

The Daily Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY MARCH 17, 1900.

NO. 58.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

Three Newspaper Men Were the First Into Bloemfontein and Arranged for its Surrender.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital today practically unopposed. He lay at Venter's Vlei, 14 miles away last night with Gen. Kelly-Kenny's army. Gen. Colville's divisions, the Guards Brigade and the mounted infantry. Gen. French having cut the railway and telegraph, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding a kopje southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the Boers. A few yards away from the kopje, the Boers were ordered to surrender. A little later the deputation began to approach and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them. The scene was picturesque in the extreme. A few yards away the guns of a battery pointed their grim mouths toward the late position of the Boers, while the tin roofs of Bloemfontein shone in the distance. After salutes had been exchanged a member of the deputation stepped forward and declared that the town, being without defences, wished to surrender, hoping that Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied that, provided there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both. The interview was very cordial, without a sign of solemnity. It struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the British troops. Lord Roberts notified the deputation his intention of entering the town in state and they withdrew to inform the townspeople. Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the First Brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached. Then he entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attaches and troops.

STATE SECRETARY REITZ'S REFUTATION OF THE NOTE.

He Says Great Britain Has Long Been Planning Against the Transvaal's Independence.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz's refutation of Lord Salisbury's argument in the reply to the Bloemfontein joint note was issued today. Mr. Reitz says: "The British government, after the Bloemfontein conference, endeavored to enforce by threats certain changes in the internal government of the Transvaal republic, contrary to the London convention. They also imported troops in great numbers and broke off negotiations with a threat to take their own means to remove the grievances of their subjects. "After waiting a fortnight, while an army corps was prepared and the reserves were being called out by the British, President Steyn asked the reason of these proceedings. Sir Alfred Milner refused to reply. "Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, in his speeches, showed the world that England had decided on war. Accordingly the Transvaal republic addressed to the British government a demand for its withdrawal of their troops, as otherwise it would accept the presence of the troops as a declaration of war. This was not necessarily intended as a message of war. "Concerning the armaments, Mr. Reitz says: "These were bought openly in England and in Europe; and the high commissioner boasted full knowledge of them. The Bloemfontein conference, and also full descriptions of these armaments were found among the officers' papers at Dundee. "Both the army and the ultimatum were protective measures, subsequent to the raid and to the discovery, through concealed cables, that British cabinet ministers were implicated in the attempt to flinch away the independence of the republic. Now all doubt is removed by Lord Salisbury's deputation. The burghers must fight for their national existence, trusting that God will defend the right."

MORE PRAISE FOR PREMIER LAURIER.

London Papers Abound with Praise for the Speech in Which He Voiced Canada's Sentiments.

Toronto, March 15.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Nearly every one of the London journals of prominence alludes to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Canadian House of Commons Tuesday night, on the occasion of the debate on the resolutions regarding Canadian contingents in South Africa. The Daily Mail characterized the Canadian premier as one of the master speakers of the British Empire. "The Morning Herald terms the speech patriotic, and declares that among the brave men of the Canadians those of French-British extraction helped to win the splendid victories that resulted in the capture of Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts. The Daily News says the speech is remarkable in more ways than we can discuss today. The Morning Standard remarks Premier Laurier once again touched the chord just now vibrating in the heart of the population of the Empire. The Pall Mall Gazette says the speech burns with sustained passion and eloquence that no English statesman could easily in these self-conscious days. The Morning Post looks upon the speech as one of impassioned and splendid eloquence. The other papers make similar comment. Montreal, March 15.—The Star's special cable from London says: The action of the Dominion parliament by voting down the Bourassa resolutions and the speech of Premier Laurier are still a subject of general comment. The Times says the speech of the premier would rank high in any assembly of the world as a model of noble eloquence and that thoughts underlying it are pregnant with great issues for England and for mankind. The Times continues: "We look forward to a day not far distant in the life of nations when a Boer premier of a South African dominion will kindle with a like devotion to the British flag." The Standard, the government organ, says the war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to the privileges of the Empire by volunteering to assume its burdens. When such words as those which the Canadian House of Commons applauded to the echo were spoken more than ever we are convinced that the imperial government has no option left to carry the operations in South Africa to a definite and final settlement.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS MAY FIGHT AGAIN.

The Former Objects to Russia's Demands in Asia Minor for Railway Concessions.

Constantinople, March 15.—There is great anxiety in official circles regarding the Russian government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish government advises against submission and the sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategical aspect of the question before giving a decision.

GEN. JOUBERT HAS BEEN CUT OFF.

He was Marching to the Relief of Bloemfontein when Weston Cut the Railway—Three Correspondents Officiated at the Surrender of Bloemfontein—Reitz Says England Has Been Plotting Against the Independence of the Two Republics.

London, March 15, 5 a. m.—Events are moving in the South African campaign in a speedy and satisfactory manner, from both the military and political points of view. It could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine Englishman that the Emperor Nicholas is personally prepared to accept the position of a self-governing British Colony. The cheers which greeted the reading in parliament yesterday of the correspondence with the United States are echoed throughout the country. The speech of M. Delcasse has increased this satisfaction, and taken with the general belief that Emperor Nicholas is personally averse to any intervention, these incidents spread the idea that there will be further serious attempt to interfere from any quarter. Mr. Montague White's threat in an American newspaper that the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg and raise it to the ground, if necessary is not taken very seriously. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger has already been warned as to the consequences of such conduct is regarded as showing that sufficient precaution has been taken. The Times suggests that burghers should be warned to accept the position of a self-governing British Colony; but no serious apprehensions are entertained of such conduct as Mr. White's. Mr. Chamberlain, the millionaire mine owner, says he does not believe the Boers would be so foolish. "By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal River he will command some 80,000 men, while General Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing to fear."

PRESIDENT STEYN IS IN CONTEMPT.

Orange Free Staters Would Have Shot Him if They Had Known He Intended to Flee.

London, March 15.—The Times publishes the following from Bloemfontein dated Tuesday: "Contempt for the flight of the Free Staters is universal among people asserting that President Steyn would have been shot if his intention to flee had been known. "More harm has been done the Dutch cause by the ignominious surrender than is conceivable and despite the statements of the broader of Steyn, it is doubtful if there will be any more resistance south of the Vaal. "A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques dated Thursday says that strong commandos are massing at Warrenton, where the Free Staters are going to make a stand."

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD MADE.

Stated a Printed Decision on the Railway Troubles will be in the Litigants' Hands in Four Months.

London, March 15.—Relative to the delay in regard to the Delagoa Bay railway award the Pall Mall Gazette this evening says it is authoritatively informed that Mr. John G. Lehmann, the United States minister to Switzerland, in addition to persistent unofficial representations, had addressed, on instructions from the state department, a strongly worded official protest to the federal government, a reply to which was received Feb. 16. In this communication the secretary of the tribunal said the arbitrators had arrived at a decision and that the printed judgment would be in the hands of the litigants probably within a half hour, but within eight weeks from that date.

THE BRITISH FORCES ARE UNITING.

