

RELIEF CONFIRMED.

Some Particulars of Colonel Mahon's Brilliant March and the Difficulties He Had to Overcome.

At the Last Moment the Boers Fell Into a Trap Baden-Powell Had Prepared Months Before.

British Troops Reported to be Within Forty Miles of Johannesburg—Boer Women and Children Are Moving from the Transvaal Capital to Lydenburg, Where Kruger is Supposed to Have Gone.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 18, 9.15 p. m.—Mafeking has been relieved.

The despatch of the Associated Press announcing the relief of Mafeking was posted outside the Mansion House, and the news rapidly spread. A large crowd collected and at this hour all the streets in the neighborhood are already resounding with cheers.

The war office at 9 o'clock announced that no news had been received, but at 9.40 the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, in his official robes of office, announced the joyful news to the crowd outside.

The lord mayor was accompanied by the lady mayors to the front of the Mansion House, where an immense throng of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed bearing the inscription: "Mafeking relieved."

While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the lord mayor briefly addressed the assemblage, saying: "I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking."

Here the speech was interrupted by redoubled cheering and the singing of "Rule Britannia," after which the lord mayor remarked: "We never doubted what the end would be, or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last."

The lord mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen," and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and the waving of flags by the assembled multitude, and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," the mayor and his party retired.

and that the burghers were practically compelled to abandon the siege.

"Boer is a man of his word," says the man in the street, and this sentiment is no small factor in the rejoicings of the people. Only now is it possible to realize the pent up feeling of the populace.

Within an hour after the news was received, the scenes in the streets of mercantile London, usually quite deserted at that hour, were almost indescribable.

Along Fleet street, the Strand and Pall Mall the public buildings were illuminated, and the whole of the West End was alive with enthusiasm.

At the war office immense crowds were quickly gathered, for although no doubt was thrown on the accuracy of the news, there was the greatest anxiety felt to get official confirmation from Lord Roberts.

The Associated Press despatch announcing the relief of the garrison sent to the Queen at Windsor Castle, where Lord Salisbury was dining with her majesty, and also the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

By 10.30 p. m. the news had spread to all the suburbs of London, where similar scenes of rejoicing occurred.

little use for stage business or for the lines of their pieces. The audience which crowded Alhambra, the Empire, Covent Garden or the theatres had no desire to attend stage performances.

The first sight of a Boer soldier in the Transvaal, or the glimpse of a military or naval costume on the stage, was sufficient to create an uproar.

"I did not attempt to read my lines last evening. It was of no use. The public had no interest in me, but the fact that I wore a military uniform."

At Her Majesty's theatre at the Garrick, where Zaza is being played, and at the other houses where the same drama holds the boards, the occupants of stalls, boxes and galleries sang in chorus. The Absent Minded Beggar and Soldier of the Queen were acted in order to give vent to their enthusiasm, although they were "down" to the programme.

At the Grand Opera, where the opera, "The Bohemians," was being played, when the relief of Mafeking was announced, they joined heartily in the applause.

The London fire insurance companies make fireworks impossible, and the city is packed with the blaze of illuminations characteristic of American cities during similar rejoicings.

The Boers were a lack of pyrotechnic glare, but every caddy and every busman in London had a Union Jack fluttering from his whip, and the stars and stripes were by no means lacking. Patrons of four wheelers were not content to ride inside the vehicles, and the tops were covered with flag waving, cheering, sprawling enthusiasts.

British captured one of the Boers, says the Standard.

A Lourenco Marquez correspondent telegraphing yesterday says: "New police proposals will probably be put forward by the Boer government. The recent reverses are causing despondency. There was a prolonged meeting of the Transvaal executive at Pretoria Thursday and the destruction of the mines was again considered. It is understood that the government does not intend to destroy the mines."

According to other advices from the same point, President Kruger and the other high officials purpose leaving almost immediately for Lydenburg. The British prisoners will be conveyed there and the foreign consuls at Pretoria are leaving for Lydenburg.

In Kroonstad it is said that President Kruger will surrender when Lord Roberts crosses the Transvaal frontier.

Lord Roberts is accumulating immense quantities of supplies and the preparations for another movement are well advanced. The next step will be Johannesburg. Two thousand men are working on the railway deviation at Vallei River. There are 12,000 Boers at Rhenoster Spruit.

Desperate efforts are being made by the Transvaal to get every available rail on the fighting line. All exemptions have been cancelled. The civil administration is reduced to the lowest limits. The Boers have dynamited Laing's Nek tunnel, and the lack of supplies will occupy many weeks. The Boers now hold the best positions for defending the pass.

