

AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING

The Occupation of Yang Tsun Was Only Accomplished With a Severe Loss.

Chinese Were Well Entrenched and Made a Good Fight—Steady Application of Force the Only Argument Pekin Can Understand.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 4 a. m.—In the capture of Yang Tsun the losses of the British were heavy. According to a despatch to the Daily Express from Che Foo, dated Aug. 8, purporting to give an account of that engagement, were 200, the majority of these being killed.

The allies marched on Yang Tsun, says this report, at dawn Monday. The position held by 1,500 Chinese was well entrenched to the east of the river. After four hours' heavy fighting the Chinese were driven from their defense works.

Another despatch to the same paper, dated Tien Tsun Aug. 6, recounts a reconnaissance that morning by the Japanese beyond Haku, the result being that the enemy was developed in strong force well fortified at Wei Ho. The Chinese were superior in numbers, and after facing the fire of seven guns the Japanese retired on Haku with three killed and twenty-seven wounded, but having captured 200 horses.

With the exception of these messages, Gen. Chaffee's report is the only account published by the London morning papers telling of the capture of Yang Tsun.

The editorials generally incline to view the progress toward Pekin as thus far splendid, but one which cannot be maintained at the present rapid rate, as the concentration of supplies and the establishment of bases will cause inevitable delays.

The commissioner of customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, director general of imperial customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of imperial customs—a rather curious condition of affairs when taken in conjunction with the words "Happily still alive" which he included in the despatch which was dated at Pekin July 27.

Commenting upon Washington's latest communication to the Chinese government the Daily Chronicle describes it as "idyllic diplomacy," and declares the Chinese attempts to get the ministers to leave Pekin as described by M. Pichon, have convinced everybody except the Washington officials that a steady application of force is the only argument Pekin can understand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following despatches have been received at the war department from General Chaffee, sent via Che Foo: "YANG TSUN, Aug. 6.—Yang Tsun occupied today. Wounded: Second Lieut. Frank R. Long, 9th Infantry, moderate. Casualties about sixty men 8th U. S. Infantry, 14th U. S. Infantry and Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Nearly all from 14th Infantry. Names later. Many men prostrated, heat and fatigue."

CHE FOO, Aug. 9.—"Signals, Washington: Aug. 6.—Yang Tsun captured today; wire up. Need own transportation. All well."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Secretary Adee of the state department made public the following cable-gram from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, which reached the department at 11 o'clock last night: "From Che Foo, Aug. 9. 'Secretary of State, Washington: 'Morning—Eighty. Telegraphed Governor yesterday protesting against limiting correspondence with Congress, and requesting governor to forward Pekin. Governor telegraphs following: 'Received note from Tsung Li Yamen, dated 5th. Yamen just received edict permitting ministers to have peaceful secret telegraphic communications with their countries. All

ministers at Pekin have telegrams for transmission to their governments. It is proposed after despatching same to send originals to consuls for verification."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The subject of the appointment of Count Walderssee to command the international forces in China has been presented to the United States government but no answer has been returned. Count Walderssee is regarded by the authorities here as an eminent soldier, and it is believed that he will be satisfactory. It is stated that his selection would be for a campaign of much broader scope than that in which our forces are engaged, as the present movement is for the relief of the ministers in Pekin, and Count Walderssee, who is now in Germany, cannot possibly reach China until that object has been accomplished or defeated. It is thought by this government that it is not necessary to immediately decide upon a commander for a future campaign. The matter will be taken up with President McKinley when he arrives in Washington next week.

A member of the cabinet said today that there was no question as to the acquiescence of this government in the selection of Field Marshal Walderssee as the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Chinese campaign, if the count's appointment to command the German troops meant such selection. The appointment, it was suggested, doubtless meant that the Berlin government proposed largely to augment its forces in China in the near future. The same official added that in all probability the regular forces would be in possession of the Chinese capital before Count Walderssee could land in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The state department has received a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai announcing that a considerable British detachment of troops had been landed for the protection of the foreign settlement at Shanghai. No protest has been made by the American consul general, but he says the merchants of Shanghai disapprove of the action of Admiral Seymour, feeling it will incite the anti-foreign Chinese.

It is learned at the state department that the United States government will enter no protest to the landing of troops, as it concedes the right of any power to protect its citizens where they are deemed to be in danger.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.—Excluding the Fourth Brigade, the strength of the forces proceeding to China is 446 British officers, 1,064 non-commissioned and native officers, 13,970 men, 11,850 followers, 1,150 drivers, 2,520 horses, 4,300 ponies and mules, 12 guns, 14 Maxim and 1,800 imperial service troops. It is expected that the entire force will have sailed before the middle of next month.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Official reports announce that the Siberian railway is now open for traffic from Tcheliabinsk to Lake Baikal, a distance of 3,047 versts, and also from Myosovaha to Sryetensk, a distance of 1,034 versts.

A force of Cossacks which was sent to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Aigun, captured a Chinese general, five officers and 58 soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight he had received information from China that eight foreign legations in Pekin had sent cipher messages to their respective governments. The fact that

the legations are being allowed to send cipher despatches to their home offices shows, in Mr. Wu's opinion, that his government is living up to the imperial edict permitting the ministers to have free communication with their governments. Mr. Wu says the consuls' cipher despatches which also have been forwarded.

Minister Wu tonight sent to his government the memorandum addressed to him by Acting Secretary Adee and demanding the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legations and urging the imperial government to enter into communication with the relief expedition for the liberation of the legations.

The minister accompanied it with an explanatory statement in which he gave the reasons why in his opinion a compliance with the representations of the United States would be for the best interest of all. He expects it will take several days for the memorandum to reach the imperial authorities. The latest message to Minister Conger, sent in response to that received from him Tuesday afternoon, was filed for transmission last night. State department officials estimate at least five days will elapse before an answer is received.

"BOBS" UNEASY.

Fears that Elands River Garrison May Have Been Captured.

Kitchener and Methuen Have Commandant De Wet Between Them.

General Sir Charles Warren Going Back to England—Some More Canadian Casualties.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Col. Lessard, in his report says: I am very sorry to report that two of my battalion, 72, Pte. A. Hopkings, and 130, Pte. W. Pearese, have been awarded each ten years penal servitude for collecting arms from burghers without authority and selling them back to them. Both of these men were members of A Squadron, R. C. D., Toronto, before they enlisted. I have no excuse to offer for their rash act, except that I think they were led by another man, who styled himself as Sgt. Jones of French's Scouts.

Hopkins' next of kin is T. Hopkings, 58 Robinson street, Toronto; Pearese's is Mrs. Pearese of Bradford, Ont.

The South African mail today brought a batch of official correspondence to the militia department. The report of Col. Otter to June 25th gives the parade state of the first contingent at rest in camp, 542; on command, 36. The disposition of the 1,153 men composing the first contingent is as follows: At present in South Africa, 1,012; sent to England, 70; killed or died of wounds, 38; died of disease, 20; transferred, 1. There is little public interest in Otter's report. It shows however, that a number of his reports have gone astray. Lieut. Oland, who was left ill at Winburg on the 3rd of May last, had rejoined the battalion fit for duty.

Gen. Hutton, in his report to Lord Roberts, speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd Battalion, in the engagement at Honing Spruit on June 22nd, and says: "I have the honor to submit to your excellency the names of the following officers and men for the conduct in the engagement, and which I have especially brought to the notice of the commander-in-chief: Lt. H. J. A. Davidson, supt. N. W. M. P.; Lt. W. M. Inglis, late captain Berkshire regiment, wounded; Corp. Fred Morden, wounded and subsequently killed; Lance Corp. (now Serg.) Thomas Miles, wounded; Pte. Kerr, wounded, and subsequently killed; Pte. Miles, wounded."

The news that certain members of the Royal Canadian Dragoons in South Africa had disgraced themselves unfortunately only too true, although the number is not as great as intimated in the private letter referred to in last night's despatch. Instead of twenty men, it appears that two have captured and taken to ten years' imprisonment for selling supplies and arms to the enemy. The news came in the form of an official report to the department of militia today from Col. Lessard, and was received here with expressions of the profoundest regret.

The following cable has been received from Col. Otter: "Royal Canadian regiment of infantry has been ordered to move from Springs to Wolvenhook."

Dr. Hugh Fleming of the Ottawa Bealer company, son of Sir Sandford, has been appointed A. D. C. to Gen. Haley, the new commandant of militia.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The secretary for the colonies, Chamberlain, said in the house of commons today that the views of the Canadian and Australian governments in accord with her majesty's government as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British empire and the establishment of a government supported by a military force, with the ultimate extension of representative self-government.

KROONSTAD, Aug. 7.—Commandant Theron, who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned last week near Honingspruit the train carrying U. S. Consul Stowe and family, has suffered a severe loss of three killed and ten severely wounded in a rear guard action near

Kroonstadt with the Malta Mounted Infantry. The British sustained no losses.

PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—Additional details regarding the attack on the train bearing Mr. Stowe show that twenty-seven bullets traversed his compartment. Lewis Shurp, an American accompanying Mr. Stowe, was shot through the foot. The Boers pushed Mr. Stowe's carriage back on the line.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: A party of Boers near Standerton notified the English officers commanding at Watervaal of their willingness to surrender. Fifteen of Strathcona's Horse were sent to accept the submission of the officer in charge. When the men of Strathcona's horse approached the rendezvous, in extended order, the Boers opened fire. A sergeant, who had raised a troop in Canada, rallied his men. Doing so he rode among the Boers, who demanded his surrender. "Never," cried the sergeant, who, while turning his horse was shot dead. The Canadians lost two dead and three wounded out of the party of twenty-two. A letter today in the Daily News from its correspondent at Pretoria, says the Canadian Mounted Rifles, with Smith-Dorrien have distinguished themselves with courageous deeds that will rank high among the most brilliant episodes of the campaign.