General Pole-Carew Has Gone to Join Hands with Generals Gatacre and Clements.

London, March 15.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15, 7.35 p. m.—General Gatacre crossed the Orange River and occupied Bethany this morning. General Pole-Carew with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with General Gatacre and General Clements. He had passed Bethany by 4.40 p. m. without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

A GREAT SEND-OFF FOR THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

Halifax is Going to Out-do Herself on This Occasion—The Men Are Arousing the Sleepy Town.

Halifax, March 15.—The Strathcona Horse is in the city. The first train load of troops and horses arrived this morning at 2.30, the second train load at 3.15 and the third at 5.30. Each train consisted of 22 cars and was drawn by two engines. The men did not travel in the style that usually falls to the lot of soldiers, but in the finest Pullmans and first-class coaches of the Intercolonial Railway. The journey down from Montreal was a very pleasant one and though the rate of travel was necessarily slow, occasions at the principal stations relieved the trip of all tediousness. On reaching Halifax the trains were run down to the "deep water" and the men who, for the most part were asleep, were not disturbed until 6 o'clock in the morning. They were breakfasted on board the train and at 8 o'clock were called out in companies and after roll call proceeded to detain horses. The cars containing the horses were run down the track into the shed at No. 3 pier. A large gangway was constructed leading from the door of

HOW THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE FINISHED.

What the British Generals Ought to Do and What the Boers Will Do—The Story of an Expert.

London, March 15.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post, commenting upon the very satisfactory nature of the occupation of Bloemfontein, says: "The anticipation that the Orange River would collapse on the British occupation of the Free State capital seems to have been realized. It will be interesting to await the meeting and perhaps the fight between the British troops moving southward on the railway and the retiring Boers. "Looking to the strength of Lord Roberts' army by the time he reaches Vaal River, it is not surprising that Sir Charles Warren's division is retained in Natal."

THE AMERICAN OFFER POLITELY DECLINED.

The British Government Had no Use for "Good Offices" and Said So—The Correspondence Read Before the Senate.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to Her Majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, Mr. A. J. Balfour said: "The United States charge d'affaires on March 10 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay: 'By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that the government of the United States has been made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the president of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace and that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.' "The reading of the despatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgments of Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that Her Majesty's government did not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs. "Lord and prolonged cheers followed this statement. "The Correspondence. "Washington, March 15.—In response to a resolution the president today sent to the senate the correspondence relating to the requests for mediation in South Africa. "The first document is a despatch from Pretoria, dated March 10, which states: 'An official request by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with view to cessation of hostilities; similar request made to representatives of European powers. Answer, confirm receipt. (Signed) American Consul.' "Mr. Hay responded: 'Your telegram asking offices of United States to bring about cessation of hostilities has been made subject of friendly communication to the United States consul at Pretoria reporting that the governments of the two African republics request your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities, and that a similar request is made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request, I am directed by the president to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace may be found and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. (Signed) Hay.' "Mr. White replied to Mr. Hay under date of March 13: 'I communicated yesterday to the under secretary for foreign affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram dated 10th instant. Today I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the

president for the friendly interest shown by him and added that Her Majesty's government cannot accept the intervention of any power. (Signed) White. Mr. Hay telegraphed the consul at Pretoria under date of March 14, the following: 'Your communication of request of public for intervention of the president in case of cessation of hostilities was at once conveyed to British government with president's gratification could aid to promote peace. Our embassy, London, replies that Lord Salisbury, the president for friendly interest shown, adds Her Majesty's government cannot accept intervention of any other power. (Signed) Hay. "The president's message is simply of transmittal. "France's Attitude. "Paris, March 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying today in the senate to a question regarding the intentions of the government of France respecting events in South Africa, stated the intervention of the government in presence of the telegram, which the president for friendly interest shown, adds Her Majesty's government cannot accept intervention of any other power. (Signed) Hay. "The full statement of M. Delcasse is as follows: 'The request from the president of a republic for the intervention of powers had hardly reached the government of France, when the government of Great Britain published its reply that it was not disposed to consent to the independence of the two republics. Thus one of the belligerents declaring that it could make peace except on a condition which the other affirms it is not disposed to accept—it becomes manifest that any intervention upon such a basis would be superfluous. "The resolution of the conference at Hague can only be put in action when there is reason to assume that belligerents will not be inassable to them. "It was under these conditions that France offered mediation in the Spanish American war. Our relations with two belligerents were absolutely cordial and free from suspicion. French interests were directly involved. The mediation was successful. It is not possible to see how the mediation of France would be remembered to the prejudice. "Moreover, I had reason to think that Washington would listen to overtures; undertook to communicate these; and that why, faithful to the best interests of France, which did not appear to be compatible with her essential interests, superior in my eyes to all other considerations, I accepted the delicate and, as it was, the difficult mandate conferred me. "I have said enough to enable the senate to appreciate the difference between the two situations. "The minister then denied that France had refused to join Russia in making friendly suggestions of peace. "The union between France and Russia," M. Delcasse declares, "is closer every day and defies all malvoles assertions to the contrary. (Signed) Hay. "Mr. White replied to Mr. Hay under date of March 13: 'I communicated yesterday to the under secretary for foreign affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram dated 10th instant. Today I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the

BOER SPEECHES NOT TOLERATED.

The Government Will Not Inquire Why Disturbances are Organized—Mr. Balfour Says They are Spontaneous.

London, March 15.—Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the opposition leader, who asked whether the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence, said that every case of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous. He added that the government felt the responsibility rested with those who called the meetings in the heated state of public feeling. "Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal, moved an adjournment with the view of raising a discussion of the question. "The whole opposition and all the Irish members stood up in support of Sir Robert Reid's motion. Sir Robert said he regretted the necessity of the motion and expected Mr. Balfour would show the government's unqualified disapproval of the disgraceful scenes, in place of which, the speaker asserted, he had thought proper to lecture those who had not asked for his advice. "Lord Fitzmaurice, Liberal member of parliament for the northern division of Wiltshire, suggested the government could withhold the police grants in the districts where the police did not do their duty, and Mr. Geo. Harley, Conservative mem-

ber for North Wiltshire, observed that those who held the meetings in question were a "parcel of semi-traitors and handful of agitators and scoundrels." He added that he was delighted at the show of feeling in the country, referring to the attempts to break up these meetings. "Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman said that though the government should have no all its influence in favor of free speech and expressed regret at the fact that no more satisfactory answer was given. "Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, supported the motion to adjourn. He declared Mr. Balfour's answer discounting the right of public meeting. "Mr. Balfour, replying, reiterated that pro-Boers were not justified in forcing their ideas, though possibly all right, in which were not agreeable to the majority of the nation. He denied he had anything inconsistent with the principle of free speech and asserted the government would do its best to see that the right of free speech in every legitimate form was safeguarded in every part of Her Majesty's dominions. "The motion was rejected by a vote of 229 to 120. "The secretary of state for the colonies Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question as to the threats to demolish the mines and raise Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war, President Kruger was warned that he and his government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usage of civilized communities.



