemetery. Rev. G. M. Campbell was the officiating clergyman. At a special meeting of the St. Andrew Society held Saturday evening, a resolution of condolence was adopted respecting the death of Dr. Couillard, who was for many years a member of the society.

The Valentine Stock Co. opened a three days' engagement here tonight with the ever-popular comedy, "The Splendid Piece of Character Acting as was ever seen in this city, and he was admirably supported by the balance of the company. Taken all in all, the company is one of the best that has ever appeared in Fredericton, and they are sure of a large patronage. Young Mrs. Vithayop is the bill to-night, in which Miss Jessie Esauette, E. R. Mawson and Mr. Evans are given splendid opportunities for good work.

Mrs. John W. Lister, wife of the caretaker of the parliament buildings, met with a severe and painful accident last evening. While going to church she fell upon the slippery walk near the Cathedral door, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh. A passing sleigh was halted and she was conveyed to her home, and surgical assistance was rendered by Dr. Crockett. The accident will confine her to her home for some time.

SMALLPOX SCARE AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—The smallpox scare at Yale is subsiding, for the health officer, Dr. Wright, announced today that the case of Wm. D. Erennan, which was discovered yesterday, is measles, as the progress of the disease shows.

The health authorities are still undecided, however, about the case of Eustace Pease, Jr., which developed last night. Inasmuch as it is not a certainty that it is varioloid, and as the first case reported is pretty near the point of discharge, the students are feeling less fearful. President Hadley's advice to them this morning to get vaccinated bore immediate fruit, for hundreds of the students went to doctors for the purpose. They feel safe now, and the scare has practically subsided.

BACKWARD AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Though 125 men are required for Montreal militia, only fifty recruits have enlisted so far, and very few are members of the local militia corps. The service does not appear to be as popular as that of the South African contingents. Men are being subjected to a little extra drill, and the drill hall twice a day, but so far very little serious work has been done. Lt. Ogilvie of the Royal Scots is the only officer who has accepted service with the company. Capt. W. L. Bond, of the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers, who was offered the command, having declined.

MAINE TRAGEDY.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 19.—The mutilated bodies of E. C. Stout and his wife, who lived on a farm near Nescopee, Columbia county, were found buried under the snow in their barnyard today. In the same yard where the bodies were discovered, a savage bull is kept with a number of other cattle, and it is the supposition that while at work in the yard, Mr. Stout was attacked by the brute. His wife, it is presumed, came to his assistance and both were gored to death.

THREE EYED PEACOCK.

PEKIN, March 19.—The ascendancy of the anti-foreign party is becoming more pronounced daily. The Dowager Empress appears unable to sufficiently reward the officials who exhibit marked hostility to everything non-Chinese. Hien Tung, probably the most bitterly anti-foreign official of the empire, has been deposed with the Three-Eyed Peacock leader, who had not been conferred for sixty years; the notorious Li Peng Hing, who was dismissed from the governorship of Shan Tung on German demand, has been advanced to the first rank, and the former governor, Yuh Shen, of Shan Tung, has been appointed governor of the Shan Si district, a snub to his powers interested and likely to prejudice British interests in the province, as the powers believe his maladministration is the cause of the present state of affairs in Shan Tung.

MEMRAMCOOK.

How St. Patrick's Day was Celebrated at St. Joseph's.

MEMRAMCOOK, March 17.—The weather for St. Patrick's day was all that could be desired. The proverbial snow storm failed to materialize, and if it were not for the snowy mantle which covered the ground one would be led to believe that it was a May day and not one of the stormy month of March.

ALLEN SCOFFIELD.

CROUPS, COUGHS AND COLDS are all quickly cured by Pny-Pectoral. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

On Saturday, Rev. Father Savage of Sussex, accompanied by about thirty of his parishioners, paid a visit to P. W. Ryan of Ward's Creek road, the occasion being the seventy-fifth anniversary of Mr. Ryan's birthday.

CITY.

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CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner F. H. Wetmore at Nauwigawauk into the circumstances of the death of Allan Saunders, the eleven-year-old son of Anthony Saunders, who was accidentally killed on the I. C. R. near Nauwigawauk on Saturday afternoon. Isaac Saunders, brother of the boy, and Franz Ketchum, both of whom were with the deceased, were put on the stand. Their testimony was practically the same. All three saw the train coming, and the two last named jumped to one side of the track and stood close to another train which was behind the siding. Allan Saunders, who was a little country lad, became confused, and turned to one side and then to the other. The next thing that his companions saw was his body being thrown high into the air and against a car by the locomotive of the approaching train. They immediately ran and told George Ketchum, a farmer, who picked him up and carried him to a house near by. The little fellow was dead then. Mr. Ketchum also testified to the last part of the boys' evidence.

John Stewart, engineer of the train, gave his testimony. He saw the boys crossing the track and thought they had escaped safely. He did not know at the time that the boy had been struck.

Dykes Tresholt, fireman, did not know what had occurred until afterwards.

A section man who was on the engine testified that the proper warning signals of bell and whistle were given as the train approached the station.

A verdict was brought in of accidental death by being struck by train No. 85. No blame was attached to the trainmen.

The circumstances of the case were very sad. The little fellow had come in from his home, about two miles from Nauwigawauk, to attend a rehearsal of a school concert. His mother was ill, and at the time and is now prostrated with grief.

MONCTON MATTERS.