Referring to the Honingspruit fight, the correspondent speaks in the highest terms of praise about the courage and bravery of Lieut. Inglis, Corp. Morden, Lance-Corporal Miles and his brother and Pte. Kerr of Pincher Creek, Rocky Mountains, where men are famous for their courage and hardihood. It never boasted braver sons than the four who lay side by side behind a low bank of earth, fifty Boers at bay. Morden was the first to fall dead with a bullet through his brain. Kerr was also killed just as help arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 8, as follows: "Harrismith surrendered on Aug. 4. The neighboring country seems to be quiet. Kitchener is with the force south of the Vaal river. He was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Brabant's Horse and the Canadian regiment. The Boers attacked the garrison at Elands river on the morning of Aug. 4. Information was sent to Carrington, who was on his way to Elands river. Ian Hamilton, who reached Rustenburg yesterday, reported hearing heavy firing in the direction of Elands river. Today the firing seems more distant, which looks as if the Elands river garrison had been relieved and was retiring towards Zeerust."

PRETORIA, Aug. 8.—It is stated positively that President Kruger is willing and anxious to surrender provided a satisfactory promise is given as to his ultimate destination.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Railway communication with Natal has been re-established by General MacDonnell's capture of Harrismith. Heavy fighting at Elands river commenced on Sunday and continued Monday. No details are obtainable. It is believed that General Carrington and General Ian Hamilton relieved the garrison at Rustenburg, which is retiring to Zeerust.

LONDON, April 8, 11.30 p. m.—Lord Roberts fears that the Elands River garrison has been captured after ten days' resistance. The war office has

received from him the following despatch: "PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—Delaware, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach toward Rustenburg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Elands River. Hamilton reported that firing in the Elands River direction ceased yesterday, and that Lieut. Col. Hoar and garrison had evidently been captured. "Hamilton left Rustenburg this morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him.

"De Wet commenced crossing the Vaal River yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office: "As Warren has pacified the western district of Cape Colony, I am allowing him to return home and am placing the whole of the troops in the colony under Forrester-Walker."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, the former commander of the fifth division of the South African field force, has been severely criticized by Lord Roberts.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Advice from Cape Town give the following respecting Canadian soldiers: Captain McDonnell, released; 502, Parker, killed Aug. 2nd; 402, Arnold, severely wounded; 333, Sandercock, and 8133, Smith, dangerously ill at Cape Town; 215, Crowe, died of enteric fever at Johannesburg on the 5th.

The death of Pte. Crowe is confirmed by a cable from Sir Alfred Milner, Pte. D. J. Crowe belonged to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was formerly of the 27th Battalion, St. Clair County Borderers, with headquarters at Sarnia, Ontario. Pte. F. G. Arnold has been serving with "A" Squadron, Strathcona's Horse.

The official list states that Private Sandercock enlisted with "D" Field Battery, but does not give his address in Canada. Capt. A. H. MacDonnell is the battalion adjutant with "H" Company, first Canadian contingent, He hails from Nova Scotia. There is no 514, Parker, given in the official list. There are about eight men of that name on the list, but number 514 gives J. Squires, of "E" Field Battery. The nearest approach to the number is 547, G. Parker, 10th Field Battery, C. A., who has been serving with "E" Field Battery. There is a Smith, 8133, given on the official list, although there are a great many men of that name serving with the contingents.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Boer delegation, led by Leyn arrived here today. They will be received tomorrow at the foreign office by Herr Von Der Enthall, Count Von Buelow's representative.

It is understood that the purpose of their visit to Berlin and also to St. Petersburg, where they will go next, is to induce Germany and Russia, when peace comes, to try to get some measure of independence for the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"There is reason to believe," says the Standard, in reference to the papers found at Pretoria, "that a communication, signed by certain liberal members and others, was sent to President Kruger last September urging him to concede a five-year franchise without artificial restrictions and assuring him that

if he did so, they would do all they could to assist him in maintaining the independence of the Transvaal. "It is believed also that some letters written by Michael Davitt were discovered."

LONDON, Aug. 10, 4.45 a. m.—The Daily News has the following despatch from Pretoria, dated August 9: "A plot to shoot all the British officers and to make Lord Roberts a prisoner has been opportunely discovered. Ten of the ringleaders were arrested and are now in jail. "Probably the plot was part of a conspiracy of which the attempted rising at Johannesburg was the first indication."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A despatch dated Pretoria, Aug. 8, has been received from Lord Roberts: "Kitchener was informed yesterday by an escaped British prisoner that De Wet's wagons had crossed the Vaal. Afterwards I heard the sound of guns, which I think must have been Methuen's, as I directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he could intercept the enemy, who crossed the river at De Wet's drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with cavalry and mounted infantry."

"Hunter reports that he made 4,140 prisoners in the Bethlehem-Harrismith district, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4,000 horses were captured and ten wagonloads of ammunition and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed.

"The garrison of Elands River, which, I fear, has been captured, consisted of about 300 bushmen and Rhodesians. I had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delaware, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived.

"Methuen engaged a part of De Wet's force yesterday near Benterkroon. He drove the enemy off of a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties were seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Complaints are published in the morning papers from the Canadians invalided to England from South Africa regarding the lack of arrangements for their comfort and the delay in sending them home.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—One of the employes of the Gloucester Fresh Fish Co., whose wharf is at the entrance of the inner harbor, this morning picked up a bottle off the wharf, which contained the following message, written on a piece of brown paper: "April 11, 1900.—Sloop Everlasting, off Portland, sinking off Cape Cod at day-break. No help in sight. All hope given up. We are left to mercy. The finder will please communicate with A. C. Russell, Portland. (Signed) George Johnston, captain; James Blyman, cook; Albert Baldon, Henry White. Good-bye."

"Look here, sir!" exclaimed the maiden lady, "I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that it swears very badly." "Very well, madam," replied the dealer, "it's a very young bird; it'll learn to swear more perfect when it's a bit older." —Philadelphia Press.

True Economy

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is poisonous.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Mfg. Co.'s celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest ash handles.

SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co.'s - American Clipper " " " - - - Double Beaded " " " - - - Clipper Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s - - - - - Clipper

These Scythes have been very carefully selected and we can confidently recommend them as the very best in the world.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

A BRAVE FIGHT.

Gallant Stand of Ex-Prisoners at Honing Spruit.

No Surrender—Vivid Sketch of the Struggle—Colonel Bullock's Example.

Guns of the Relieving Force Heard at Last and the Boers Took to Their Heels.

(Cor. Toronto Globe.)

The following is the concluding portion of a letter, dated from Kroonstad, June 23, in which John A. Ewan, the Globe correspondent with the second Canadian contingent, described the unpleasant affair at Honing Spruit, in which 400 ex-prisoners of Pretoria, in poor health and spirits, without guns and armed only with old Martini rifles, were caught on the line of communications by a larger body of well-armed Boers, who had demanded the surrender of the little British force, a demand to which Col. Bullock of the Devonshire Regiment, himself also an ex-prisoner, had returned a peremptory "no." The attack had commenced early in the morning. Mr. Ewan, who was returning to Cape Town on the train attached, continues:

A TRYING SITUATION.

It was certainly a situation to try the stoutest hearts, and it need not be concealed that when about noon the booming and crackling and hissing and venomous humming ceased, and our friend on the loping horse, with the white flag, came in again, there were hopes in many hearts that the colonel would surrender. The English spirit burned low in the hearts of some of these lads. All of them had been months in the hands of the Boers, some of them as much as eight months, fed on mealie pap, and broken with that deferred hope that maketh the heart sick. Fifty per cent. of them were fit for the reconsecrated ward than for the battlefield. The fight was a pitiable unequal one—there seemed nothing for it but to give up. Colonel Bullock was quite aware of the unequalness of it, indeed, he had made up his mind that the odds were to be a great killing, but he hoped that something would come from Kroonstad, twenty miles away, in answer to that message, flashed there almost as the wires were being cut. It had been received all right, and Kroonstad had replied "O. K." If he could even stand them off till dark it would give the whole night for the arrival of aid. Could we endure this mishandling till night. Those who saw Colonel Bullock's face when he told the hairy envoys with the white flag to tell the commandant to "Go to Hades," saw that his dander was up and that if flesh and blood could stand it he would endure till the day went down.

THE COLONEL'S EXAMPLE.

By way of showing his men that his resolution was not influenced by his own safety, he exposed himself in the most reckless fashion all day. He marched amongst them, cheering them with the hopes of relief, and his officers imitated his example. His son in command, Major H. De C. Hobbs, was shot dead by his side. Major Hobbs's case was a hard one. He was wounded in one of the early battles of the war, and was for eight months a prisoner at Pretoria. At length he was released, and he came, and no doubt relatives, at home, at the moment that he was being bloody and stark at Honing Spruit, they were still rejoicing that after these dreadful months of doubt and anxiety the husband and father was at length to be restored to them. Now all doubt, as well as all hope, is quenched in that prison, and the men of whose gates is not vouchsafed to mortal eyes. When the messenger returned with Col. Bullock's Tartan reply the offended commandant opened the jaws of war still wider. He became bolder. Clusters of mounted men, with their rifles, and their necessities, our volleying with the smoky Martini. That was what the gunners, who had in the meantime advanced the guns to within probably less than 1,500 yards, wanted. They commenced a more accurate drenching of our position with shrapnel, and men began to roll over in their mortal agony. They had been paying occasional attention to the engine and water tank all day, but failed to plant a shell on either, although one shell cut through a support of the latter, and exploded in a passenger car, making a sad wreck of it. They still continued to send an occasional messenger at the locomotive, but the trenches were now their favorite mark. Men began to count the minutes till sundown, and it seemed like an age. Seven hours had elapsed since Kroonstad had said O. K., and all hope of help from that distance had been abandoned. If an instant more had elapsed it would have arrived long ere this. About 2.30 the exultant foe was slowly drawing the ordon lightner. They had not crossed the railway line, keeping all day to the east of it, but they were now in position to see the engine creeping round to the left. A few of our men who had been thrown out in that direction came in for a brisk fire from their rifles. Two of them attempted to run in for shelter and the big burst in the air above them and they separated. A little dog was tramping about, imagining that his master was as rolled away. Just then his master fell and lay there. The puppy ran up curiously and licked his face unrebuked. "They're done for him," exclaimed. His companion roared and the verandah utterly blown, and mortal terror expressed in every feature. The gunners even trained on the house where he had sought safety, and then spectators who had received most of the shells that missed the engine, got another sprinkling of the infernal cayenne. Such moments make a man thoughtful, and wonder what the insurance company would think of their risk if they could see it now. In the battle we had been through when the projectiles became a bit annoying we put spurs to horse and removed out of danger. Here we could imagine the feelings of the rat, when the housewife's trap closes down on him. There was no escape. Death was everywhere. If you felt that the thin board house was a snare for the enemy, it was useless to step outside, for there were hundreds of rifles, just yawning for a chance at a moving figure. Even those of us who in the earlier part of the day had admitted our inferior position to the colonel never to surrender, began to waver. Could we endure this till dark, still three deathful hours away.