LADIES, BOYS AND GIRLS SEND YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS AND WE WILL FORWARD YOU 15 PACKAGES OF BOOKS FREE OF CHARGE. We will send you 15 books of your own choice from our mammoth catalogue of choice of books. Books, "Guns, Pistols, Jack Knives, Statues, Guard Chains, Fountain Pens, and many other articles. For full particulars we are giving away Boys' Watches and Chains, Air Rifles, Cameras, and other beautiful premiums. Address: STANDARD WATCH & JEWELRY CO., 59, N. B. ST., N. B.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Fredericton, March 13.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill amendment...

Mr. Tweedie committed a bill amendment to the public health act...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the school trustees...

the town of Newcastle, Mr. Todd chairman. Mr. Johnson said the legislature...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

before the corporations committee. The sub-committee to whom it was referred...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Mr. Johnson said the legislature recommended an amendment...

Ringling Words From the Lips of Premier Laurier--Mr. Bourassa's Resolution Against the Sending of a Contingent to Africa Rejected--Only Ten Voted For It.

Ottawa, March 13.—The whole session tonight was occupied by the debate on Mr. Bourassa's resolution against the sending of a contingent to South Africa...

Mr. Laurier's reply was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Laurier's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

His Fellow Senators Feel That They Have Lost a Worthy Associate.

Ottawa, March 13.—In the senate today, Hon. R. W. Scott, on the order of the day...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

Mr. Scott's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence...

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 10 to 112...

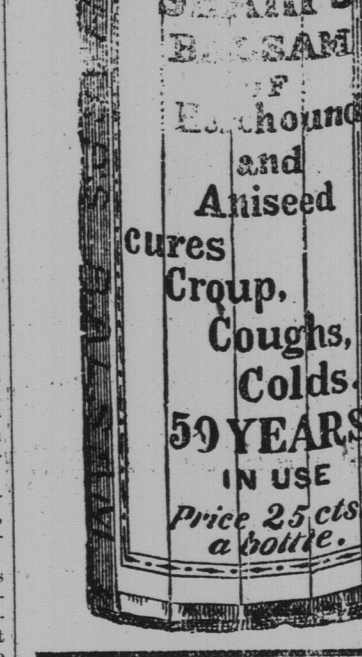
Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat...

Metallurgical Co. Limited

W. A. McLaughlin, selling agent, St. John.



What a Kopje is. No one who has not seen an African kopje can easily realize it.

An execution was stopped last week in Montana by a message from the governor...

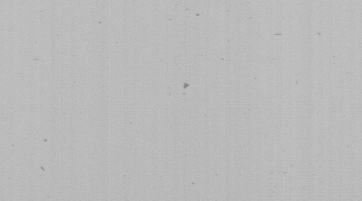
The St. John Men are Quarters at the Army.

Halifax, March 14.—The mail steamer Lake Huron arrived from Liverpool...

There is a Legislative Deadlock and War and Famine in Colombia.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13.—The latest news from Colombia is to the effect that the revolution...

Substitution (the fraud of the day). See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.



A GENEROUS OFFER.

George B. Wright Discovers a Cure for Lost Manhood and Sends it Free to Every Sufferer Who Will Write for it.

Gratitude is one of the noblest impulses of the human heart, and in few instances has this fine quality been so conspicuously exemplified as in the case of George B. Wright of Marshall, Mich.

Mr. Wright is a merchant and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich., who was permanently cured of lost manhood and nervous debility after declining health for years. He now devotes his life to helping other men who suffer as he once suffered. Mr. Wright offers to send the medical prescription that effected a cure in his case to every reader who is suffering to-day as he suffered. All who will drop him a letter asking for a copy of the prescription will receive it by return mail free of charge.

The following editorial by A. N. Tally, M. D., regarding Mr. Wright's prescription for lost manhood appeared in the December, 1896, issue of the United States Health Reports, published at Washington, D. C.:

We, as the highest American authority on all matters of health, sanitation and hygiene, are constantly receiving letters of inquiry about reliable cure for lost strength in men.

Therefore we have ordered an investigation to be made into the subject and our medical staff found there were many so-called cures on the market, but that many were worthless and some actually harmful. Therefore when we came upon the prescription furnished free by George B. Wright, a merchant of Marshall, Mich., we instituted a most thorough laboratory examination and found that its wonderful efficacy depended upon its being exactly compounded according to proper chemical requirements, in order to establish the proper chemical actions and reactions in the human system, and that it should especially, and above all, contain each and every ingredient named in the prescription, otherwise it would be quite ineffective and worthless.

Properly mixed and containing everything called for in the prescription, its effect upon the nerve centres is truly wonderful and its nerve tonic properties easily surpassed all ordinary methods of medication.

Among the beneficiaries of the cure may be mentioned the said George B. Wright, inasmuch that he gives this grand discovery free to all who write for it.

Taken according to directions it builds up the weak and restores full size and vigor the nerve muscles. It brings hope and cheer and lifts up the discouraged man so that he once more enjoys the beauties of nature and the joys of life. Failure in business and love, surely falls upon him who is weakened physically and mentally, and this sad condition is at once relieved and a new man made of him who uses this prescription.

Therefore, upon the highly favorable report of our medical staff we extend to George B. Wright our official endorsement of the United States Health Reports. As certain as a wound leaves a scar, and as sure as effect follows cause, do men live to repent their follies and indiscretions in weakness and suffering. The tortured sufferer may bear a heavy cross, but he will be glad to lay down his burden if he can but be restored to health. He goes to his grave a human wreck, and never tells of his sufferings for according to the quick doctors' advice he would have lost manhood at times drives him to the verge of desperation, and he is easy prey for these vultures in human form—quack doctors—who sell him false hopes of cure only to disappoint, and after robbing him of his money, plunge him into absolute despair.

No one can appreciate these horrors of lost manhood except he who has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers except he who knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. A notable cure of lost manhood in an extreme case was effected in the person of George B. Wright, a music dealer and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich. Mr. Wright for years suffered the agony of lost vitality power. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease, until he was reduced to a condition of senility, and the best doctors in the country gave him up to die.

Like many others, he tried the various remedies offered by specialists for the treatment of weakness peculiar to men, and it was this experience that drove him to a little study and research for his own benefit.

He asserts that his physical suffering, both mental and physically, was turned to unbounded joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of medicines which is the prescription of a life to every man, young or old, who feels that his ambition or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this free prescription. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him little to do so, and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to cure themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, Box No. 878 Marshall, Mich., for his free prescription, will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.

KILLED BENEATH THE WHEELS.

(Special to Telegraph.)

Sydney Mines, C. B., March 12.—Michael Young, of Little Bras d'Or, aged 24, fell between two cars at Sydney Mines today and was killed. His body was mangled beyond recognition.

Good Place to Stay Away From.

New York, March 12.—Iona Island, in the Hudson River, not far from West Point, was today selected by the Naval Board as the site for the location of the big powder magazine for the navy.

The superintendent of a children's home in Cincinnati refuses to send any children to Kentucky for adoption, because of the bad record of that state.