MONCTON, March 19.—G. R. Jones has disposed of his large mercantile business to J. S. Trice, lately of Sussex. Mr. Jones will devote his whole time to his factory and his farms, in connection with which he already has 100 or more, which number he will largely increase.

C. W. Peters, son of Geo. C. Peters of Moncton, has been transferred to the head office of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Peters has been for some time in Newfoundland, but of late has been residing at St. John and Halifax.

Brakeman Corbett, who was so badly injured in the I. C. R. collision at Dalhousie last Thursday morning, is reported in a precarious condition. Amputation of the hand, which was badly burned in the collision, is being held in the hope of the snow train, will probably be necessary, and even this, it is feared, will not save his life.

The fund that is being raised to purchase the Citizens' band on a firm financial basis amounts to \$200, as the result of two days' collecting. Mayor Sumner heads the list with the handsome subscription of \$25.

The curlers wound up the season's play tonight with a match between skips and all-comers, and presentation of the ball was made by President Borden and the handsome cup put up by H. S. Mear to the winners.

Civic affairs, which have been at fever heat for some weeks, have again taken on their normal quiet. The new council is getting down to business, and will doubtless be doing something to engage its attention. The threat of dismissal of railway men and removal of railway work, freely indulged in by some liberals because of the defeat of their "ticket," is not taken seriously, though it is said that some of the more reckless are preparing a list of employees to be sent to Mr. Blair.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

MELBOURNE, March 19.—The official statistics of the wheat crop in Victoria show only 15,000,000, instead of 21,000,000 bushels, which was the estimate before the harvest. The exportable surplus will be 6,250,000 bushels instead of 12,000,000.

DEATH OF COMPOSER OF ANNIE LAURIE.

LONDON, March 17.—The death took place this week of Lady John Scott Spottiswoode, the composer of Annie Laurie and other familiar melodies. She was ninety-one years of age. An aunt of the Duke of Buccleugh, she was also closely related to the late General Wauchop. She had a very strong character and was a great upholder of old manners and customs. When travelling she rode in a carriage, always had postillions, and encouraged the observance of old customs. She was a liberal benefactor of the poor, and maintained a meal mill as a relic of old times. She was an indefatigable collector of antiquities.

A PHYSICIAN is not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

A few weeks ago Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons of London sent to the London Daily Telegraph their first cheque for 1,000 guineas, representing the profit on the sale of the picture, Sons of the Empire, up to that date.

A second cheque for a like amount is nearly ready to be added to the same fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans. The original painting by Harry Payne is also donated to the Mansion House fund, and will realize a considerable amount. The J. Hood Co. of Montreal are Canadian agents for Raphael Tuck & Sons.

The schr. D. J. Melanson is at Bellevue's Cove, to load piling for Boston.

Bark Wildwood has been fixed to take lumber from Boston to Buenos Ayres at \$9.50.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

MILLTOWN, March 8.—Mrs. Stewart Busby, 83 years of age, was struck with paralysis Sunday morning and died yesterday.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 11.—Mrs. Jane Christie, relict of the late Theodore Christie, died of paralysis at her residence on Thursday, aged 80 years.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 13.—The county court opened this morning. Judge Stevens presiding. The grand jury found true bills in the case of Queen v. Fryor, indecent assault.

JOHNSTON, Queens Co., March 12.—The first of last week a party of young people, disappointed because of a storm in an intended sleigh ride to English settlement, had a delightful evening in a hospitable home at the point from which they started.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 12.—Mrs. P. E. Kiever, who sold his farm last fall to Mr. Connor of Alma, has been visiting in the house at Hopewell.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 13.—The county court opened this morning. Judge Stevens presiding. The grand jury found true bills in the case of Queen v. Fryor, indecent assault.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 13.—The trial of John Heskett versus Dr. Melbourne E. Keith for malpractice in connection with his eyes resulted tonight in a verdict in favor of Dr. Keith.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 13.—The trial of Mrs. Clara Ratchford and Miss Marion Ratchford versus Sheriff Holden in the execution of a process at Northfield, Sunbury county, was concluded in the Sunbury county court before Judge Forbes last night.

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THE MARKETS

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKETS. There has been a further advance during the last week in the price of butter. Country is also higher. Meats are unchanged. Eggs are lower. With milder weather potatoes have turned easier, but beets are higher.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, and other commodities with their respective prices.

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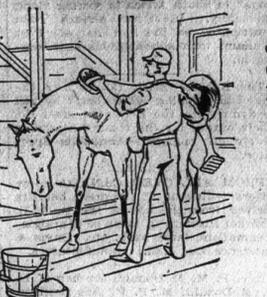
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Caring for the Horse



We have an excellent stock of Horse and Dandy Brushes, Curry Combs, Harness, and a large assortment of other lines suitable for the horse.

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square, St. John.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

AND The Co-operative Farmer

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news.

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

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

Table listing prices for various commodities such as Evaporated peaches, Raisins, and other goods.

parliament and other buildings. High mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's church by Archbishop Begin.

IN GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March 17.—Outside the high international politics, Ireland and the shamrock largely monopolize the attention of London.

BRIGGS WAS RELEASED. (Bangor Commercial.) Howard McCann Briggs of Moncton, N. B., has a pull with the mayor of Bangor.