What was that? A deep-mouthed double boom was heard away to the south. Were the enemy blowing up other portions of the line? or was it the British guns from Kroonstad? The latter was too good to be true, and no one allowed himself to believe it, except for a brief moment. But why is the rifle fire slackening? Why, for fifty-five minutes, has no bird of flame and death lightened the air? Again that deep-mouthed double boom. "By God, it is the British guns," exclaimed a Tommy fervently. It was not profanity—it was a prayer. The enemy had heard it as soon as we did, and was already busy in limbering up his guns was doggedly getting ready to fire. It never occurred to him for a minute to imitate our example. I have no doubt he thought we were the stupidest lot of ronecks he had ever come across, to endure the death-storm that beat on us for eight hours in perfect mere foolishness, reason that "not through us should England come to shame."

BRITISH GUNS HEARD.

The guns and their escort, the Middlesex Yeomanry and the 17th Lancers, our saviors, pursued the retreating burghers, and it was an amazing sight to see our shells bursting on the kopje just beyond the position where they had so unmercifully raked us. We were unchristian enough to hope that they were landing in the right spots. Revenge is a huge insect in the passions that make up that unholy mixture which we call war. The Boers' horses are in better condition than ours, he has unrivaled knowledge of the country he is operating in, and he generally gets away. In the case of the shades of evening helped him and he got away.

THE MOURNFUL TASK.

In the meantime we had begun the mournful duty of gathering up the dead and wounded. By the time we had chance Dr. Cheate, Lord Roberts's consulting surgeon, was on the train. He is a splendid fellow—young and active. As soon as it was seen that an engagement was imminent, he took up his quarters in the main building of the station. It was not a good place, and it was in the centre of the fire, and a shell did plunge through the wall during the afternoon, but there was no choice. All the other buildings were subject to the same objection. He had no stores, but he made a Geneva flag out of a pillow slip, with the brilliant red of a Kaffir's blanket for the cross. For bandages he tore up the good woman's sheets. Two of the English correspondents rendered him effective assistance, and the Geneva cross in the end was a pleasant thing to see under his hand only to speak to obtain a large staff of recruits. But his did not speak. The three privates had been killed by shells, and were hideously mangled. A good proportion of the wounded were likewise shell victims, and smashed in the only word that applies to their case. They were carried in stretchers, and mangled members supported by belts, and however tenderly their comrades tried to bear them there was necessarily twistings of the poor, crushed bones and flesh, that drew a heart-rending cry from the men killed by the British khaki. These are probably the spoils of recent captures of convoys.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

Is there any use in asking who was to blame for sending off these men, with obsolete rifles, black powder cartridges and no guns, without stretchers or medical supplies, to defend a point which had been attacked a week before, and the very action itself implying that it was liable to be attacked again? I suppose that the answer is that in operating this vast war machine a cog is bound to slip occasionally. This was certainly the case of the slip and no doubt owe it to Col. Bullock that another unpleasant paragraph had not to be sent across the wires that 400 of the men, or as many of them as were still alive, who had already been in the enemy's hands for months, were again behind the multiple barb wires that constitute the cage in which the Boer encloses his captive war-eagles. I have already intimated that a few of the men were discouraged at the equality of the struggle. They had not been marching victoriously with Lord Roberts's column, capturing town after town, and seeing president and dapper alike take to their heels. They had not quaffed the wine of gaudy triumph. They had been eating mealie pap and reading the Standard and Diggers' News, with its constant accounts of battles of Britishers, omitting to explain how it was that, in spite of these overwhelming disasters, the hated roneck was rapidly advancing on the very town in which it

was published, the last number announcing the surrender of the town to this astonishing army, which was constantly advancing in the face of annihilation. Yet in spite of the fact that they were not in the best case to represent British valor, no one can deny that inspired by their commander and his officers, they fought a discouragingly uphill fight, held the property of which they had been put in charge simply saying: "Yes, this is the sort of game you like, Mr. Boer. You can stand off there peering us to your heart's content. We can't reach you or do you any hurt, but to take this train you have got to come within range of these African blunderbusses, and we heartily invite you to come and do it." But he didn't, and he ran like a yellow dog at the first bark of that blessed old bulldog from Kroonstad. Railway travel in this Orange River Colony is just now one of the most exhilarating sports on the planet. JOHN A. EWAN.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

A Great Offer to New Subscribers.

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems, fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaigns ever placed on the market. For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar. Call and see them.

Sun Printing Co., St. John.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

List of Those Who Most Creditably Passed the Closing Examinations.

Class I.
The following named candidates are those who received marks above 60 per cent. at the closing examinations for provincial license:
(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)
Charles J. Gallagher, St. George.
M. Eva Keegan, St. John.
Maud H. Ashfield, St. Mary's.
Ed. J. Gaultier, Upper Mills.
Deborah E. Bishop, Surry.
Hazel M. Taylor, Moncton.
Margaret L. Morris, Surry.
Myrtle A. Harmon, Woodstock.
Jessie D. Gaultier, Upper Mills.
Martin J. Walker, St. John West.
Henry D. Raymond, Bloomfield Station.
Glenora J. Andrews, Upper Mills.
Lily M. Howie, Shediac.

Class II.

The following candidates are those who made 75 per cent. and upward on second-class examinations for provincial license:
(Arranged in order of the highest marks.)
M. Maude Harper, Chipman.
Ada C. Newman, Bloomfield.
Margaret L. Morris, Surry.
Jessie A. Curry, Ashover.
John A. Bannister, Kay Settlement.
Fanny H. Pickles, Bellefleur Mills.
Estelle Crammond, Newcastle.
Angela L. Hillard, Bathurst.
John W. Murray, Hampton.
Murray H. Manuel, Hawkeham.
John W. Murray, Hampton.
Emma Viola Murray, Guesguen.
Sada M. A. Folkins, Midland.
Clara M. Gaultier, Upper Mills.
Grace E. Pettigall, Quis-sanah.
Fanny H. L. Pickles, Bellefleur Creek.
Northern School and Preliminary Examinations for Advances Class.
The following 23 candidates gained Class I.
(Arranged in order of highest marks.)
Isabella Reid, St. John.
Clarence Sanson, Hamtown.
John W. Kingdon, Bellefleur Mills.
Lavinia McTaggart, River Charles.
Edna McQuaid, Springfield.
Ernest Robinson, Alma.
Mary A. Knight, Bellefleur Mills.
M. R. Squires, Bathurst.
Arthur E. Eastman, Bellefleur Creek.
Angus E. Levesque, Sussex.
Florence L. Alexander, Fredericton Jet.
John W. Kingdon, Bellefleur Mills.
I. R. Rolfe, Bellefleur Creek.
Edna G. Tremblay, Fredericton Junction.
Patience A. Ballester, Surry Station.
Gustave A. Duncan, Campbellton.
M. Maude Harper, Chipman.
Fanny P. Doyle, Port Campbell.
Jennie P. Alward, Havelock.

Class II.

The following 16 candidates made 60 per cent. and upward on second-class papers:
(Arranged in order of highest marks.)
Percy R. Hayward, Annapolis.
Bessie B. Porter, Bellefleur Mills.
Corie E. Sherwood, Springfield.
W. W. Kingdon Maxwell, Moore's Mills.
Edna M. Leach, Bellefleur Mills.
Bessie A. Curry, Ashover.
Burlis L. Colwell, Fredericton.
Patience A. Ballester, Surry Station.
Mabel G. Schriver, Campbell Settlement.
M. Maude Harper, Chipman.
Gustave A. Colpitts, Covehead.
Arthur E. Floyd, Claver Hill.
Percy S. Bailey, Oak Bay.
Edna M. Pollock, Fredericton.

KEEP AWAY FROM CAPE NOME.

A postal card received by Robert W. Carson, Portland, St. John, from his uncle at Cape Nome, Alaska, says: "I have been here a month; seems like a year. This is the real thing. The Dawson rush was nothing to it, so say all old timers. There was a lot of gold taken from the beach last season but all the good pay was taken this year. Men are scattered for 100 miles along the beach, making from \$1 to \$2 per day, but it is the best they can do, as there is no work. The four or five rich creeps (not very extensive) are not turning out much, as there has been no rain, so they cannot work them to advantage. This rush is the biggest sell and humbug ever known in this any country—reported richness of beach where every man could pitch in and make good money found dupes in plenty from over the world, everything is overdone, and the labor market of all kinds is simply gutted. No one can winter here except well provided in the way of housing and provisions, etc., and then it will be hell. Don't know what I will do.

BOSTON LETTER.

Litigation Over the Port Hood, C. B., Coal Areas.

The Heirs of the So-Called Crowell Estate Will Send Another Delegate to England.