LATE WAR NEWS.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegrams sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for bothelligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the trine God for what are they fighting and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this object in view and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that his war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international states and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions but on these conditions alone, and we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end, in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that God, who lighteth the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitate to make this declaration earlier to your excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that diffidely is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

The Marquis of Salisbury to the presidents of the South African republic and Orange Free States—

"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram dated March 5 from Bloemfontein, of which the purpose is principally to demand that Her Majesty's government 'the incontestable independence' of the South African republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on these terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between Her Majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence.

"A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering.

"In the course of these negotiations the South African republic had to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal.

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions, had up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two day's notice, the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them.

"In anticipation of these operations the South African republics had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by the character could only have been introduced for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Bri-

tain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics.

"The view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The representations made to Great Britain simply transmitted the accompanying assurances that any-Consul Adolph Hay at Pretoria with the accompanying assurance that anything the state department could do in the interest of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been doubted and, while Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the offer, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Hay and the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace proposals to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endorse to send the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded March 12 to the United States embassy in London with the instructions outlined above.

These Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially but without committing himself to any definite expression of opinion.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the maintenance of the republics' independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late but the premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal reply.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, whether in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings directed against the persons or property of individuals because of their war opinions, the government would continue to issue orders to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley and answer on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the new 5-inch gun made here has been ordered for the British navy.

The House at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embarking in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

The People's Unbounded Eulogy!

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Had an Almost Universal Endorsation as the Greatest Healer of the Most Insidious and Common Disease of the Century.

Catarrh is a Menace to the Face--The Precursor of Much Suffering and the Fore-runner of Incurable Throat and Lung Troubles.

But this Great Remedy Cures and Prevents Colds, Drives out Catarrh Germs and Frees the Whole System from the Foulness Incident to Catarrh.

No remedy yet compounded for the healing

of catarrh has received the unbounded eulogy from people in high positions, socially, publicly or professionally, as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a specific for catarrh. It gives almost instant relief, not only in the acute forms, but chronic cases of many years' standing vanish under its persistent use. It will break up a cold in the head in almost

quicker time than it takes to tell it. It is a pleasant, powerful and potent protection against the almost constant climatic changes to which this northern world is subject.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the permanent eradicator and perpetual exterminator of this most insidious and yet common foe of humanity generally. If you intensely and constantly from catarrh are a sufferer take counsel of the thousands to whom it has been a sovereign balm—the beacon to show the way to health and the haven of health.

Mrs. J. H. Harle, of 223 Church street, Toronto, in telling of her faith in and cure by this wonderful remedy, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I suffered in its worst form. I took everything I could purchase that promised me a cure, without any permanent results until I

spring broke. He saw only two or three white women since he left here. He tells of the sand storms which he describes as heavier and thicker than the snow storms at home. He points out that tobacco is a scarce article and some would be very desirable, and also writes that newspapers would be welcomed, "if even a War City." He intends to bring home some of Kruger's gold. His interesting letter also gives the information that Paradise, one of the contingent, is at Douglas, in good health.

Carleton County Court.

Woodstock, March 13.—The county court opened at Upper Woodstock this morning. His Honor Judge Steyn presiding. The docket is well filled, both with criminal and civil cases.

The criminal cases dealt with by the grand jury are as follows:—

Queen vs. Jas. Andrews for indecent assault on Mrs. Aboud, S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Ward Prior, indecent assault on Mrs. De. Appley, S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Nason and Thornton for robbery. S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown and T. M. Jones for defendant. A true bill rendered.

Queen vs. F. H. Carpenter, no bill.

The first indictment taken up by the grand jury was that of Nason and Thornton for theft and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Queen vs. Prior will be taken up to-morrow.

In the case of the Queen vs. McKenzie for indecent assault no witnesses appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was discharged.

Andrew Rut vs. E. D. McCluskey, an action for slander, was settled out of court.

Gerald Franks Ran a Bank for Six Weeks and Left with All the Funds.

Chicago, March 13.—Thousands of dollars, representing the savings of scores of Italian residents of Chicago, have disappeared from the vaults of Gerald Franks' private bank.

The local police are looking for Franks, who is believed to have left the city. It was discovered yesterday that his bank, which he started six weeks ago had been thoroughly cleaned of its funds Saturday.

The matter was brought before the police today by many Italians who had put their whole fortunes in sums ranging from \$20 to \$300 in Franks' bank.

The exact amount of the loss is not yet known as Franks' books were kept in Italian, but as he had hundreds of customers the sum is believed to be well into the thousands. The missing banker came here from Philadelphia.

The Hermes is Now in Dry Dock at Bermuda.

Kingsport, Ja., March 13.—The British cruiser Hermes, which ten days ago, while on a voyage from here to Bermuda broke her propeller in mid-ocean and was taken to Cat Island, was towed in here today by the British cruiser Crescent, which had been despatched to her assistance. The Hermes is now undergoing repairs at the dock yard. The Crescent will proceed for Bermuda tomorrow.

A Letter from Africa.

Mrs. M. Walsh, of 180 Paradise Row, last night received a letter from her son John, who is a member of the first Canadian contingent, fighting in South Africa. It is dated February 11, from "Krew Desert, West Gaugaland, Belmont, South Africa." He writes: "I have been pretty sick for nearly two weeks, and was just over to the hospital and got some medicine. We have got orders to leave here Thursday morning at daylight, for Jacobsdal, 80 miles from here, and just 25 miles from Magerfontein where the big fight takes place and we hope to be right in it. We get up very early and go to bed at 8 o'clock at night, except when on patrol or guard." He says there are great opportunities for shooting the pretty

Lebombo, Monday, March 5, via Lorenzo Marques, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Qoqotana and Chief Umlogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the good offices of the United States. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umlogase.

The women at Piet Rief langer are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:—

"Lord Roberts is probably now waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry division. None of them could well

be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer position, the other two would come up in echelon on the original Boer front, so that, in case of resistance the Boers would be enveloped and compelled to retreat under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget, in his determination to reach a strategic point, any measures likely to contribute toward crushing a part of the enemy's force.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the message of the residents to Lord Salisbury, Kruger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not yet quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply, being precisely what the British nation expected him to send, may open their eyes."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a specific for catarrh. It gives almost instant relief, not only in the acute forms, but chronic cases of many years' standing vanish under its persistent use. It will break up a cold in the head in almost

quicker time than it takes to tell it. It is a pleasant, powerful and potent protection against the almost constant climatic changes to which this northern world is subject.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the permanent eradicator and perpetual exterminator of this most insidious and yet common foe of humanity generally. If you intensely and constantly from catarrh are a sufferer take counsel of the thousands to whom it has been a sovereign balm—the beacon to show the way to health and the haven of health.

Mrs. J. H. Harle, of 223 Church street, Toronto, in telling of her faith in and cure by this wonderful remedy, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I suffered in its worst form. I took everything I could purchase that promised me a cure, without any permanent results until I

spring broke. He saw only two or three white women since he left here. He tells of the sand storms which he describes as heavier and thicker than the snow storms at home. He points out that tobacco is a scarce article and some would be very desirable, and also writes that newspapers would be welcomed, "if even a War City." He intends to bring home some of Kruger's gold. His interesting letter also gives the information that Paradise, one of the contingent, is at Douglas, in good health.