THE ISLAND CONTINGENT. The following are the names of the men accepted in Charlottetown to go to South Africa, to fill vacancies on the Royal Canadian Regiment.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD. LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Trehan sends to the London papers a letter he has received from the secretary of the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration tribunal.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA. There has only been six days sleighing in Plouzeau this winter, says the Advocate.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof

because they are made of iron, and are covered with a thick coating of asphaltum.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Writes us for full particulars. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Toronto.

W. A. MACLAUGHLIN, Selling Agent, St. John, N. B.

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DISSOLUTION ?

Government Contemplating Early Appeal to the Country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Advisers Alarmed at the Rapid Turn of the Tide.

Tarte Will be Back Next Month—The West Elgin Enquiry Once More—Debate Continued on Mr. Russell's Amendment.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr. Casey moved the first reading of the bill to authorize the government to operate a telegraph system through the dominion. It proposes that the government may acquire existing lines or construct other systems. Mr. Casey proposes a maximum rate of ten cents per ten hundred words for the press.

Mr. McLennan of West Prince thought some such action would be a good thing for Prince Edward Island, where the telegraph system was costly and inefficient.

Mr. Martin said that the government which subsidizes this line had power already to control the rates. Judging from the results of such control in the past, the province would not fare much better under government management.

After dinner Mr. Bourassa resumed, explaining how he came to be introduced by Mr. Tarte and how he came to sit on the government side.

Replying to a question, Hon. Dr. Borden stated to Col. Donville that it was the intention of the government to commence next spring the building of the army at Sussex for the 8th Hussars.

Replying to Mr. Clarke, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that no negotiations were in progress between the governments of Canada and the United States looking to the resumption of meetings of the joint high commission.

The latter part of the afternoon and the whole of the evening was devoted to the discussion of the seed grain, and the indebtedness of western farmers and their bondsmen to the government.

House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS will proceed to South Africa by the Monterey: Major D. C. F. Bliss, to be attached to 2nd battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, for duty on machine gun section, with rank of lieutenant. Lieut. and Capt. F. H. C. Sutton, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be attached to the 2nd battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, for duty, with the rank of lieutenant. Honorary Major J. L. Eiger, 15th Artillery Light Infantry, to be attached to army service corps for instructional purposes, with rank of major. Major Biggar and Lieut. Bliss and Sutton will be attached to Strathcona's Horse for discipline until arrival in South Africa.

Colonel Demison, president of the British Empire League, is here arranging for the annual meeting on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Tarte left here tonight, and will sail from New York on Thursday for Europe.

Col. Morris of the Mounted Police will visit the maritime provinces, to recruit for the police force, on the following dates: Charlottetown, March 20-24; Halifax, March 26-30; Miramichi, March 31 to April 6; Middleton, April 6-10; Truro, April 11-14; Fredericton, April 15-19; St. John, April 21-25; Moncton, April 26-30.

OTTAWA, March 13.—At the opening of the house today, the premier, replying to Sir Charles Tupper, stated that Mr. Tarte had been appointed chief commissioner to the Paris exhibition. The premier added that Mr. Tarte's state of health was such that his friends had advised a rest. His colleagues were sorry to lose him for a time, but they felt that a change of work would be a sufficient rest. He would have no salary as commissioner, and it was believed that he would be capable of performing the duties of the position.

After passing the amendments to the Dominion Land Act, Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into supply, when Mr. Bourassa proposed his amendment condemning the government for sending troops to the Transvaal without the previous consent of parliament. He began by quoting statements of the Toronto Globe and of the premier to the effect that the government had no power to act without calling parliament. He went on to condemn the course of Mr. Chamberlain in dealing with the Transvaal. Passing to the course of Canada, Mr. Bourassa insisted that an executive was only a committee of parliament, and that only urgency and necessity would justify action without parliamentary authority. He ridiculed the idea that Canadian help was needed to crush two republics with a total population less than that of Montreal. The colonies were not called upon to attack Kruger, but to give warning to the great powers of Europe. If we spend millions in this little war, what shall we spend in a British war with Germany or France? The result of the departure would be that the farming people of Canada would be crushed under the weight of war taxes, as were the masses of Europe. Mr. Tarte's "no precedent" clause pleased him. But Mr. Chamberlain had ignored it when he replied, commending Canada for her desire to share the responsibilities of the Empire. Mr. Bourassa quoted with strong disapproval General Hutton's speech to the first contingent at Quebec, promising that Canada would send fifty thousand troops if necessary. He rejoiced that Hutton could now exert his military spirit against the Boers. He declared that the whole

press of Quebec, with the exception of the Montreal Star, was a few months ago practically unanimous against Canadian participation in imperial wars. Mr. Bourassa complained that the Canadian papers republished jingo articles from the English press, and refused to reprint the reasonable protests of the more solid English journals. He protested against the government of Canada by newspapers, and especially by a jingo press. If this went on, parliament would be reduced to a kind of smoking concert, where military sentiments were applauded and peace was forgotten. He showed that the Australian legislators had not been unanimous in the offer of aid to the Empire. As to imperialism, Mr. Bourassa said he agreed with John Morley, and said that imperialism had two much the sound of Caesarism to him. We did not owe Britain so much as many thought. Canada had to pay most of the damage inflicted by the Alabama in the American war. He could mention many sacrifices Canada had made for England, but not many that England had made for us. Turning to the history of the case, Mr. Bourassa said that he had protested against the offer of troops. He declared on his honor that this course was not dictated by fear, though he agreed with the opinion publicly expressed by Tarte was not greatly different from his own. He had resigned and appealed to his constituency on this issue. He would admit that a few hundreds in Labele were in favor of the war, but there were not enough of them to provide a candidate. In some districts the whole population of both parties signed his nomination paper after he had stated his position.