Political Situation—Will Tax Canadian Bank Notes—Improved Demand for Spruce—Mackerel Are Abundant and Prices Easier.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The weather is again very warm here, with no prospect of permanent relief for several days. Last night was probably the most uncomfortable of the summer. A dead calm, high temperature and a decidedly muggy atmosphere combined to make the night very disagreeable in the crowded and poorer sections of the city. Thousands slept, or attempted to sleep, on roofs, sidewalks, squares and parks, but no where was there a perceptible breeze until towards morning, when a welcome breeze came out of the west. An important suit, involving in litigation valuable mining property in Cape Breton, known as the Port Hood case, has been entered in the supreme court here. The case was entered in the form of a bill of equity filed by Hales W. Suter, a lawyer of 53 State street, this city, against the following, who are named as defendants: Annie Shannon, Edward G. Shannon, executor of the will of Samuel L. Shannon; the Eastern Trust Company, trustees of the estate of John Stairs; Robert Unlatch, John Starr and Matthew H. Richey, all of Halifax; Edward D. Tremain of Port Hood, C. B.; William H. Dewolf of Chilliwick, New Westminister; C. C. Leonard A. Jones of Boston; Henry L. Abbot of New York; Annie W. Anderson of Quincy, Mass.; Mary E. Perkins of Brockton; also the personal representatives and next of kin of Henry C. Crowell, a republican, F. P. Bligh of Halifax, surviving partner of Shannon & Bligh, and Edwin H. Abbot of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Suter, the plaintiff, alleges that on April 4, 1872, the Port Hood coal areas were conveyed to him and Matthew H. Richey by the late Mr. Crowell, in 1873, the plaintiff, certain of the defendants and other persons executed an indenture of trust concerning the property, wherein it was agreed that the plaintiff and Mr. Richey should hold the property upon the trusts therein expressed; that Mr. Richey afterwards resigned, and the then sole surviving trustee, sold the property for \$35,000. Mr. Suter now has this sum in his hands for distribution to the persons beneficially interested under the terms of the indenture, but the claims of several of these persons have been disputed by other claimants, some of the claims are of doubtful validity and Suter himself has a claim which is disputed by some of the defendants in the present suit. In this case the plaintiff is unable to straighten out the tangle, and has appealed to the court to decide who are the rightful claimants. The case will not be heard for some time, and promises to resolve itself into extended litigation.

GERMAN TRADE CRIPPLED BY CHINA.

The effect of the Chinese crisis on trade shows itself already. The needle-makers in the district of the chambers of commerce in Aix-la-Chapelle and Tserlohn, who did a large export to Pekin, are first to suffer; some have closed their workshops in small iron manufactures (tools), unfavorable for some time, is also depleted. But the chief manufactures in the iron trade will also suffer. Much disturbance is caused in the textile trade in the districts of Bochum and Union-Gladbach hundreds of hands have been dismissed—Deutscher Oeconomist.

Steamer Winnifred, on her way to New York, will come here to load deals for W. C. England at \$38. 94.

The door that Dante saw had this inscription over it: "Despair of hope, all ye who are here." When man despairs of hope he drains the very dregs of despair. There are certain forms of disease to which medical ignorance and popular superstition have given the title of "Hopeless." That very fact handicaps the sufferer from such diseases by robbing them of the chance to try to regain health. This is particularly true of lung diseases, as victim as disease fastens on the lungs, the victim sits down, makes his will, and awaits his fate. He would not act that way if he were bitten by a tarantula or a rattlesnake. He'd fight then for his life. But he is under the influence of the ignorant and superstitious, that write "Despair of hope" over the door of such diseases as by neglect or unskillful treatment may end fatally in consumption. There is a new inscription for that doorway of disease, made by rubbing out the old words and leaving it: "Hope all ye who enter here." What can there be in the sufferer with that constant cough, flushed face, burdened breathing and emaciated body? The record says "yes." Ninety-eight out of every hundred cases in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used have been permanently cured. Golden Medical Discovery positively cures weak lungs, bronchitis, obstinate lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected, end in fatal ending in consumption. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant.

"Your medicine is the best I ever taken," says Mrs. Jennie Dingenard of Vauxhall, Ontario, Canada. "Last spring I had a bad cold, and I thought I had lost my life. I was unable to get a doctor, but I told him if I had he would not have helped me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough stopped and I have since had no sign of its returning."
Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery,"

United States in checking the "back door" evil.
Mrs. Charles Coghlan and her daughter, Gertrude, were in town a few days ago on their way from their summer home at Souris, P. E. I., to New York. Miss Gertrude will star next season in Vanity Fair.

George E. Cook, of Somerville, formerly of Nova Scotia, has had a petition in bankruptcy here. He owes \$7,500.22, and has no assets.
Rev. M. J. O'Rourke, C. S. R., of St. John, has been visiting the Redeemerist Fathers at Rosbury.
Among other provincialists in the city were the following: C. F. Workman, Mrs. Workman, Mrs. T. D. Walker, St. John; S. A. Rutledge, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, H. V. Bigelow and Mrs. Bigelow, Halifax; E. Wagner, Sydney, N. S.

The heirs of the so-called estate of Eliza Crowell in England, some of whom reside in all three of the maritime provinces, are active again. About forty of them had a meeting in Somerville Saturday, and decided to send another delegate to England. It was resolved that every effort should be made towards getting possession of the "fortune," which is alleged to amount to from forty to sixty millions of dollars, in the Bank of England.
Thomas Sutherland, yard master of the Boston and Maine railroad here, formerly of Shediac, was severely burned by an explosion of an oil tank car at Somerville last month. Seven persons have died as the result of the accident. One of Sutherland's eyes was badly burned and it was feared he would lose the use of it.

The United States government has decided to take the bank notes in circulation in this country are subject to the 10 per cent. tax law. This point has been in dispute for some time. The circulation of Canadian notes here has been limited, but now they will be scarce than ever.
Allan C. Macdonald, a prominent business man of Rosbury, died on Aug. 2, aged 62 years. He was formerly a resident of P. E. Island, and was a member of the Prince Edward Island Club of Boston. Other deaths of provincialists included the following: At Milford, John Egan, aged 62 years, native of Halifax; in Jamaica Plain, Aug. 1, William E. Taylor, young son of Thomas H. and Alma Taylor of New Brunswick; in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Catherine, young daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Morris, parents formerly of Halifax; in Jamaica Plain, Aug. 3, John A., young son of John and Catherine McCormack, parents from P. E. Island.

The demand for spruce has improved somewhat during the past week, due to increased building operations in Malden, Everett and other suburban towns. There is a better call for cargo lots to go into the yards, with some of the yards showing more disposition to buy. Prices have not improved, but there is less cutting from the rates imposed by mill men. Agreement rates are unchanged, 10 and 12 in. dimensions selling for \$17. 9 in. and under at \$15. merchantable boards at \$14, and so on. Hemlock is rather dull at \$13 to 14 for Canadian. Four cargoes of N. B. spruce arrived here last week, making a total of 375, 195 feet, and 24,000 feet of piling. Mackerel are abundant, and prices are as a result easier. Rrimmed mackerel out of vessel have been reduced to \$8 for medium and \$10 for large. Unrimmed are worth only \$7.50 to 7.75. These prices are the lowest for 15 or 20 years. Other departments of the fish market are quiet and unchanged. Live lobsters are scarce and firm at 18c., and bottled at 18c.

The door that Dante saw had this inscription over it: "Despair of hope, all ye who are here." When man despairs of hope he drains the very dregs of despair. There are certain forms of disease to which medical ignorance and popular superstition have given the title of "Hopeless." That very fact handicaps the sufferer from such diseases by robbing them of the chance to try to regain health. This is particularly true of lung diseases, as victim as disease fastens on the lungs, the victim sits down, makes his will, and awaits his fate. He would not act that way if he were bitten by a tarantula or a rattlesnake. He'd fight then for his life. But he is under the influence of the ignorant and superstitious, that write "Despair of hope" over the door of such diseases as by neglect or unskillful treatment may end fatally in consumption. There is a new inscription for that doorway of disease, made by rubbing out the old words and leaving it: "Hope all ye who enter here." What can there be in the sufferer with that constant cough, flushed face, burdened breathing and emaciated body? The record says "yes." Ninety-eight out of every hundred cases in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used have been permanently cured. Golden Medical Discovery positively cures weak lungs, bronchitis, obstinate lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected, end in fatal ending in consumption. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant.

P. E. ISLAND CROPS.

W. W. Hubbard, who has lately been visiting P. E. Island in the interests of the St. John exhibition and also as secretary of the Maritime Stock Exchange, has reported that with the exception of the hay crop, which is a medium one only, prospects for a large crop yield are excellent.
Root crops are a little backward, but are healthy, and most of the great fields are showing very well. Pasture was never known to be better, and the milk supply at the cheese factories is larger than ever before. At the Kensington factory, which is only one among a number, the daily supplies during July has been as high as 25 tons and as many as seventy 70lb. cheese have been put to press as the result of a day's work.
The pay roll to the patrons supplying this factory for the month of July will exceed \$5,000. This shows what sort of a dairy country P. E. Island is destined to be.
The seed grain competition conducted by Prof. J. W. Robertson for St. W. C. McDonald, and which has been described in this paper, has many entries on the island, and a large number of very fine fields of oats and wheat are competing. The boys and girls who are in the race are taking a very lively interest, no doubt largely due to Prof. Robertson's large personal acquaintance on P. E. Island and the great confidence which the people there have learned to place in his word. It is interesting to note that any work with which he is connected, Walter Simpson of Bay View has been appointed P. E. Island representative of the St. John exhibition, and within the last few days has sent in notice of a number of live stock and farm exhibits that will come over.

The P. E. Island cheese factories and creameries are preparing to put up an extra fine display of their products and the very favorable excursion rates now being arranged will draw a large number of visitors.
The seed grain competition conducted by Prof. J. W. Robertson for St. W. C. McDonald, and which has been described in this paper, has many entries on the island, and a large number of very fine fields of oats and wheat are competing. The boys and girls who are in the race are taking a very lively interest, no doubt largely due to Prof. Robertson's large personal acquaintance on P. E. Island and the great confidence which the people there have learned to place in his word. It is interesting to note that any work with which he is connected, Walter Simpson of Bay View has been appointed P. E. Island representative of the St. John exhibition, and within the last few days has sent in notice of a number of live stock and farm exhibits that will come over.
The P. E. Island cheese factories and creameries are preparing to put up an extra fine display of their products and the very favorable excursion rates now being arranged will draw a large number of visitors.