RE VOLUNTEERS. LONDON, May 18.—In the house of lords the secretary of state for the war, Lord Lansdowne, introduced a bill to provide that volunteers may be mobilized in any actual invasion, and also to enable volunteers to enter into an agreement rendering them liable to be called on at any time for either home or foreign service.

A BIG DISPLAY. LONDON, May 18.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cornwall, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Edinburgh, were among those present at the brilliant opening of the military tournament today. The greatest display of arms by a 47 gun which took part in the defence of Ladysmith.

HOW THE PEACE COMMISSION RECEIVED THE NEWS. BALTIMORE, May 18.—The first intimation of the relief of Mafeking was received by the peace commission here by a representative of the Associated Press, who boarded the train which was bound for Washington, as it passed through Baltimore.

Abraham Fischer, who acted as spokesman for the party, read the despatch from London and London carefully, but without a show of emotion.

"I have no comments to make at this time," he said. "The absence of official information, I much prefer to say nothing." "Would the news indicate any design near the end of the war?" he was asked.

"It means," was the reply. "There is much to be done before there can be an end to hostilities, even if Mafeking has been relieved."

"Do you agree with Lord Roberts in his prediction that the fighting will be over by the end of the year?" he was asked.

"By no means, unless the English surrender," replied the envoy as he stepped out of the station on his way to Washington.

The committee has been appointed to visit the White House and the state department to arrange for the visit of the envoys to the president of the United States. The president is to enter into any general discussion regarding the effects of the latest English successes.

CHAMBERLAIN GIVEN A BIG RECESSION. LONDON, May 18.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, called at the war office after midnight and received a tremendous ovation.

KRUGER WILL BE SHORT HANDED. LONDON, May 18.—Benett Burleigh wires from Kroonstad to the Daily Telegraph that less than 5,000 Boers will support President Kruger beyond Pretoria or go with him to the mountains.

KING OSCAR MAY ABDUCT. LONDON, May 18.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Express writes: "A rumor is abroad here in pro-Boer circles that King Oscar's declaration of sympathy with Great Britain may cause him to abdicate, as it has embittered his relations with the cabinet."

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Deater's Flat, Trommel and Clootian, the enemy falling back to Senekal and Kroonstad. Fifty rifles and 3,000 rounds were surrendered by the Free Staters to a battalion of Yeomanry working along the telegraph line from Boshof to Bloemfontein. A field court and eighty-five burghers surrendered at Boshof yesterday.

While at Hoopstad, Methuen secured 550 rifles and between 400,000 and 500,000 rounds.

STANDARD AND DIGGERS' NEWS CONFIRMS THE REPORT. LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, May 20.—The Standard and Diggers' News confirm the report of the relief of Mafeking. It gives a confused account of the events preceding. An engagement who fought Sunday near Maribogo and the relief forces cut through the Boer lines, entering the town, and began bombarding the Boers, who retreated. The Boers had two killed and five wounded. The British loss is said to have been considerable. The British are reported as fleeing, but no explanation is given.

PRATISE FOR A CANADIAN. OTTAWA, May 20.—A young Canadian officer, Capt. McInnes, R. E., son of Senator Donald McInnes of Hamilton, was one of Col. Baden-Powell's principal officers in the defence of Mafeking. Baden-Powell was written in the highest terms of the splendid assistance rendered by Capt. McInnes during the long siege.

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, May 21, 3.10 a. m.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominion of the morning: "We have the best reason for stating that, in the last 24 hours, a telegram has been received at the foreign office, addressed personally to the prime minister from President Kruger."

The exact terms of the message cannot be stated, but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain.

"It is inconceivable of course that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the list of every Briton: 'Unconditional surrender.'"

The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London a mob stoned the railway bridge masters' house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire, although whether by accident or design is not yet known. Two clerks were killed. The house of a Boer sympathizer at Harlesden was attacked by a large crowd and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of decayed eggs.

Rioting took place in Aberdeen from seven to ten o'clock Saturday evening around a hall where a "stop the war" meeting was being addressed by Cromwell Schreiner. A crowd of students and others tried to storm the hall and break down the doors. The foot police were unable to cope with the disturbers and sent for the mounted police, who made some headway with the crowd, but the rioting occurred between the supporters of the meeting and the crowd, and the Royal Infantry nearby was kept busy dressing the wounds of combatants caused by stones, bricks and clubs. A number of arrests were made, and finally the chief magistrate ordered the chief constable to call out the military. The Gordon Highlanders from the castle barracks then cleared the streets. Within the hall the opponents of the promoters of the meeting practically broke it up and carried an amendment to the principal residence of the Rev. Alexander Webster, where Mr. Cromwell Schreiner stayed, was damaged. Boer sympathizers stoned a procession of shipyard employees at Belfast, and there were some disorders in Birmingham. At Dover the business establishment of J. Browne, a member of the local chamber of commerce, was wrecked by a mob. The police were unable to cope with the disturbance and the local artillery and volunteers were called out. As the rioting continued the Royal Artillery was called upon to suppress the mob. The windows of buildings adjoining Mr. Browne's were smashed. Numerous arrests were made.