After dinner Mr. Bourassa resumed, explaining how he came to be introduced by Mr. Tarte and how he came to sit on the government side. He was there because the Tories were to go further than the government have gone. He claimed that he was the only member on his side of the house entitled to keep his seat, as he was the only liberal who said the same thing now that he did six months ago. He was himself a disciple of Bright, Fox, Burke and Gladstone, and no leaders of either party could make him anything else. He spoke of the loyalty of his own ancestors, adding that the material advantage of the French-Canadian people would be best served if they had joined the United States in the war with Great Britain, but they were moved by higher considerations and had remained faithful. Referring to the amendment he was about to propose, he said that he had no objection to the clause in the government. On the contrary, it set forth the same proposition that was contained in the "no precedent" clause of the order in council, and that was set forth by Laurier and Tarte in explaining the clause. The government could not therefore oppose his motion, which was necessary to correct the false impression that Chamberlain, Minto and Hutton had conveyed, viz.: "That the Canadian offer of troops was to be regarded as a precedent for the future, and as an indication that Canada was now prepared to share the military responsibility of the Empire." He proposed an amendment setting forth that this house insists on the sovereignty and independence of parliament, and refuses to consider the action of the government as a precedent for the future, and opposes any change in the constitutional and military relations between Canada and the Empire unless adopted by parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, objected to the course adopted by Mr. Bourassa, who had submitted a motion at a time and on a form which permitted of no further amendment. The premier accepted many things in the motion and if the opposition allowed he would have prepared an amendment which would have been approved by the whole house. Mr. Bourassa was at an age in which pride of cherished theories outweighs practical realities. This division of races is the purpose of his life to prevent. (Loud and long continued cheers on the government side.) Mr. Laurier could not for a moment agree with Mr. Bourassa that this was on Britain's side an unjust war. He believed that Britain never entered upon a more just war. He discussed this question at some length. As to Mr. Bourassa's objection that in consequence of this action Canada was pledged to take part in future wars of the empire, the premier had only to say that if future wars arose, and the people of Canada desired to take part in them, the people of Canada would have their way, (the opposition again broke out into cheers, in which the other side joined), but on this occasion no man went to assist against his will. In closing, the premier said this was not a good time for dissent in parliament. He called upon Mr. Bourassa to remember that our liberties as British subjects involved responsibilities. For himself, he was full of hope of great results from this movement. He spoke of the bravery of the Canadians in the field, and of their reservation by the British general for the post of honor and danger. This war had taught the empire and the world that a new power had arisen in the west. Still another great good had been accomplished. Our young men of both races had been united by sharing a common danger. Some of them

had fallen and now lay in the same graves clasped in a last fraternal embrace. He would like to believe that in these graves were buried forever all our former dissensions. If that could be so it would be the greatest blessing that had come to this country since confederation. Such were the hopes that inspired the course of the government, and he hoped that they might yet commend themselves to the member for Labele. The closing part of Laurier's speech was eloquent and impressive, and on sitting down he was applauded generously by the opposition as well as his supporters.

Mr. Monet followed, supporting Mr. Bourassa's amendment and contending that Laurier's speech was largely a begging of the question. He held that there was ample time to call parliament and obtain a constitutional assent to the course proposed by the government.

Mr. Monet strongly supported the position taken by Bourassa. Mr. Angus, member of Charlevoix, followed, speaking in French, in support of the amendment. Mr. Chauvin, conservative, read the no precedent clause in the order in council, and approved of it, but pointed out that the government had departed from it in sending a second contingent. He thought Bourassa's amendment was a proper precaution, and he would support it.

The members were called in, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 10 to 119. The following comprised the minority: Bourassa, Angus, Ethier, Marcell and Legris, government; Morin, Marcotte, Dugas and Chauvin, opposition. They are all French-speaking members from Quebec province, six being liberals and four conservatives.

The house adjourned shortly after midnight.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR LEWIN.

OTTAWA, March 3.—In the senate, Hon. Mr. Ferguson was followed by Hon. Mr. Mills that the contract for grading a section of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor was awarded to J. W. McManus, for eleven and a half miles, on the schedule price, the work to be completed by August 1. He had no figures as to the price.

Hon. R. W. Scott drew attention to the death of Mr. Lewin, who, being of a quiet and retiring disposition, was seldom heard in the debates, but who had been of great service on the banking and commerce side of the house. He spoke highly of his private character and business capacity.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said all who knew Senator Lewin would regret his sudden demise. He had not sat in that chamber long with him till he learned to deeply respect him. Death had taken him out of their midst, but he hoped those who succeeded would be as worthy as those who had gone to their long home.

Hon. Mr. Mills spoke highly of Mr. Lewin's amiability and modesty. He hoped those who came after would be as good as the late senator, and to bear on public matters.

Hon. Mr. Porter paid a warm tribute to the deceased. "After many years, the soul of the virtuous man became impressed on his face." So it was that the minister to assume him a true Christian and a virtuous man.

Hon. Mr. Dever, as one who had enjoyed a fifty-year friendship with Mr. Lewin, also bore testimony to his upright and noble character. He spoke as one of the customs department at St. John and afterwards in the senate. He was exceedingly retiring and modest in nature, and upright and honest in his transactions. He was an Englishman to the core, and Mr. Dever considered that they had lost a model Christian and citizen.