A Lady of Quality

Knows real value and genuine merit and will use SURPRISE Soap for this reason.
QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap.
QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap.
QUALITY means pure hard soap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

THE WISHING SANDS.

By Billie Gorman.
(From Ainle's Magazine.)
"The summer was at August,
The sea was in its bluest days,
From Seaside to Gurnet,
From Mahomet to Hull.

"It was the tranquil hour
Of earth's expectancy,
When the whispering sands
Beside the sleeping sea.

"We saw the scarlet moon rise
And light the pale gray sand;
We heard the whispering sands
The sighing of the sand.

"I felt the ardent flutter
Your heart gave for delight;
You knew how earth is glad and hushed
Under the feet of night.

"We dreamed the dream of lovers,
And told our dream to none;
And all that we desired came true,
Because we wished as one."

A SUCCESSFUL HALIFONIAN.

(Special Cor. of Sun.)
SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 7.—Word has just been received that the degree of doctor of philosophy has just been conferred on Raymond C. Archibald at the university of Strasburg, Germany. Mr. Archibald has the distinction of being the first English speaking person to receive the degree in mathematics at this university.

Among the requirements for receiving this honor was a thesis, which means original work and research on mathematical lines, or briefly speaking, a contribution to the literature of higher mathematics, and a lecture in German before the seminary of the university, beside severe written and oral examinations. Mr. Archibald was a most successful student at Mt. Allison, where at eighteen years of age he took the B. A. degree with honors and at the same time a diploma for violin. He then spent three years at Harvard university, where he took successively the degrees of A. and M. A. and the post-graduate course, winning at the same time several scholarships, among them the Thayer scholarship of \$300. Two years ago Mr. Archibald went to Germany, where he entered the Berlin university for five months, continuing his mathematical studies, and then proceeded to Strasburg university, where the opportunities of studying in higher mathematics are exceptionally good. On the staff of this university are the names of Reye, Hecher and Weber, who have a world wide reputation. During these five years Dr. Archibald has pursued his violin course with relentless energy and marked success. At only twenty years of age Dr. Archibald has won an excellent reputation, and has many of his immediate friends, his Canadian alma mater but even his countrymen will be proud. On the sixth of September Dr. Archibald assumes head of the violin department at Mt. Allison Ladies' college, which may well be congratulated on securing the services of a professor so eminently qualified to fill this responsible position.

W. W. Hubbard, who has lately been visiting P. E. Island in the interests of the St. John exhibition and also as secretary of the Maritime Stock Exchange, has reported that with the exception of the hay crop, which is a medium one only, prospects for a large crop yield are excellent.
Root crops are a little backward, but are healthy, and most of the great fields are showing very well. Pasture was never known to be better, and the milk supply at the cheese factories is larger than ever before. At the Kensington factory, which is only one among a number, the daily supplies during July has been as high as 25 tons and as many as seventy 70lb. cheese have been put to press as the result of a day's work.
The pay roll to the patrons supplying this factory for the month of July will exceed \$5,000. This shows what sort of a dairy country P. E. Island is destined to be.
The seed grain competition conducted by Prof. J. W. Robertson for St. W. C. McDonald, and which has been described in this paper, has many entries on the island, and a large number of very fine fields of oats and wheat are competing. The boys and girls who are in the race are taking a very lively interest, no doubt largely due to Prof. Robertson's large personal acquaintance on P. E. Island and the great confidence which the people there have learned to place in his word. It is interesting to note that any work with which he is connected, Walter Simpson of Bay View has been appointed P. E. Island representative of the St. John exhibition, and within the last few days has sent in notice of a number of live stock and farm exhibits that will come over.

The P. E. Island cheese factories and creameries are preparing to put up an extra fine display of their products and the very favorable excursion rates now being arranged will draw a large number of visitors.
The seed grain competition conducted by Prof. J. W. Robertson for St. W. C. McDonald, and which has been described in this paper, has many entries on the island, and a large number of very fine fields of oats and wheat are competing. The boys and girls who are in the race are taking a very lively interest, no doubt largely due to Prof. Robertson's large personal acquaintance on P. E. Island and the great confidence which the people there have learned to place in his word. It is interesting to note that any work with which he is connected, Walter Simpson of Bay View has been appointed P. E. Island representative of the St. John exhibition, and within the last few days has sent in notice of a number of live stock and farm exhibits that will come over.
The P. E. Island cheese factories and creameries are preparing to put up an extra fine display of their products and the very favorable excursion rates now being arranged will draw a large number of visitors.

L.T. INGLE

Mr. Ewan's the Cross Incl

Almost Cut Off suit of a Dozen Casual

Mr. Ewan on a Tacked by the Fight Pat Up.

(Cor. Toronto Globe.)

KROONSTAD, Canadian Mounted Regiment scattered a track. Col. Lesson, and what reserve Squadron, is encountered by Pretoria Squadrons are by elements and distill spots on the Honing Spruit and Islands near place, or at two or three mile troops of D Squ Davidson, are morning of Friday.

An experience, with ter losses than experienced in campaign. On Ingils took out a post of men to place four miles from the place and their duties, who piled two Boers bushes about away. He pointed Ingils, and the of where they were many more, gay. They were scarce poured into them the Canadians he the aimed, and the first in a few moments of burghers issued pursuit. The made straight rapid as had the enemy, they before their p their horses and bushes. With gable that they clear away, for shouter cannot from the back of a man who is a

A DESPERE

But the fact is up and spur the enemy easily soon as they their quarry he amount, and a volley Canadian lads, and continue had remained little time by tactics. The little casualties. Cor Pincher Creek horse, never was soon follow Kear, as a Lieut. Ingils, thigh, but sh to his horse. subsequent of Private Aspin were wounded. Keep in their they had from the very as to present for the enemy neared man found a little gr Private Waldie he is called, a utterly exhausted burghers who determined to not shot, and see him through horse and the ground. The wise, and Wa get a shot at in no hurry, knew that his be reinforced cordly res opportunity a aim at him. that was the fire, for Wald as neatly as out a couple covey. He r was able to comrades into to kill two of sales to dist to the Klom route, and g on the jour that, and the of boys like the fell off the square on the was unknown was confined hospital, an man to perform

BOF

In the me were appriss and sallied their commr his death fr the sort of boys like tail and fl even to car their custo generally to occasion th to be sure they buried When no

BOF

In the me were appriss and sallied their commr his death fr the sort of boys like tail and fl even to car their custo generally to occasion th to be sure they buried When no

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

There were 61 deaths in Halifax last month.

Lobsters are reported to be plentiful at Shediac, the fishermen making excellent catches.

The Newcastle Advocate says that silver has been discovered on Jeremiah Mahoney's farm at Renous River.

A small caddy of tobacco picked up the other day on the Marsh road can be had by the owner on application at the Victoria hotel.

It is reported that lumber has taken another slump in New York. This will, if true, ruin the coasting business for the present.

Rev. J. W. Clarke has accepted the unanimous invitation to the Woodstock Free Baptist church to remain their pastor another year.

Wages for laborers at Sydney, C. B., are reported to be on the downward grade. Numbers of common laborers are being discharged.

A. W. Perley, formerly of Andover, has been unanimously selected by the republican convention as its candidate for the Washington-state legislature from the county of Witham.

Miss Hazel Taylor of Moncton, who recently passed a first-class examination in the Normal school at Fredericton, has accepted a position on the Dorchester teaching staff.

On Tuesday evening Grand Master McArthur, Grand Secretary Neil J. Morrison and officers of the Orange Grand Lodge paid an official visit to the Welford lodge.

The liberal conservatives of Queens P. E. Island, will hold their convention for the nomination of a candidate to contest the riding at the forthcoming election, in Charlottetown, on Thursday, 23rd inst.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years.

The death of Mrs. Alexander Morrison occurred at her residence Springfield, Chatham, on Friday, of paralysis. The deceased was well known throughout the province, and her death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

John Crowley of Pond street is the owner of a hen that is worth having. A sample of her eggs was on exhibition in S. Tufts's grocery, corner Princess and Germain streets, this week, that weighed four and a half ounces and measured 6-1-2 by 8-1-2 inches.

The Baptist convention of the maritime provinces opens in Halifax on Saturday, Aug. 25, at 10 a. m. The sessions will be held in the North Baptist church, Göttingen street, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, president of the convention, will occupy the chair until the election of his successor.

The opening of the new Methodist church at Port Greville, N. S., was held on Sunday, Rev. Joseph Seilar, M. A., of Southampton, and Rev. A. D. Morton of Truro were present. The Elderkin and Smith memorial windows were greatly admired, as was also the Epworth League window.—Amherst Press.

Bentley's is the best Liniment.

Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mt. Allison will preach in the Baptist church, Gouda Point, on Sunday.

The Hartland Advertiser says the hay crop in Carleton and Victoria will fall little short of the unprecedented yield of last year.

Word was received in town Thursday of the death in Gagetown of Mrs. David Bradley. She leaves a husband and one son.

The best work is none too good for you. We do that kind, and ask a trial bundle. Ugar's Laundry, Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works, Phone 58.

Some private citizens in Moncton and Sussex purpose at once following the lead set in Fredericton by John B. Gunter in the matter of prosecuting violations of the Scott Act.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10c.

Letters received from St. John boys in South Africa lately stated that the following steamers were to have left Cape Town during the month of July: The Englishman, Greek and Tagus. A number of the Canadian troops were to have gone to England on them, and their arrival is hourly looked for.

Samuel Thorne, freight agent of the Star line, received a painful injury Thursday afternoon that, while not staying him up, has caused him considerable inconvenience. Mr. Thorne stepped in front and endeavored to stop a heavy laden truck that was in danger of running down two ladies.

A novel method of unloading steers was used Wednesday on the Spring-Field. When everything else had failed to budge the animals, and their tails would tie the knots in themselves, the boat men in despair attached a line from a steer to a sloven and started the horse. The horse dug in his toes and the steer had to come.