Carleton County Court.

Woodstock, March 13.—The county court opened at Upper Woodstock this morning. His Honor Judge Steyn presiding. The docket is well filled, both with criminal and civil cases.

The criminal cases dealt with by the grand jury are as follows:—

Queen vs. Jas. Andrews for indecent assault on Mrs. Aboud, S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Ward Prior, indecent assault on Mrs. De. Appley, S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Nason and Thornton for robbery. S. B. Appley, C. C. for crown and T. M. Jones for defendant. A true bill rendered.

Queen vs. F. H. Carpenter, no bill.

The first indictment taken up by the grand jury was that of Nason and Thornton for theft and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Queen vs. Prior will be taken up to-morrow.

In the case of the Queen vs. McKenzie for indecent assault no witnesses appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was discharged.

Andrew Rut vs. E. D. McCluskey, an action for slander, was settled out of court.

Gerald Franks Ran a Bank for Six Weeks and Left with All the Funds.

Chicago, March 13.—Thousands of dollars, representing the savings of scores of Italian residents of Chicago, have disappeared from the vaults of Gerald Franks' private bank.

The local police are looking for Franks, who is believed to have left the city. It was discovered yesterday that his bank, which he started six weeks ago had been thoroughly cleaned of its funds Saturday.

The matter was brought before the police today by many Italians who had put their whole fortunes in sums ranging from \$20 to \$300 in Franks' bank.

The exact amount of the loss is not yet known as Franks' books were kept in Italian, but as he had hundreds of customers the sum is believed to be well into the thousands. The missing banker came here from Philadelphia.

The Hermes is Now in Dry Dock at Bermuda.

Kingsport, Ja., March 13.—The British cruiser Hermes, which ten days ago, while on a voyage from here to Bermuda broke her propeller in mid-ocean and was taken to Cat Island, was towed in here today by the British cruiser Crescent, which had been despatched to her assistance. The Hermes is now undergoing repairs at the dock yard. The Crescent will proceed for Bermuda tomorrow.

A Letter from Africa.

Mrs. M. Walsh, of 180 Paradise Row, last night received a letter from her son John, who is a member of the first Canadian contingent, fighting in South Africa. It is dated February 11, from "Krew Desert, West Gaugaland, Belmont, South Africa." He writes: "I have been pretty sick for nearly two weeks, and was just over to the hospital and got some medicine. We have got orders to leave here Thursday morning at daylight, for Jacobsdal, 80 miles from here, and just 25 miles from Magerfontein where the big fight takes place and we hope to be right in it. We get up very early and go to bed at 8 o'clock at night, except when on patrol or guard." He says there are great opportunities for shooting the pretty

Lebombo, Monday, March 5, via Lorenzo Marques, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Qoqotana and Chief Umlogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the good offices of the United States. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umlogase.

The women at Piet Rief langer are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:—

"Lord Roberts is probably now waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry division. None of them could well

be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer position, the other two would come up in echelon on the original Boer front, so that, in case of resistance the Boers would be enveloped and compelled to retreat under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget, in his determination to reach a strategic point, any measures likely to contribute toward crushing a part of the enemy's force.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the message of the residents to Lord Salisbury, Kruger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not yet quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply, being precisely what the British nation expected him to send, may open their eyes."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application of it—and it's so simple to apply—gave me great relief. I persevered in the use of it for eight months, and today I am fully restored, not the slightest symptom of the malady remaining, and I am thankful to be able to give this testimony for so worthy a remedy, after trying so many so-called catarrh cures, only to add disappointment to disappointment.

Have you a cough? Is the voice husky? Is the breath foul? Are you losing flesh? Do you ache all over? Do you take cold easily? Is the nose itchy? Do your eyes discharge? Do crusts form in the nose? Do you cough sometimes until you gag? Is there pain in the back of the head? Is there a pain across the eyes? Is there itching in the throat? Is your sense of smell leaving you? Are you losing the sense of taste? Is there a dropping in the throat? Is there a burning pain in the throat? Any and all such symptoms indicate the presence of catarrh, and while some of them may seem but trivial, you cannot afford to treat them lightly, for, remember, a cough, a cold, a sore throat, a runny nose, for all victims of throat and lung troubles have been subject to catarrh.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment puts out the fire from distressing skin troubles, such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, and will cure Piles in from 3 to 5 nights. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives relief from the most violent spasmodic heart disease in 30 minutes. It saves life.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

Sold by E. C. Brown.

Regular Subscribers are Not Altogether Pleased with the Topika Capital.

Topika, Kan., March 13.—The first issue of the Sheldon edition of the Topika Capital went to press at 2.37 this morning, 22 minutes earlier than the usual time. Mr. Sheldon stated in the office with the press started and carried home with him the first copy of the paper. All the mails were caught and the paper kept running until about noon today, printing something over 100,000 copies.

The rest of the edition will be printed in Chicago and New York for which orders will be sent daily. The management of the paper says the mailing list and city circulation now contains 260,000 names. Mr. Sheldon stated that he will keep running until about noon today, printing something over 100,000 copies.

Many advertisers seeking space in the Capital are not pleased with the result of Mr. Sheldon's blue pencil today. He scrutinizes closely every advertisement presented. Not a single paper is allowed to appear during the week. Some patent medicines have good qualities, Mr. Sheldon said tonight, "but there are so many frauds that it is not safe to sit them out, hence all must go."

He rejected a correct advertisement today, because he believes it lying in injurious to women. He says women are not so much interested in the health of the woman as they are in the health of the man. Therefore do not demand medical treatment. A correct magazine advertisement in the waste basket is not a disease, and therefore do not demand medical treatment. A correct magazine advertisement in the waste basket is not a disease, and therefore do not demand medical treatment.

Chicago, March 13.—Thousands of dollars, representing the savings of scores of Italian residents of Chicago, have disappeared from the vaults of Gerald Franks' private bank.

The local police are looking for Franks, who is believed to have left the city. It was discovered yesterday that his bank, which he started six weeks ago had been thoroughly cleaned of its funds Saturday.

The matter was brought before the police today by many Italians who had put their whole fortunes in sums ranging from \$20 to \$300 in Franks' bank.

The exact amount of the loss is not yet known as Franks' books were kept in Italian, but as he had hundreds of customers the sum is believed to be well into the thousands. The missing banker came here from Philadelphia.

The Hermes is Now in Dry Dock at Bermuda.

Kingsport, Ja., March 13.—The British cruiser Hermes, which ten days ago, while on a voyage from here to Bermuda broke her propeller in mid-ocean and was taken to Cat Island, was towed in here today by the British cruiser Crescent, which had been despatched to her assistance. The Hermes is now undergoing repairs at the dock yard. The Crescent will proceed for Bermuda tomorrow.

A Letter from Africa.