OTTAWA, March 14.—After questions were occupied an hour, Sir Charles Tupper suggested that the usual course should be pursued of passing unopposed motions for papers and returns.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that since his courtesy in allowing these motions to be taken up, they had not been appreciated, he would no longer allow it. The effect of this was that motions for information cannot be passed until all controversial motions ahead of them are disposed of, which cannot happen this session.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the premier complains grew out of the criticism by the opposition of his refusal to allow a motion to be put asking for a continuation of the West Huron and Brockville enquiries.

Sir Charles Tupper said that this was the first time he ever knew a leader of the house to refuse to allow these motions for information to be passed.

Mr. Foster spoke at some length and with warning, pointing out that what the premier called an act of courtesy on his part was a simple duty he owed the house and country, namely, to furnish with all convenient speed information on public matters. He said that the minister to assume lofty airs and refuse to allow returns to be asked for by opposition members, while they spent hours in answering questions of their own supporters, furnishing in suitable form for campaign purposes information which could be got out of the blue books. Mr. Foster gave warning that if Mr. Mulock was going to fill the order papers with campaign questions, the opposition would do the same, and if courtesies would not be extended, the government would find themselves at close quarters with the opposition.

Afterward Mr. Borden (Halifax) took up the West Huron matter, reading Laurier's declaration of last year that the case was one which required full investigation, and that the government was prepared to give all possible assistance. This was the pledge last year, but this session the premier had changed his mind and his tactics. He and his followers had blocked the inquiry at every stage and had controlled the affair as to make it impossible even to resume the enquiry. He (Borden) said supposed after what Laurier had said last year, that the premier himself would be the first to take steps for continuing the investigation. Instead of that he had taken every possible step to head it off. The government was evidently determined that there should be no further exposures. Mr. Borden went on to review the facts established last year,

and stated that the government had evidently become convinced that it could not afford to allow any further disclosures to be made.

The discussion was continued until recess by McMillen, Sproule and Charlton.

In the evening session, after private bills, the debate on Foster's motion to adjourn was resumed by Charlton, and continued by Davin, Britton, Ingraham, Rogers and Clancy, closing at 11.30, when the house adjourned.

NOTES. The annual meeting of the British Empire League was held in the large railway committee room this afternoon. The room was crowded, nearly half of the senate and commons being present. Col. Demison occupied the chair, and delivered a striking address, dwelling especially on the war in Africa and Canada's share in it. Mr. Mulock seconded the adoption of the report, moved by the president. The other speakers were: Hon. Mr. Dobell, Sir Charles Tupper, Principal Grant, Sir Sanford Fleming, Arch. McGoun, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. Casey and Mr. Jenkinson of the Queensland, Australia, legislature. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a Canadian naval reserve, imperial state-owned telegraph cables system, and uniform decimal coinage.

When Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into supply tomorrow, Mr. Russell of Halifax will propose an amendment. He has not stated what it will be, but it will probably deal with preferential duties.

Mr. Blair is still struggling with the large and daily increasing list of applicants for the St. John collectorship. It is certain that Mr. Ellis has refused the office and that he will be made a senator at the close of the session.

OTTAWA, March 15.—When the order of the day was called, Mr. Quinn, conservative, of Montreal, referred to the Queen's visit to Ireland and to the permission given by Her Majesty to Irish troops to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day. He said the gracious act of the Queen would go far to dispel the trouble and ill-feeling which have existed in that country. The royal tribute was paid in recognition of the wonderful bravery of the Irish troops in the field. Mr. Quinn wished to know whether the Canadian government did not propose to recognize the occasion in some way, and suggested that as the Irish flag was to float on the Mansion House, London, on Sunday, it might be desirable to have public buildings in Canada, and such troops as cared to do so might march in procession.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier recognized the character of the occasion, and said he would take a little time to consider Mr. Quinn's suggestion.

The Transvaal appropriation bill was taken up. Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that the schedule of pay had been amended. It had been decided to allow the mounted rifles the maximum pay of the mounted police, namely, seventy cents per day.

Sir Charles Tupper referred to the statement made recently by Sir Richard Cartwright, that the government would make suitable provisions for the wounded and for the families of those who fell in the war. He said that he knew how this promise would be carried out.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that it would be taken up later. It was not included in the bill now before the house.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into supply, when Mr. Russell rose to propose his preferential tariff amendment. He began by referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier had never promised free trade, and that the tariff reform pledges had been kept. When the change of government took place we were importing twice as much from the United States as from Britain, and the duties on imports from the United States had been friendly. Many influences were then drawing Canada nearer the mother country. And while the conservatives had talked imperialism it remained for a liberal government to take the first practical step toward a closer commercial union of the empire. After commending everything that Sir Wilfrid did in tariff making, Mr. Russell denounced with vigorous invective the idea that Great Britain should be asked to give a corresponding preference to colonial products. Laurier would indeed be a fool if he had refused such a preference if it was offered, but to have asked for it would have been a spirit of chaffing and bickering worthy of Kruger on the opposition leader. On the contrary Sir Wilfrid had offered a preference freely without making terms, and utterly refused to be guided by the counsel of selfishness which was given by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. But if the preference was not seriously intended, it had produced great benefits in promoting imperial trade. He credited the government with the abrogation of German treaties and argued from the trade returns that the preference had increased the exports and imports from Britain. In conclusion, he moved this resolution:

This house regards the principle of British preference in the Canadian customs tariff as one which in application has already resulted and will in an increasing measure continue to result, in material benefit to the mother country and to Canada, and is one which has already aided in welding and must still more firmly weld together the ties which bind them, and desire to express its emphatic approval of such British preference having been granted by the parliament of Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper congratulated Mr. Russell on his audacity in denying that the liberal party was ever pledged to free trade. When was the platform of 1896 repeated? The minister of marine, then the leader of his party, fresh from that convention, declared in Nova Scotia that the fight was now a square one between free trade and protection, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself distinctly assured an audience that coal and iron would be made free and the principle of protection destroyed. Mr. Russell's claim that these pledges had been carried out was a remarkable example of courage. Not more fortunate was Mr. Russell in claiming that in the last of 1897 a preference to Britain was deliberately given. He ought to have known that the first Fielding tariff gave no preference over any foreign country whose tariff was as low as ours. He should have known that his leader accepted the Cobden medal, which was given him on the very ground that he had refused to discriminate in favor of England. Sir Charles did not ob-

THE REASON WHY

"Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

Consumption is not merely a disease of the lungs, as so generally supposed, but before the lungs become affected the blood has—from various causes—been crowded with the bacillus of Consumption. These germs are deposited in the lungs by the blood, causing inflammation, coughing and the spitting up of diseased mucopurulent matter. Shiloh's Cure arrests the ravages of the germs by destroying them—it purifies the blood and enriches it—allays the inflammation and irritation and sets up a healing process, which causes the sore parts to get well and cicatrize. Shiloh's Consumption Cure strengthens and tones up the whole system and makes it particularly repellent to the dreaded germs of Consumption.

It is guaranteed to accomplish this. If dissatisfied when 1/2 of a bottle has been used, return the remaining portion and the whole purchase money will be refunded.

J. H. Caldwell of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto: "I have used SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE many different times, and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of congestion of the lungs—and saved me from an attack of consumption, as many people said I had."

In Canada and United States, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Great Britain, 1/6d., 2/6d. and 4/6d.

ject to the course of Mr. Russell in denouncing and ridiculing him and his colleagues because they desired a British preference on Canadian goods, but objected to Mr. Russell pouring his contempt upon his own leader, who had gone to the country in the last campaign advocating precisely the same principle to which the member for Halifax had such aversion. As to the increase of trade with Britain in consequence of the alleged preference, the fact was that in the last three years we imported on an average a million a year less from Britain than we imported on the average of the previous three years. In the same period the imports from the United States were on the average twenty-two millions larger in the last three years than in the previous three. Sir Charles did not share Mr. Russell's view that advocacy of preference on both sides was selfish and small. He maintained that such a mutual preference would be as much in the interest of the mother land as of Canada. That idea of mutual favor would yet prevail, and, old as he was, he hoped to yet to live to see it. Sir Charles closed at half past ten.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, who had been taking notes, withheld his reply till Tuesday and Rev. Mr. Maxwell was put up to fill in the rest of the evening.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 11.40 P. M.

THE SENATE. The senate today discussed the Pacific cable matter during the whole afternoon sitting. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's resolution affirming the great importance of having state owned cable lines connecting all the colonies was adopted on division. He gave a complete history of the negotiations, accusing the British colonial office of inaction under the influence of existing monopolies.

Sensators Power and Almon expressed dissent from the resolution, the former declaring that he could see no prospective advantage to Canada such as would justify the expenditure called for in the cable agreement.

OTTAWA, March 16.—The opinion grows that the government is contemplating a sudden and early appeal to the country.

The current is setting so strongly against the government that the premier is advised by his counselors to take the verdict at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Tarte is expected back at the end of April, and the campaign may be in full progress by that time.

It is expected that the senate will throw out the gerrymander bill on the second reading, and the wise ones say that the premier may at once make that an issue and go to the country.

When orders of the day were called for, Mr. Foster once more rose to protest against the course of the premier in refusing to allow a motion for papers and information to be taken up until all controversial motions which stood before it should be disposed of. This was putting out all possibility of obtaining public papers for the rest of the session. Mr. Foster insisted on the rights of members to obtain information, and declared that he would not cease to protest until Laurier raised the embargo.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had taken this action because members opposite wanted to treat Mr. Borden's motion asking for the continuance of the West Huron and Brockville inquiry as an unopposed motion.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed what he called a modus vivendi, suggesting that the government should be allowed to treat Mr. Borden's motion as controversial and to pass as a matter of routine all motions for papers before taking up other notices.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed to this proposition.

Col. Pefer asked whether a commander had been appointed in place of General Hutton.

The premier was not in position to reply today.

Mr. Martin (P. E. Island) called the attention of the government to the fact that no mail had been received from P. E. Island for a week. The steamer Minto had been drifting helplessly in the Gulf all week.

Sir Louis Davies said the Minto left Charlottetown on Monday and arrived at Pictou on Thursday. The Stanley had been ordered to take the place of the Minto when the latter was reported caught in the ice.

The debate on Mr. Russell's amendment was resumed by Dr. Montague, who contended Russell's version of the grip party platform with the version given five years ago by Laurier himself. He contended that the pretended preference was a sham, and had been of no benefit either to Can-

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE SOLDIERS' PRAYER.