James McKenna, who was badly injured in the railway wreck at Grand Falls, N. B., has arrived in Quebec, and is fast approaching complete recovery. For the homeward journey a private car was placed at the disposal of himself and brother, Eugene McKenna, by an official of the company, and the trip was comfortably made.—Quebec Telegraph.

Word has just been received by the Dalhousie College authorities that E. H. Archibald of Harmony, Colchester county, who gained the 1851 exhibition scholarship two years ago, has had his scholarship "exceptionally renewed" for a third year. These scholarships are tenable usually for two years only, but in exceptional cases in which the work is done by a scholar is especially good, an additional year is granted.—Halifax Herald.

Hon. C. H. Lablillois, commissioner for agriculture, informs Campbellton Events that he is arranging for a series of agricultural meetings to be held in Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Madawaska. The lecturer will be Dr. Nilped Grignon from the province of Quebec. He has already lectured in four hundred parishes of that province and addressed thirty-two meetings in New Brunswick in 1897.

Mrs. Addie M. McLean of Chipman, Queens Co., Hugh H. McLean, H. F. Puddington and Geo. McKean of St. John, and Reginald C. Ritchie of Chipman are seeking incorporation as The Hugh McLean Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$50,000 in \$100 shares. The new company will carry on the lumbering and milling business of the late Hugh McLean. The office is to be at Briggs's corner.

INSTRUCTION NECESSARY. For the average person, or even for the person who is very much above the average, who wishes to learn any art, instruction is necessary, and the better the instruction the more economically the art can be learned. Time and money spent for a course of instruction at the Currie Business University of this city will prove a good investment.

DIED IN WINNIPEG.

(Winnipeg Free Press, 6th Inst.) The death occurred on Saturday evening, August 4, of Mrs. Hiram Trites, aged 32 years, at the family residence, 333 King street, Winnipeg. Deceased, accompanied by her husband and family of three, arrived in Winnipeg about three months ago from Moncton, N. B. She remains were removed to the undertaking parlors of Clark Bros. & Hughes. The bereaved husband and family will accompany the body to Moncton, N. B., on Tuesday, where their relatives reside.

Barb Veronica, Captain Macleod, arrived at Campbellton Thursday afternoon. Kilgour Shives will give her a deal cargo for Waterford.

MONT. McDONALD DEAD.

One of St. John's Most Respected Citizens Passed Away Very Suddenly Thursday.

The news of the sudden death of Montague McDonald at Westfield Thursday morning, came as a shock to his many friends. The night before he had retired in apparently good health. Yesterday morning he awoke about five o'clock and complained of pain in the region of his heart. Local remedies were applied, and Mr. McDonald lay down on the sofa to rest. Shortly afterwards Mrs. McDonald found him gasping for breath. Medical assistance was sent for, but Mr. McDonald died in a few minutes.

This was not the first attack he had had of heart trouble, but his family were unaware of that fact. Mr. McDonald was born at McDonald's Point, Queens Co., in 1846, and was the son of Thomas E. McDonald, a descendant of the United Empire Loyalists. His early education was received in the common and superior schools of Queens county and at the commercial school, St. John. In 1866 he entered the law office of Dr. Silas Alward as a student, and pursued his legal studies for four years, at the end of which time he was admitted attorney, becoming a barrister in 1871. In 1882 he was appointed clerk of the St. John county court and had served in that capacity ever since.

He enjoyed a large practice and was widely and favorably known throughout the province. A prominent lawyer said yesterday that Mr. McDonald was probably the most popular member of the profession in St. John. He was a very active worker in the Baptist denomination. He was president of the Union Baptist educational society, trustee of the German street church, and for many years a member of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Maritime Provinces. His death makes a gap hard to be filled.

He leaves a wife, a daughter of the late Thomas E. Steele and six children: William S. Annie L., Charles H., Kenneth E., Nellie B., and Jean. The greatest sympathy is felt for his entire family.

The body was brought down from Westfield on the late train that night, and the funeral will take place on Saturday. The commencement of the city court Thursday morning reference was made to the sudden death of Mr. McDonald by several of the barristers present, and by Hon. Mr. Ritchie, judge of the court. Amos A. Wilson, E. T. C. Knowles, W. K. Egan, E. R. Chapman, and J. E. Chynan spoke feelingly, regretting the sudden taking away of one who enjoyed the respect of not only the legal profession, but the entire community. These expressions of sorrow were endorsed by the judge in a touching reference to the amiable and sterling qualities of Mr. McDonald.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A Waterborough, Queens Co., correspondent writes: Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer preached his farewell sermon in St. Luke's church on Sunday afternoon last. The house was crowded to its fullest capacity and there was much weeping noticeable among the congregation as they listened to the farewell remarks of their rector. Mr. Gollmer has hosts of warm personal friends here, who are sorry to see him go to other fields of labor, but what is our loss will be their gain.

At the close of the service E. C. Lockett presented the retiring rector with an address on behalf of the congregation. The rector made a suitable reply in kind and loving words, thanking them for their hospitality and kindness to Mrs. Gollmer and himself during their sojourn among them. The following address was presented to Mr. Gollmer:

St. Luke's Church, Waterborough, July 29th, 1900.

Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer: Rev. Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we, your parishioners, are forced to part with the ministrations of one who has been our spiritual adviser and friend.

At the close of the service E. C. Lockett presented the retiring rector with an address on behalf of the congregation. The rector made a suitable reply in kind and loving words, thanking them for their hospitality and kindness to Mrs. Gollmer and himself during their sojourn among them. The following address was presented to Mr. Gollmer: St. Luke's Church, Waterborough, July 29th, 1900. Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer: Rev. Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we, your parishioners, are forced to part with the ministrations of one who has been our spiritual adviser and friend.

RECENT DEATHS.

James Ritchie of Moncton died on Monday of paralysis. He was 77 years old and leaves a widow.

James Walton of Salisbury died on Saturday, A. E. Trites and Mrs. Charles McCarthy of Moncton were daughters of the deceased, and they, with their mother, Mrs. Walton, are the surviving members of the family.

Thomas W. Thompson, a native of P. E. Island, and employed at the Dominion steel works, Sydney, died on Monday morning as a result of injuries sustained while unloading timber from a vessel at the company's wharf Saturday afternoon. Thompson was driving a team of horses at the time when the whiffletree broke, the end striking him in the stomach, inflicting serious internal injuries as well as breaking his wrist.

Intelligence has been received by friends in Moncton of the death of Mrs. Hiram Trites, which occurred at Winnipeg on Saturday. Mr. Trites' family left Moncton for the west only a few months ago. The death occurred Wednesday at his residence, Smythe street, of D. L. Rooney an old and highly respected

At this Season of the Year Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint. In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhoea. In doing this they overlook the fact that they have not eliminated from the bowels the poisons which caused the trouble. Abbey's Effervescent Salt taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities.

WHEN HEATING WITH WOOD USE A FAMOUS MAGNET WOOD FURNACE. SIXTEEN styles and sizes. For brick or galvanized casings. Fire travels THREE TIMES the length of furnace before entering smoke pipe. Direct or indirect Draft. STEEL radiators give quick heat. Cup Joints throughout. Smoke cannot escape. Sectional Grates. Large Ashpit. The most easily cleaned furnace made. All operations from the front. PAMPHLETS AND ESTIMATES FREE from our local agent or our nearest house. THE McCLARY MFG. CO. LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday. The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the general election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting. The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B. resident of this city. The deceased, who was a native of Sligo, Ireland, came to this city when quite young and for many years has carried on quite an extensive junk business. Mr. Rooney was well and favorably known to the business community. The deceased took a deep interest in church matters and was a regular attendant at the Cathedral; he was also a prominent member of St. Joseph's society. A widow, two daughters and one son survive. George Frederick Crawford, the youngest son of the late Thomas Crawford, was born in the city of St. John in 1854. He was a brother of the late Capt. Robert W. Crawford, who was lost at sea in October, 1896. One sister, Mrs. Wm. Watters of St. John, and one brother, James Crawford of Holderville, survive him. His death, which took place at his own home in Holderville, Kings Co., on the 26th of July, 1900, was due to heart failure. At his own request Rev. L. J. Leard preached his funeral sermon in the Methodist church from Rev. 14:13, "Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord," etc., and he was buried beside his parents and sister in the cemetery of St. James' church, Long Reach. ROBERTS'S PRAISE OF HIS WIFE. Lady Roberts, like her illustrious husband, is of an exceedingly frank and friendly disposition. During "Bob's" administration in India she was extremely popular, and the residents of salubrious Simla are said to have been grief-stricken when the time came for the general and his family to leave the "coral strand." Lady Roberts is a great traveller, and it is not so long ago that society was startled to learn that she was on her way to join her husband at Bloemfontein. Indeed, Lord Roberts was once heard jocularly to remark that her ladyship was his commander in chief.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

QUEBEC CITY.

The Celebration of St. Jean-Baptist Day.

French-Canadians Observe the Twenty-Fourth of June as Their National Holiday.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.) Nearly all nations have their patron saint, for whom one day is set apart as a sacred holiday. England has St. George's day; Ireland, St. Patrick's day; and French Canada celebrates in honor of St. Jean Baptiste on June, the 24th of every year.

The manner of this celebration is very much as is "Fourth of July" in the United States, and consequently when the day appointed falls on Sunday the festivities are postponed until Monday, as was the case this year.

Old and young, high and low, assisted in decorating their streets and houses with small maple trees and branches of large ones, while countless numbers of flags were thrown to the breeze.

Just one week ago every street was adorned with double rows of small pine trees in honor of the procession of "the Saint." As I was on the "mother forest's" loss of her young, but this week more of the youthful saplings were torn from her sheltering arms to decorate Quebec.

Shortly after 7 a. m. the members of the various societies who wished to take part in the parade, assembled on "The Esplanade," where for centuries the soldiers have held their reviews, and in less than an hour 12,000 men were in line ready to march to the music of the military "fanfares."