Mrs. M. Walsh, of 180 Paradise Row, last night received a letter from her son John, who is a member of the first Canadian contingent, fighting in South Africa. It is dated February 11, from "Krew Desert, West Gaugaland, Belmont, South Africa." He writes: "I have been pretty sick for nearly two weeks, and was just over to the hospital and got some medicine. We have got orders to leave here Thursday morning at daylight, for Jacobsdal, 80 miles from here, and just 25 miles from Magerfontein where the big fight takes place and we hope to be right in it. We get up very early and go to bed at 8 o'clock at night, except when on patrol or guard." He says there are great opportunities for shooting the pretty

Lebombo, Monday, March 5, via Lorenzo Marques, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Qoqotana and Chief Umlogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the good offices of the United States. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umlogase.

The women at Piet Rief langer are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:—

"Lord Roberts is probably now waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry division. None of them could well

be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer position, the other two would come up in echelon on the original Boer front, so that, in case of resistance the Boers would be enveloped and compelled to retreat under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget, in his determination to reach a strategic point, any measures likely to contribute toward crushing a part of the enemy's force.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the message of the residents to Lord Salisbury, Kruger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not yet quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply, being precisely what the British nation expected him to send, may open their eyes."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The telegrams from the Orange Free State, which were given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent

The-Czar is Seeking to Extend His Empire Over the Rich Southern Country Now Languishing Beneath the Shah's Feeble Sway--Englsh has Reason to Fear the Persian Concessions to Russia.

People in England must be made clearly to understand that the time is not far distant when a settlement of spheres of interest between England and Russia in Persia can be brought about.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail thus summed up a few days ago the official policy of Russia in Persia. It is high authority for believing that the view of the situation is absolutely correct.

Russia is playing the same game in Persia that she plays with such marvellous success in China two years ago. There is, indeed, a remarkable analogy between the two countries. Persia is rich but weak, her government despotic, her officials with few exceptions hopelessly corrupt and feeble, her people destitute, her undeveloped resources of the country enormously wealthy. It was, in fact, today.

The same in China. No railroads exist in Persia; there were no railroads in China a few years ago. The seat of the government in China and in Persia is in the Northern province. Geographical position has, therefore, given Persia a natural advantage.

From the announcement taken from the official newspaper, the Turkestani Vedomost, which was published in the Daily Mail a few days ago, it may be gathered that British ignorance of geography and local conditions, which is a serious disadvantage, has never before been so completely exposed as it is in Persia.

Russia, we are told, is to seize Bunder Abbas, and, on the shores of the Caspian, an admirable scheme on paper, as it is a matter of hard fact, the cost of construction of such a line could never be commensurate with either the commercial or political benefits.

From Bander Abbas, on the shores of the Caspian, to Tehran, a line will be built with Russian capital. From Tehran to Isfahan in the south, a line will be built with British capital. A railroad will be built between Isfahan and Bunder Abbas across wild mountains, steeply barren, and a vast tract of unexplored land. Can any reasonable person believe that such a scheme is a short-cut through the heart of Southern Persia, which will cost millions of dollars and bring in about a million a year, in order to gain remote political advantages?

When the Caspian is a railroad, it will be the way of Tehran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah, thence to Bunder Abbas, and down the Euphrates Valley to Basrah, and thence along the littoral of the Persian Gulf.

A thoroughly practical attempt. Moreover, it follows a very ancient trade route, the route along which all heavy goods are at the present time conveyed from the Persian Gulf to the northern provinces of Persia.

This railway should yield handsome profits to whoever constructs it. In any case, Russia would commercially benefit to a large extent by its opening. It would give her access to the large markets within easy reach of the oil fields of Baku and the tin mines of the Caucasus.

Russia's present policy in Persia is, I understand, not to seize Bunder Abbas, but to seize Bunder Abbas, and, on the shores of the Caspian, an admirable scheme on paper, as it is a matter of hard fact, the cost of construction of such a line could never be commensurate with either the commercial or political benefits.

Germany forced the Czar's hand in China; she is doing the same in Persia. The concession of the Euphrates Valley Railway has reached the borders of Afghanistan; it has attained Port Arthur, and it will, in a very few more years, be a practical purpose Manchuria and Northern Persia. England protests, Russia expands. There is no reason to believe that any immediate change in Russia's past policy in Asia is contemplated.

Lord Roberts' Flag Floats Over the Building Which President Steyn Had Occupied the Night Previous--Bloemfontien Rejoices.

London, March 15, 4.50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River on Feb. 9. He entered Bloemfontien on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England.

There is still no news as to the opinion of the Free State's inhabitants as to the position assumed toward the republic. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State, and a member of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the despatch to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free State's inhabitants as to the position assumed toward the republic.

Ottawa, March 14.—In the house today, Sir Charles Tupper asked if the government would allow the unopposed motion to go through first. The premier replied that he declined to do so as his courtesy in granting the same request before had been abused.

This brought Mr. Foster to his feet and he made a long harangue complaining that questions he had put had not been answered while those on the other side had. He was evidently much annoyed at a number of answers showing the increase of Canadian imports under Liberal rule had been given. He was proceeding in a tone of abuse against the premier when he was called to order by the speaker.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 15.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontien, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says:—"Bloemfontien surrendered to us to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. "General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by four a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a detachment of the town council, with Mayor Kellie came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

London, March 14.—Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says:—"Bloemfontien surrendered to us to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. "General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by four a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a detachment of the town council, with Mayor Kellie came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontien:— "Bloemfontien, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontien. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontien gave the troops a cordial welcome.

MR. HAZEN'S LITTLE GALLERY PLAY FINISHED.

He bows to the ruling of the speaker and withdraws his anti-solicitor General Bill--The Campbell Bill Sent Back.

Fredericton, March 14.—In the house today Mr. Burchill from the standing rules and corporations committee and Mr. Wells from the municipalities committee reported.

Mr. Burchill committed the bill relating to the application and distribution of certain school moneys in the parish of Botsford; Mr. Fleming gave an amended title. Mr. Melanson committed a bill providing for the erection of an almshouse and workhouse for the maintenance of their poor; Mr. Fleming chairman. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Burns committed a bill incorporating the Bathurst Boom Company; Mr. Burchill chairman. Mr. Hazen asked if amendments made by the corporations committee were satisfactory to all interests. Agreed to.

Mr. Burns said the amendments were satisfactory to all interests. Agreed to. Mr. Robinson made his inquiry: Is it the intention of the public works department to repair and reconstruct the bridge over the Moncton river in the parish of Moncton during the coming summer, and to use the lately acquired road plant and machinery in such work?

Mr. Osmen gave notice of inquiry: Is it government's intention to have the bridge across the Petitcodiac river at Moncton opened for passage of vessels during the approaching season of navigation?

Mr. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry: Was the flooring for the Woodstock bridge purchased by tender or private bargain? If by tender, how many tenders were received, what was the amount of the lowest bid, and to whom was the contract awarded? Are the spikes and nails for laying the floor of said bridge purchased by tender or by private bargain? Who is the overseer and is he hired by the day? If so, at what price per day? Has the contractor claimed that the papers could not be produced?