Reuter's special correspondent at Cape Town has received communication of the following prayer by the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, which Field Marshal Lord Roberts has ordered to be distributed for the use of soldiers in the field:

Almighty Father, I have often sinned against Thee, O wash me in the precious blood of the Lamb of God. Fill me with Thy Holy Spirit that I may lead a new life. Spare me to see again those whom I love at home, or fit me for Thy presence in peace.

Strengthen us to quit ourselves like men in our right and great cause. Keep us faithful unto death, calm in danger, patient in suffering, merciful as well as brave, true to our Queen, our country, and our colors.

If it be Thy will, enable us to win victory for England, but above all grant us the better victory over temptation and sin, over life and death, that we may be more than conquerors through Him who loved us and laid down His life for us, Jesus our Saviour, the Captain of the Army of God.—Amen.

The letter of Lord Roberts's private secretary directing the distribution is as follows: Army Headquarters, Cape Town, Jan. 23, 1890.

Dear Sir—I am directed by Lord Roberts to ask you to be so kind as to distribute to all ranks under your command the "short prayer" for the use of soldiers in the field," by the primate of Ireland, copies of which I now forward.

His lordship earnestly hopes that it may be helpful to all of her Majesty's soldiers who are now serving in South Africa.—Yours faithfully,

MERVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel, Private Secretary.

To the officer commanding. Prince Edward Island is represented in Strathcona's Horse by C. F. Bertram of Hunter River. His father is engaged in ranching in the west. A. C. Bertram of North Sydney is an uncle of the trooper.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and debilitated. Sold only in 4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Potash, or any other Soluble Injurious.

E. W. GILLETTS, Toronto, Ont.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.
March 15—Sch F H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bath, N. W. ...

CLEAR.

March 16—Sch Clifford C. Peterson, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Spindwell, Black, for Quaco; ...

BRITISH PORTS.

At Queenstown, March 15, str Germanic, from New York for Liverpool.
At Liverpool, March 12, str Rapidian, Buckingham, from ...

Sailed.

From Singapore, Feb 12, ship Albania, Brownell, for ...
From Newcastle, N. S. W., March 14, bark Australia, Jones, for Honolulu.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Manila, Jan 30, bark Linwood, Douglas, from Newcastle, NSW, not previously reported.
At New York, March 14, str Yarmouth, Smith, from Newcastle, 12th, str ...

Arrived.

At Manila, Jan 30, bark Linwood, Douglas, from Newcastle, NSW, not previously reported.
At New York, March 14, str Yarmouth, Smith, from Newcastle, 12th, str ...

Cleared.

At Darien, March 14, ship Euphemia, Robinson, for Greenock, for Swanes.
From New York, March 13, sch Alice, from St. John, 12th, bark ...

Sailed.

From Pensacola, March 11, bark Annie Blingay, Otterson, for Swanes.
From New York, March 13, sch Alice, from St. John, 12th, bark ...

BRONCHITIS

PERMANENTLY CURED.

A NEW DISCOVERY

Catarrhosis Cures Bronchitis of Three Years Standing After Four Doctors Failed—Convincing Proof That Catarrhosis is a Specific and Infallible Cure.

CATARRHOZOE

IS A GUARANTEED CURE

FOR CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

Catarrhosis is a new treatment that has won a most enviable reputation as a specific for these diseases and is spoken of in terms of high praise by physicians of acknowledged standing and eminence, and the long record of remarkable cures which have been effected by Catarrhosis eminently entitles it to rank as an important scientific discovery.

MEMORANDA.

IN PORT AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.

March 15—Str New Cumberland, Allan, for Boston.

IN PORT AT BATH, N. W.

March 15—Sch F H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bath, N. W.

IN PORT AT BOSTON.

March 15—Sch F H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bath, N. W.

IN PORT AT QUEENSTOWN.

March 15—Str Germanic, from New York for Liverpool.

IN PORT AT LIVERPOOL.

March 12—Str Rapidian, Buckingham, from ...

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March 14—Str Yarmouth, Smith, from Newcastle, 12th, str ...

IN PORT AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.

March 15—Str New Cumberland, Allan, for Boston.

IN PORT AT BATH, N. W.

March 15—Sch F H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bath, N. W.

IN PORT AT BOSTON.

March 15—Sch F H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bath, N. W.

IN PORT AT QUEENSTOWN.

March 15—Str Germanic, from New York for Liverpool.

SECOND CANAANIANS.

(Continued from First Page.)

THE HERO OF LADYSMITH.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

CANADIAN NURSES AT KIMBERLEY.

TORONTO, March 19.—Dr. G. A. Myerson, Canadian Red Cross committee in South Africa, cabling Kimberley, under date of March 18, says he has established 90 beds at Kimberley, and that the Canadian nurses are being sent there to assist in nursing. He also reports there are one thousand sick and wounded at Kimberley, and with 1,700 of all ranks in hospital, and by reason of wounds or sickness.

DOM PAUL NOT HOPEFUL.

LONDON, March 20.—A Daily Telegraph special from Bloemfontein says: "In a speech made here a few days before the British entered town, President Kruger admitted that his men could be unable to keep in the field for another month."