The procession was headed by several beautifully decorated carriages, each containing a rosy faced cherub, costumed to represent St. Jean-Baptiste, bearing the traditional cross and accompanied by a snow white lamb tied with a blue ribbon.

"La Canadienne" was represented by a dark-haired French beauty, arrayed in a décolleté gown of white muslin and wearing a gilt crown adorned with a cold morning and as "La Canadienne" and the two little Jean-Baptistes had on very little clothing, I shivered for them, but they, in their happiness and pride, having been elected from a large number of candidates to represent the characters, were utterly oblivious to the cold breezes.

Jacques Cartier, who discovered Quebec in 1535 A. D., and Champlain, who founded this city in 1603 A. D., were also represented in the costume of their day. These were followed by all the craning and business men of the fire brigade, knights of labor, trade unions, pontifical zouaves (in their picturesque attire), butchers, bakers, candle-stick makers, and as is rarely seen in the United States, the leading professional and business men of the town.

This is a sufficient proof that the annual procession is not for one class or cast, but for all. The children of the same people celebrate the fête of their fatherland on this day of equality and brotherhood.

women, and children (equally as filthy) mingle together, and to the onlooker above appear like numerous ants walking to and fro.

Wearing of this scene you raise your eyes once more and take another peep at the beautiful scene before you—valleys and heights now vanish—the sun sinks behind the eternal hills—shadows fall, and the sky loses its lustrous color, turning a dark gray.

Soon, however, the stars come out and chase the gray away and the azure, dream dotted skies tell not of the glory of sunset which so shortly before suffused them. The ships now shine forth by the vari-colored lights and also the lights of Levis across the river twinkle like myriads of stars.

The "Royal band" plays in the lighted pavilion and lads and lassies sit on benches beneath the kiosks. And tell each other the story so old. Yet always so new told again. Of love that shall never grow cold. In these beautiful "Cassies in Spain."

Old and young walk up and down the broad terrace, sometimes stopping to hear the music more distinctly or sitting down on the benches to talk with their friends or to view the lovely scene beyond.

The stranger prefers the picture before him, and while he stands ruminating on the history of this ancient city, gazing at the great height of the walls and wondering how Wolfe succeeded in scaling them—boom goes the cannon from the citadel above his head, which tells him that it is 9.30 p. m., the hour for the soldier boys to return to their quarters, and for the first time he realizes that Quebec is a fortified city.

Therefore he hastens towards the magnificent Chateau Frontenac, where he knows that he will soon find comfort on a soft couch beneath warm blankets. All tourists to Quebec soon learn to take their evening promenades armed with an overcoat.

Since although the sun makes heat for the cool breeze of evening bears it away. —Winifred d'Estourte, Sackville-Stoner, Quebec, Canada.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

General Meeting of the Ontario League to be Held—The Work Strongly Commended. (Toronto Globe.)

The Provisional Executive Committee of the Ontario Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis met in the council chamber of the Medical building, Dr. Thornburn, president, occupying the chair. It was decided to call the general meeting of the Ontario league on the 4th of September, when the exhibition will bring together many representative people from different parts of the province, at which the final organization will be effected. The constitution was passed upon and recommended to the general meeting. The officers were appointed a committee to prepare a statement pointing out to insurance companies and benefit societies the advantages they would derive from the success of this movement, and to take such steps as to lead to the co-operation of such associations with the provincial and municipal anti-consumptive league.

There is a wide field for the movement to combat tuberculosis is made evident by statements contained in two letters selected from a number which have come to the secretary. One of these letters is by Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who says:—"The urgency in this work seems to grow yearly, for I find from the returns of the registrar-general for 1899, just tabulated, that a yet greater number of deaths from tuberculosis occurred than even in the previous year. Thus I find that of 4,894 deaths from the eight contagious diseases, tuberculosis caused 3,405." Dr. Bryce also points out that in 1898 there were 3,209 deaths from tuberculosis out of 4,313 deaths from contagious disease. It is of further interest, he states, to note that the total of the seven other diseases is less in 1899 than in 1898. The total deaths in the province for 1899 were 23,413, from all causes, as compared with 25,371 in 1898. It will, therefore, be observed how potent are the preventive influences which under public laws keep reducing the death rate from contagious diseases even when the total mortality has increased.

John A. Amyot, M. B., provincial bacteriologist, writes:—"The work you have in hand, the building of sanatoria for consumptives, is a noble one, and you deserve all the encouragement there is a humanitarian work can get. There is now no doubt as to the infectiousness of tuberculosis, and consequently no doubt either as to its being preventable, and, more still, it is a curable disease. The sanatorial form of treatment has placed its curability beyond question. When it has not cured it has often added years even of useful life to the victims of this disease; and it has given untold comforts to those whose insupportable and by isolating them reduced the chances of infecting the well." Mr. Amyot states that the Germans are doubling the number of their sanatoria almost every year, and their insurance companies, life, mutual and sick-benefit, have taken the matter up. Consumption is the big loss item of these insurance companies, and they have reduced it by this method incredibly. He feels confident that if Canadian insurance companies took this question up they would be substantial helpers to the sanatorial scheme on hand.

SOMETHING NEW.

The latest thing in the coffee line is the National Sterilized Condensed Coffee, which is claimed to be far superior to the ordinary condensed coffee. It is made from Dearborn's Celebrated Java Coffee, and pure, thoroughly sterilized cream. For home use, sportsmen and picnics it is both economical and convenient. Retail at 50c. per tin.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Received by the Sun: Previously acknowledged \$142 16 From R. J. Freeze 5 00

Received by the Sun: Previously acknowledged \$147 16 From R. M. R. 5 00

..... \$152 16

O CRUEL WAR.

O monster fed on human gore And anguish, O mad direful war! I bear thy fringes feel afar. Deep thund'ring of thy flaming car. And shudder for my native land: A bloody deed, a bloody deed! Against our sons a strife to wage, And in thy heat an awful rage.

Now sorrow bows and weeps in tears, As slowly pass the somber hours, O woe! work of rebel guns! Unhappy mothers weep for sons, And widows weep for husbands killed, And all the land with grief is filled. Now hear the moaning groan and woom, The wail for all in anguish deep.

Killed, killed my only son! O gloom! A awful darkness of the tomb! Forever gone—no more I'll hear Thy step or voice, O thou most dear! No more I'll see thy face, no more! O piercing grief, O cruel war! Alone in hopeless, mournful pain, Alone in God, Thy will be done.

Alone, alone my heart is left, O bitter woe! No joy is left, No peace upon the earth for me; The grassy fringes feel afar, The roses bud and bloom again, But not for me, alone in pain, Alone in God, Thy will be done.

Now hear the mother grove again And sympathize, ah feel her pain! To Africa a willing prey He hastens, O unhappy day! I saw him pass along the street, For England, about we'll meet, No more—O bitter, bitter thought, A grave in Africa, south.

Salisbury, N. B., July 20th, 1900.

FROM THE FRONT.

Two Interesting Letters from Private Walker H. Bell.

Private Walker H. Bell of the C. M. R., writing from Pretoria, July 2nd, to a friend in St. John, says that he has received very little mail of late, owing to Gen. DeWet's capture and destruction of the mail bags. About two hundred Canadians, including Benjamin Pascoe, were men about to go for England, going to Netley hospital, with various ailments for treatment. He referred to the capture of two guns by twelve Canadians, under Lieut. Young. The general complimented the party individually and collectively. Big money is being offered for information on the railroad. Mounted Police, and several St. John boys talked of enlisting. Gen. French has complained to Lord Roberts that his brigade is being robbed for these duties. So no more are being taken until the war closes. It is probable now that the St. John contingent will go home with the regiment.

Writing on July 4 from Duedepoort Rest Camp, Private Bell says: "With the exception of patrol and outpost duties, we have had comparatively nothing to do for the last couple of weeks. Tomorrow we move to Reiffontein, but it may be a home-ward move, but everything is so uncertain so far as the Boers are concerned. We have them confined in a hilly and wooded district between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay. Buller is in their rear. The Boers are being shot in the States, and has caused considerable trouble along the railroads. Lord Roberts has told us that we have done more than was required of us already. The Tommies say we fight all day and cook and eat all night. The rations we get are a small loaf of bread each day, tea, coffee, sugar, meal and rice occasionally, and with what we commandeer we don't do too badly."

D. A. MORRISON

Writes from Venterburg Road, O. F. C.—He Talked with Kitchener.

A letter of June 15th from D. A. Morrison of this city, one of the second contingent, states that he was talking to Kitchener at the Venterburg Road station in the Orange River Colony. His horse had broken down, and he had been compelled to fall out of the ranks of the mounted rifles. Mr. Morrison was able to get some sport occasionally, but it was a sharp fight with the Boers eight miles from the station a short time before he wrote. Kitchener had come to Venterburg and Mr. Morrison had the pleasure of speaking to his lordship and delivering a letter from Prof. Andrews of Sackville. There were men from many parts of the empire among those at Venterburg, and Mr. Morrison tells of a shooting match in which he participated to the extent of firing one gun. It hit the mark and provoked a shout of "Well done, Canada!" Mr. Morrison says that he was prudent enough not to venture another shot. He was able, he writes, to get a horse now and then for a hunting excursion, and he tells of an interesting visit to a Boer farm, where he was met by the farmer, but his children were familiar with the language. Mr. Morrison had not been in hospital himself, but was engaged in hospital work, and except that he wanted to be at the front he had no fault to find.

THREE ST. JOHN DOCTORS.

The Kentville Wedge has the following about prominent St. John medical men formerly residents of Kings Co., N. S.: "Dr. M. Sheffield, who has been one of the most successful medical practitioners in the city of St. John, a brother to Delancey Sheffield and Charles Sheffield of Canada, and who formerly practiced medicine at Somerset, in this county, is on a visit to England and France.

"Dr. Daniel, now mayor of St. John, who was among one of the first students of the late Dr. Henri Shaw, has been a very successful physician, as well as a prominent representative in civic positions in that city.