Mr. Pugsley—Judging by the importance of the matter, it is not surprising that it should be something in which he is afraid. Mr. Pugsley—I never heard of Mr. Donald before.

Mr. Pugsley thought if the government were anxious for inquiry they should grant his request. He did not wish to draw any subpoena too plain as would divide to the other side all the facts they wished to bring out.

Mr. Pugsley said as counsel for Premier Emmerson he courted the fullest inquiry into bridges, but did not care about cost of steel roofing.

The chairman, Mr. Carroll, was willing to issue a subpoena for Mr. Donald, but did not see what the roofing information he could give would have to do with bridges and would not ask for books showing cost of steel roofing.

Mr. Hazen said he was not a member of the committee. He was a judge on the case and therefore could not act as counsel. He would not be a witness. He could, after hearing counsel for each side, express his opinion as a judge and nothing else.

Mr. Hazen contended he had a right to speak. The point he wished to make was that in 1895 when the Record Foundry Company had been paid 60 cents per foot for bridges, Mr. Donald had built a roof with materials which cost only 4 cents per foot.

Mr. Pugsley showed that the cost of 60 cents included the cost of erection and painting. In reply to Dr. Stockton, who asked if Dr. Pugsley was to be allowed to speak the chairmen said that the committee would not be allowed to speak on this side some latitude as he knew that if he did not he would be accused of partisanship.

Seeds that will Flower.

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

P. E. CAMPBELL, Seedsman, Grower and Importer, No. 4 Dock Street. S. Archibald, A. E. Peters, of the Record Foundry, Moncton; Mr. Roy, of Hamilton, Ont.; Willard Kitchen and A. G. Beckwith, of Fredericton.

Mr. Riddock is to produce books showing the material and prices paid him by the department of public works or the government for supplies for bridge superstructures. Mr. Laforet also asked that Mr. Donald present books showing the material and prices paid to the I. C. R. freight shed, Halifax, by him during 1895.

A heated discussion took place between Dr. Pugsley and Stockton at this request. Dr. Pugsley claimed it was absurd; that the committee were dealing with bridge charges against Premier Emmerson, and had nothing to do with prices paid for steel roofs in Halifax. Mr. Hazen's counsel, he said, had as much right to ask the committee to deal with price of roof of the custom house in St. John as Boston. It was absurd enough to ask the committee to compare highway and railway bridges and he could see no similarity between the two.

Dr. Stockton claimed that the materials used in the construction of the steel roof was similar to that used in the construction of bridges and therefore the evidence asked for from Mr. Donald was germane to the case. He thought that while professing to court investigation, the committee were trying to cast darkness instead of light on the matter at this early stage of the proceedings.

Replying to these statements Dr. Pugsley stated that it showed how very little his learned friend (Stockton) knew about the matter. He held there was great difference between the cost of steel roofing and of highway bridge material. He could not see how it would help the committee to find the cost of a bridge if they sent for a man in Moncton to tell them what steel roofs cost. Mr. Donald had claimed that the papers could not be produced.

Mr. Laforet—Judging by the importance of the matter, it is not surprising that it should be something in which he is afraid. Mr. Pugsley—I never heard of Mr. Donald before.

Mr. Laforet thought if the government were anxious for inquiry they should grant his request. He did not wish to draw any subpoena too plain as would divide to the other side all the facts they wished to bring out.

Mr. Pugsley said as counsel for Premier Emmerson he courted the fullest inquiry into bridges, but did not care about cost of steel roofing.

The chairman, Mr. Carroll, was willing to issue a subpoena for Mr. Donald, but did not see what the roofing information he could give would have to do with bridges and would not ask for books showing cost of steel roofing.

Mr. Hazen said he was not a member of the committee. He was a judge on the case and therefore could not act as counsel. He would not be a witness. He could, after hearing counsel for each side, express his opinion as a judge and nothing else.

Mr. Hazen contended he had a right to speak. The point he wished to make was that in 1895 when the Record Foundry Company had been paid 60 cents per foot for bridges, Mr. Donald had built a roof with materials which cost only 4 cents per foot.

Mr. Pugsley showed that the cost of 60 cents included the cost of erection and painting. In reply to Dr. Stockton, who asked if Dr. Pugsley was to be allowed to speak the chairmen said that the committee would not be allowed to speak on this side some latitude as he knew that if he did not he would be accused of partisanship.

Mr. Hazen contended he had a right to speak. The point he wished to make was that in 1895 when the Record Foundry Company had been paid 60 cents per foot for bridges, Mr. Donald had built a roof with materials which cost only 4 cents per foot.

Premier Laurier Praised by the British Press.

Montreal, March 14.—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London, says the contents of the Bulletin of the afternoon papers in the streets make show of heavy lines, such as "Impassioned Speech by the Canadian Premier" and "Canadian Loyalty Demonstrated."

The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is much discussed. Even the few who oppose the British government's policy admit this speech is a worthy justification for the war. It is, moreover, considered as perhaps an unwitting sequel to Hon. George Wyndham's speech in parliament here on Monday. Sir Wilfrid's pronouncement in the course of time of momentous changes in the administration of the Empire.

It is felt especially that the speech cannot fail to have a marked effect upon opinion in the United States which the British minister at Washington, Mr. Drummond, is anxious to present in London.

The Canadian premier's reference to compulsion in regard to future military contributions to the war, has expressed more faithfully and more fully than any other statesman who has yet spoken, the temper of the new imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war. We look forward to a day, not distant in the line of nations, when a Boer premier of a South African dominion shall kindle with a like devotion to the British flag.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Canada is, perhaps, the colony of all others which will have acted as the pioneer of imperial federation if ever the Empire should be federated."

The Daily Mail says: "Why should not Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the great leaders of our other colonies have a share in the direction of imperial affairs?"

The Standard says: "The war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to gaining privileges in the Empire by volunteering to assume its burdens."

The Morning Post says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks for Canada in words of imperiousness and of the highest quality."

The Daily Graphic says: "The sooner the ideal is realized the better."

Redmond Will Resist. Dublin, March 14.—Mr. William Redmond announces that he will resign his seat in the council as a result of the passage of the resolution to present an address of welcome to the Queen.

OUR BOYS. Hail, oh hail, New Brunswick to thee! Our little province here down by the sea. Who responded so well to the call when it came. To uphold the old Empire and fight for the same.

From counties up north, south, east and west. Came lads, brave and brawny, and all of the best. Knowing nothing of war, yet ready to fight. Feeling Britain had called, the cause must be right.

And unto the ocean's antipodal sea. To Africa's sands, and their destiny. Went sons, with the prayers of mothers and wives. Ready for Queen to yield up their lives.

As Canadians they fought, gallant lads as they were. Taking only of victory, and the land they held dear. And some gave their lives, a death so noble. A nation weeps from their o'er liberty's shrine.