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 20.—No important news in South Africa, nothing in the Cape during the past twenty-four hours. The much desired relief of Mafeking has not yet been announced, and March 10th continues to be the latest date of news from that town. There is a disposition here to suspect intentional mystification. General Roberts's reference to the Boer movement having been at Warrenton. Some further details of Gen. Methuen's operations have been received, but they do not indicate that any attempt was made to cross the Vaal River, or that the operation was necessarily anything but a reconnaissance. The people here hope yet to learn that General Roberts detached part of his force and sent it to relieve Mafeking when the siege of Kimberley was raised.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16.—Notice is given by the Board of Harbor and Light Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, that the light on the tower of the Breakwater, in the harbor of Philadelphia, is to be replaced by a new light, and that the old light is to be discontinued. The new light is to be a fixed white light, and the old light is to be a fixed white light, and the old light is to be a fixed white light.

REPORTS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A cablegram to mariners underwriters, here announce the stranding of the steamer Arthur Head, from Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 23, for Delmar, Breakwater, for orders. The cablegram adds that the steamer lies in an exposed position, and that the crew are being rescued.

DEATHS.

AGAR.—On March 17th, Mary Josephine Agar, wife of M. E. Agar, in the 18th year of her age.

BLAKE.—In this city, on March 16th, Catherine, beloved wife of Edward Blake, and daughter of the late Michael and Mary, aged 21 years.

BROWN.—In this city, on March 16th, Annie, wife of the late Geo. H. Brown, in the 68th year of her age.

CALHOUN.—At Albert Mines, Albert C. Calhoun, aged 62 years, wife of Capt. Henry A. Calhoun.

DUMPHY.—In this city, after a lingering illness, Captain Leonard Dunphy, aged 72 years.

McALPINE.—On March 19th, Jane, wife of David McAlpine, in her 84th year, leaving a husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

McGOURTY.—In this city, on March 18th, John McGourty, aged 60, leaving a widow, four children and two sisters.

O'CONNOR.—At St. John, N. B., March 13, Margaret, widow of Edmund O'Connor, and daughter of the late Patrick McElroy of the firm of O'Brine & Sons, Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, and aged 82 years.

PORTMOUTH (N. H.).—On Thursday, the 15th of March, Mary, wife of Frederick Packer, aged 82 years.

PARKER.—At Cole's Island, Queens Co., N. B., on March 14th, of pneumonia, Leigh B. Parker, eldest son of B. and M. Parker, aged 11 years and 1 month.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, the 17th inst., at her late residence, 20 Broad street, Sarah, wife of Alexander Scott, aged 55 years, leaving a husband, four sons and a daughter to mourn their loss.

TURNER.—At her home, Forestdale, Albert Co., N. B., on Feb. 28, Mrs. John W. Turner, aged 81 years.

WILSON.—In this city, on March 15th, Sarah Jane, relict of William J. Thompson, aged 82 years.

WILSON.—In this city, on 13th March, Andrew D. Wilson, aged 81 years, leaving three sisters and one brother to mourn their loss. (Boston papers please copy.)

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MR. BRITAIN'S MILL.

To the Editor of the Sun: BRISTOL, March 10th, 1900.

Sir—I have seen some reports of a discussion that took place in the legislature in regard to the bonus for a wheat mill in this section of Carleton county and in one report which I read in The Dispatch of the 7th inst. H. H. McLean, M. P., is reported as saying that the bonus was not given to Britains, because "Britains' water power was not sufficient and he declined to guarantee to increase it."

Now I have the following statement to make, and I make it not with any hopes of inducing the government to give the bonus, but merely in the interest of truth and justice, so that the people who are the most interested in the establishment of a roller mill for the grinding of wheat in this vicinity may be able to judge between the representatives of the government.

Mr. McLean told me in my own mill in the presence of the millwright, that the general election, to go and make my preparations and he would see that I would get the bonus, and he would see that I would get the bonus, and he would see that I would get the bonus.

Mr. McLean would give me no satisfaction whatever. Mr. Smith, who was at that time in the mill, and who was a member of the government, and who was a member of the government, and who was a member of the government.

I am sure, I will have no hesitation in believing the statement that I have no intention of spending a bonus of twenty per cent. on an enterprise of this kind without knowing that I have sufficient power to run it.

This section of country needs an improved mill for grinding wheat, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, I take this opportunity of notifying my numerous patrons throughout the county that it is my intention to furnish my mill with the most modern appliances in order to meet as fully as I have the power necessary and am located in the most convenient section for the accommodation of the middle and northern residents of the county.

In conclusion I have this to say to the government: Send an expert to examine my site, privilege and power, and if his report is adverse I will pay the expenses.

GEO. A. BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Sir—In reading the report of Dr. J. R. Inch, chief superintendent of education, in the Globe of 15th, I notice that he calls attention to the irregularity of attendance of the pupils at the public schools and questions the wisdom of the closing of the schools on account of children having whooping cough or some of the milder epidemics to which children are subject.

I think this might be an opportune time, as the doctor has called attention to this, for the provincial board of education to have more clearly defined what the local board and school teachers are to consider as contagious diseases or such as preclude the children from attending school, as there are a number of so-called contagious diseases which some of our best physicians say should not be included in the list as prohibiting attendance at school. The writer has some little experience in this matter a few years ago when our schools were visited by a mild type of mumps. At that time I

TAUGHT LORD DUNDONALD.

LONDON, March 6.—Fencing-instructor Corporal Major William Standley of the 2nd Life Guards, has died at Burnham, Bucks.

Among the prominent officers to whom he taught the art of fencing was Lord Dundonald. In increasing the latter's department for the front, the late corporal major, already invalided, caught a severe cold, and only lived long enough to say "God bless him!" upon being told that Lord Dundonald had relieved Ladysmith.

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