"Dr. Wm. Bayard, a native of this town, who is now 77 years of age, and one of the most interesting papers at the Maritime Medical Association last week at St. John. His father practiced medicine here for some 27 years, and owned and lived on the place now known as the old Stephen Moore's homestead. In a conversation with one of our medical men, he recalled many of the early incidents and scenes in the early settlement of this town, and although he is now 81, he expressed an intention to visit St. John and around this town and county."

Among the coachmen of Berlin are seven retired army officers, three pastors and sixteen nobles.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To Correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with four communications. The Sun does not undertake to return the manuscripts, but all communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

DECEIVING QUEENS CO. ELECTORS WITH PROMISES OF OFFICES AND JOBS.

NARROWS, Q. C., Aug. 7, 1900.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—As there is a prospect of a bye-election in Queens county in the near future, and as it is rumored that Mr. Farris, M. P. F., is making promises of provincial grants for the repair of roads, bridges, wharves, etc., which he has heretofore neglected, provided he be re-elected, and no doubt on the side promising offices on the same condition, I desire, through the columns of your "Journal of the freeman," to inform all conservatives and "anti-buff" liberals to just what extent such promises can be relied on.

I am a conservative. Have been employed for several years on the New Dominion dredge. Previous to which Mr. Farris resumed operations in the Queens county bye-election, in which I participated, I was informed that "if I kept quiet and attended to my own business, my 'job' would be safe if Blair were elected.

Again, at the time of the Queens county municipal election, I was informed that if I voted for some interest in the minister of railways to re-elect the old councillors in Johnston, etc., etc. I attended that election and I. T. Hetherington, fish warden, handed me a ballot and ordered me to vote it, which I did. This spring when the dredge resumed operations I was left out, and the bosses no doubt are chucking about the way in which they pulled the wool over my eyes, and laying their plans to fool others in a similar manner.

I asked the reason of my dismissal and received the following letter in reply, which would seem to show that the dominion dredge is a hospital and charitable institution combined: Office of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, Ottawa, June 15th, 1900.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the acting minister of public works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, and to inform you that you have been re-appointed watchman on the dredge "New Dominion," and to state that, inasmuch as you were a considerable time, and as Mr. Wilson was in needy circumstances and poor health, it seemed only reasonable that he should have the appointment.

Yours faithfully, FRED GELINAS, Private Secretary.

This will show how free these gits are with promises, and how easy it is to find an excuse for violating their pledges.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, etc., WILLIAM KINCADE.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Having on the platform and through the press advocated the union of the provinces of British North America, and the logic of events having fully justified my course, it was very natural for me to favor the still wider union of the several portions of the empire. My views on this broader question I gave in four articles, which were given the place of honor in the Daily Sun of May 23, 25, 26, 27, 1900. The articles were kindly commented on, and the idea designated "a magnificent conception," but was regarded as visionary and outside the realm of practical politics. Great changes have taken place during these twenty years, the subject has been kept before the public, and it is becoming more and more apparent that imperial federation must soon be dealt with.

Various schemes are being agitated. One is along the lines of closer trade relations, and another is by arranging some plan of imperial defence. The strength of the empire could be utilized in any emergency that might arise. To give effect to either of these it is proposed to have a consultative council composed of representatives from the motherland and the self-governing colonies to whom all questions of imperial concern would be submitted, and whose conclusions would be reported to the several governments represented. With all due deference to the distinguished men who advocate this course, I cannot help regarding them as not being insufficient but dangerous. If it is desirable to hold the empire so loosely together that any part of it may decline to help or drop out altogether, then nothing is needed more than we now have. But if the object aimed at is the unity of the empire we must have something stronger than sentiments. Sentiment must crystallize into law, and law must be the will of the people expressed by their authorized representatives. History teaches that, by example, and these we should study. The people of the United States soon found after the war of the revolution that they could not be held together by mere opposition to or hatred of Great Britain, and to meet the need they adopted a constitution for the whole. The old Germanic confederacy consisted of a number of loosely connected states, which might or might not unite in the day of danger, and which ended in war and the absorption of the weaker states by Prussia. We better run no risks along these lines.

To my mind the only safe solution of the question is to be found in parliamentary federation. Any other scheme is awkward, tedious and roundabout, and contrary to the genius of British institutions. Let me suppose that war with France should suddenly break out, and all available forces be required. What then? The council is called, considers, decides, and reports to London, Ottawa, Melbourne and Cape Town. The parliaments are called and the proposals submitted. As even in the Canadian parliament the Boers had sympathized it is just possible the French might have in Africa or Australia, and the result would be delay and perhaps worse. Under these circumstances there would be no spontaneous uprising as we saw last winter, for the people would naturally wait for the council to act, time would be lost, and the issue might be very serious. With parliamentary federation this would be avoided, the responsibility for action would rest upon the government of the day, and the mandate of the people, constitutionally expressed, would be accepted as authoritative and binding throughout the empire.

Of course there are difficulties—serious ones perhaps growing out of differences of race, language and habits; distance and expense, and the danger of the weaker being swallowed up by the stronger. These were the difficulties that were made to do service by the opponents of Canadian confederation, but experience has shown how little evil has come to us along these lines. Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of the dominion, has certainly not suffered either in pocket or in prestige by being in the dominion, and she has always made herself felt in the government of the country. The lower provinces have taken no second place in Canadian affairs, although necessarily in the minority, and in a British parliament, whether imperial or other, the ability of the man who talks the language of the majority will be the factor to be reckoned with. All rights and our independence is little less than nonsense, and in view of the compensations hardly worth noticing.

Two, and only two, courses are open to us—federation or separation. If we are to help to bear the burdens of empire, we must have something to say in the government of the empire, and we can only do that through our representatives at Westminster, that is a something neither impossible nor even improbable, and the probabilities grow stronger every day. In the parliament of France, Corsica, Algiers and the West Indies are represented, and it is my firm belief and expectation the same will be true in our case in the near future. It should therefore be the object of every lover of British institutions to help forward this movement in favor of imperial unity, and to hasten the time when Britons will sit together as equals in the parliament of this wide domain, no matter from what part of it they may hail from, and legislate for their own and the general good.

Yours truly, AN IMPERIALIST.

July 28, 1900.

NOT WARRIORS, BUT HUNTERS OF MEN.

The Boers do not make war; they hunt men. Marvellous shots, they strike the enemy from unheard-of distances. Hidden behind a pile of stones with their horses also concealed at a distance, they kill a man with every shot. This constitutes their "tactics." They never get to close quarters, but fly as soon as they have killed all they can.—Mme. Alice Bron, in La Chronique, Brussels.

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. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

THE 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. It has 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.

Address, with Cash, Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Eye testing circular sent on application. Also circular of aids for hearing.

DRESSMAKING.

The competent staff constantly kept in this department enables the execution of orders on shortest notice.

ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION—

Painting in all its branches, Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting, Enameling and Coloring, executed by careful and experienced Workmen at moderate prices.

Wall Hanging in Paper, Fancy Japanese Leathers, Tapestries, Cretonnes and other Fabrics. This stock is large and well assorted with the latest novelties at all prices. Suggestions made, sketches submitted and estimates given on application.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - Montreal.

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

RICHARD P. BOTHWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor.

Subscription Prices, \$5 a Year, \$2.50 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,

P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 283 Broadway.

LESSONS FROM ENGLISH FARMS.

(Country Gentleman.)

The American traveller in England finds attractiveness and charm in the English rural scenery. He observes that the land is well cultivated, that about three-fourths of the farms are in pastures or meadows, that the roads are splendid, and there is no waste land in these corners. He admires the neat, green hedges; the stonewalls often covered with roses, honeysuckles and other vines; the substantial country houses, with iron-clad walls and magnificent trees; the brick and stone barns and stables, with barayards kept clean and well drained; and verdant beauty of scenery, resulting from centuries of labor, growth and culture, in a favorable climate.

Among the things which an American farmer is impressed in travelling in the different farming localities of England are the pasture and hay fields, which are kept clean from weeds or rubbish, and are generally as well kept as the very lawns in one of our parks. The grass is of fine quality—partly due, perhaps, to the fact that in beauty of scenery, the English most often facilitate the growth of every plant. Every acre of land—whether the culture of the farmer or the farmer's servant—receives the personal attention of the farmer.

Another lesson we may receive from our English cousins is to give more attention and care to the live stock of the farm. The lower provinces of England also learn this lesson with advantage in some respects. In Paris, iron or steel collars are used on many of the draft horses. On the other hand, the Englishman treats his work horse humanely—considers his collar, collar, harness and stall, and feeds him well. The Humane Society of Great Britain looks after the interests of the horse, whether he be of high or low degree. It is an offence against the peace and dignity of Her Majesty's government to withhold oats from a horse, or a mule, or feed of any kind when needed. So the great and complex system of British law includes the welfare of the hungry and thirsty horse or other farm animal.

One of the principal things we may learn is to improve and embellish our home surroundings—to make the farm home most beautiful and attractive by attention to the garden, shade trees, lawns and landscape. The native forest trees and shrubs may be utilized at little cost. Flowers will bring up to delight the eye with charms of bloom and beauty, if only given a place to grow. Gracel vines will assist in creating bowers of loveliness around the humble cottage. It is true that the lesson of home improvement and embellishment has been learned by many American farmers, and there is room for further progress in this direction.

PROHIBITION PARTY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—The thirty-first annual state convention of the prohibition party met here today. A. Foster Mullen of Cumberland county was elected temporary chairman. He said the tenor of our national policy toward the liquor question is in one direction, and compels the conclusion that the administration of Wm. McKinley is dominated and controlled by the most gigantic trust in the land, the organized liquor power. Referring to the democratic candidate, Wm. J. Bryan, Mr. Mullen said: "He has shown again and again that he is a friend of the liquor powers."

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—John J. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf, candidates for president and vice-president on the prohibition ticket, will travel across the United States and back on a special prohibition train. The conductors, engineers and trainmen in charge of the train will be prohibitionists or at least non-drinkers. The special will probably start from Chicago early in October.