BAD COMPLEXIONS, pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, itchy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair with irritated scalp and dandruff, red, rough hands, with itching, burning palms, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and baby blemishes, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the pores. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and nails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A PINKET PILLS, to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin eruptions, and to restore the hair, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin and scalp medicine, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and dandruff, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Women Who Work. DR. TALMAGE SPEAKS ENCOURAGING WORDS TO THEM. THE RIGHTS OF ALL WOMEN. Faith and Trust in God Always Affords Comfort For Those Who Are Heavily Oppressed and Struggling For a Live.

Washington, March 11. — This discourse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for mercy in behalf of oppressed womanhood, and offers encouragement to those struggling for a livelihood, text, Ecclesiastes iv. 1. "Hold the tears of your women as precious, and they had no comfort."

It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his place showing garments made by his own loom.

The most tapstries at Bayeux were made by the queen. Augustus the emperor would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family.

The needle has slain more than the sword. When the sewing machine was invented, some thought that the invention would give the woman's toil an end to the despotism of the needle.

But no; while the sewing machine has been a great blessing, it has added to the stab of the need of the wheel, and multiplied the woes of the needle.

Many people with weak digestion, as well as some physicians, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or by cutting down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to restrict diet to a man already suffering from indigestion. The reason why the stomach is so full is not because of indigestion, but because of the food.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant food of the right kind, wholesome, properly cooked, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest.

This is exactly the purpose for which Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets were made. They are a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, and the food will digest, whether the stomach works or not. One grain of the active principle of Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Women Who Work. DR. TALMAGE SPEAKS ENCOURAGING WORDS TO THEM. THE RIGHTS OF ALL WOMEN. Faith and Trust in God Always Affords Comfort For Those Who Are Heavily Oppressed and Struggling For a Live.

Washington, March 11. — This discourse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for mercy in behalf of oppressed womanhood, and offers encouragement to those struggling for a livelihood, text, Ecclesiastes iv. 1. "Hold the tears of your women as precious, and they had no comfort."

It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his place showing garments made by his own loom.

The most tapstries at Bayeux were made by the queen. Augustus the emperor would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family.

The needle has slain more than the sword. When the sewing machine was invented, some thought that the invention would give the woman's toil an end to the despotism of the needle.

But no; while the sewing machine has been a great blessing, it has added to the stab of the need of the wheel, and multiplied the woes of the needle.

Many people with weak digestion, as well as some physicians, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or by cutting down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to restrict diet to a man already suffering from indigestion. The reason why the stomach is so full is not because of indigestion, but because of the food.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant food of the right kind, wholesome, properly cooked, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest.

This is exactly the purpose for which Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets were made. They are a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, and the food will digest, whether the stomach works or not. One grain of the active principle of Sturtevant's Digestive Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Philadelphia grand speeches were delivered, but a needlewoman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl and with her shrouded arm, burst forth a torrent of eloquence, speaking out the horrors of her own experience.

Years ago, one Sabbath night in the vestibule of our church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine, not so much as something to eat. She said she had not eaten for three days. I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done. Eight cents! I wish I could get it done. Eight cents! I wish I could get it done. Eight cents!

When the work is done, it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant flaws picked out and the wages refused and sometimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union has a case where one of the poor souls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change employers and went to get her pay for work done.

Another paragraph: "Her mortification may be imagined when told that one of the two \$5 bills which she had just received for her work was counterfeit. But her mortification was swallowed up with indignation when her employer denied having paid her the money and insultingly asked her to prove it.

How are these evils to be eradicated? Some say, "Give woman the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss, but what would be the effect of female suffrage on women's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Compare the life and death of such a woman with that of a man. She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than how she will look in her judgment; more worried about her dress than her sins; more interested in her apparel than in her redemption. The dying address which she has had is "The woman who is a good mother and a good wife."

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$225 for doing work for which a male principal gets \$1,500? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but factories. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire.

Philadelphia grand speeches were delivered, but a needlewoman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl and with her shrouded arm, burst forth a torrent of eloquence, speaking out the horrors of her own experience.

Years ago, one Sabbath night in the vestibule of our church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine, not so much as something to eat. She said she had not eaten for three days. I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done. Eight cents! I wish I could get it done. Eight cents! I wish I could get it done. Eight cents!

When the work is done, it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant flaws picked out and the wages refused and sometimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union has a case where one of the poor souls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change employers and went to get her pay for work done.

Another paragraph: "Her mortification may be imagined when told that one of the two \$5 bills which she had just received for her work was counterfeit. But her mortification was swallowed up with indignation when her employer denied having paid her the money and insultingly asked her to prove it.

How are these evils to be eradicated? Some say, "Give woman the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss, but what would be the effect of female suffrage on women's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Compare the life and death of such a woman with that of a man. She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than how she will look in her judgment; more worried about her dress than her sins; more interested in her apparel than in her redemption. The dying address which she has had is "The woman who is a good mother and a good wife."

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$225 for doing work for which a male principal gets \$1,500? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but factories. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire.

Make New Rich Blood. Parsons' Pills. "BEST LIVER PILL MADE." Positively cures biliousness and all liver troubles. Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid, for 25 cents. Book free. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

Death of Mrs. George C. Hunt—Preparing for the Day School. Fredericton, March 15.—The death of Mrs. George C. Hunt, wife of Mr. George C. Hunt, the well known druggist, Mrs. Hunt was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday last, and passed away this morning as stated.

Another paragraph: "Her mortification may be imagined when told that one of the two \$5 bills which she had just received for her work was counterfeit. But her mortification was swallowed up with indignation when her employer denied having paid her the money and insultingly asked her to prove it.

How are these evils to be eradicated? Some say, "Give woman the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss, but what would be the effect of female suffrage on women's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Compare the life and death of such a woman with that of a man. She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than how she will look in her judgment; more worried about her dress than her sins; more interested in her apparel than in her redemption. The dying address which she has had is "The woman who is a good mother and a good wife."

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$225 for doing work for which a male principal gets \$1,500? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but factories. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire.

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$225 for doing work for which a male principal gets \$1,500? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but factories. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire.

BIRTHS. CLARKE—in this city, on the 13th inst., to the wife of C. A. Clarke, a son.

MARRIAGES. TURNER-LAWRENCE—At Pettitodoc, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph P. Mac, Henry Turner, of H. M. Customs, to Mrs. Mary Lawrence, daughter of Mr. W. W. Price, match agent and sister of Mr. J. Price, I. C. R. superintendent.

DEATHS. ALBIN—in this city, March 15th, 1900, the wife of the late James Albin. HEDD—At Riverside, Albert county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Louisa J. Hedd, widow of the late J. J. Hedd, in the 80th year of her age.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. Adelaide, Jan 21, bge Altona, Collins, from Port Adelaide. Grenada, March 12, schr Eubank, from Port of Spain.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. Calta, March 8, ship Senator, Richardson. Cardbagena, Jan 24, schr Mystery, Harrison, from Barbados, and sailed 25th for New York. Honolulu, Feb 25, bge Highlands, Smith, from Newcastle. March 10, schr Troy, from St. John.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.

DEPARTURES. Monday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Fardie, from Boston, Gen cargo. D. J. Purdy.