Rev. Lord Cecil, son of the premier, preaching yesterday in Gray's Chapel, London, before the Australian federation delegates and other notables, referred to these demonstrations of violence, and said: "The population is dangerous. The line between good and evil is soon overrun by the unthinking crowd. The outbreak is evil in so far as it is the same spirit which animated the Boer crowds in the Colosseum while the gladiators pursued each other to the death, but it is good in so far as it is a protest against one of the greatest evils of the age, the love of money."

Special prayers of thanksgiving were offered yesterday in the churches of the United Kingdom. The Lord Bishop of London, Dr. Mandell Creighton, who preached before the Queen at Windsor, alluded to the relief of Mafeking, and

clergymen generally found in the event their topic for the day.

Details of the relief are still wanting, the British military authorities being without despatches. Lord Roberts writes that he knows of the relief only through a press agency. Lord Lansdowne, however, announces that the war office expects direct news today.

The situation in the field has changed but little since Friday. Lord Roberts's troops are in the form and abundantly supplied. Indications seem to point to an early movement. His cavalry, riding over several hundred square miles in a semi-circle beyond Kroonstad, have received the submission of hundreds of Free Staters.

It now appears that the De Wet who offered to surrender with 1,000 men, was not the well known General De Wet, but Commandant De Wet. He stipulated that his men should be allowed to return to their farms. Lord Roberts replied that the surrender must be unconditional.

The Boer who was captured the other day was Philip Botha. Those surrendering are solemnly warned that if they break the oath of neutrality their houses will be burned and their farms confiscated. Such as do yield ask only for protection. Reports flow into Lord Roberts at headquarters of the discouragement of the Boers and of their willingness, even in the case of the Transvaalers, to give up. President Steyn is described as having lost his head several times recently. The origin of the telegram addressed to the burghers at Ventersburg, urging them to hold out, was really written at Petersburg, a place which surrendered early in March. President Steyn, who was last reported as leaving Pretoria after a consultation with the Transvaal government, has again gone to the front. The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the present month. Progressives, Dutchmen and members of the judiciary are asserted to have been parties to the movements. A Cape Town correspondent re-asserts that the Irish-American ambulance corps from Chicago suffered heavily during the fighting at Kroonstad, and that U. S. Consul Hay had protested vainly to President Kruger against using the corps on the fighting line. Gen. Buller is in front of Laing's Nek, hesitating to attack positions of enormous natural strength. The reports that the Boers have blown up portions of the tunnel are confirmed. Although everywhere also they are reported as retreating out-fronted, they have effected their retreats without losing their convoys or guns or prisoners to any extent. Were they disorganized they would strew the line of retreat with booty. Gen. Buller's base is Winburg. Gen. Buller is advancing on Ficksburg, trying to catch up with the retreating Boers. Vrede, where the Free State capital has been removed, is a village of 200 inhabitants in the extreme northeastern part of the country on the road from Helburg to Botha's Pass and the Drakensberg. President Steyn, when twittered about the migratory capital, is reported to have said that the Americans during the war of independence changed their capital nine times and yet defeated the British. The British are confiscating the cattle of rebels in the districts about Allwal North. Col. Adey's men have driven in 2,800 head. The London papers are speculating as to what will be done to reward Col. Eaden-Powell. It is understood that, as soon as the official news is received, the rank of surruncrinary major general will be added him, and at the same time he will be advanced to the rank of Knight-Commander of the Bath. Possibly a baronetcy will be conferred upon him. Lord Roberts paid an all day call upon Col. Baden-Powell's mother yesterday. Telegrams, letters and flowers arrived every minute. It took six policemen to keep the crowd in order. Mrs. Baden-Powell appeared upon the balcony, her windows not bowed her acknowledgments to the crowd. Arthur Pearson, principal proprietor of the Daily Express, has started a movement to build a hall of heroes to commemorate those who have fallen in the war.

CAPTURED 1,500 BOERS. LONDON, May 21.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Mequating's Nest, dated May 16, says: "Gen. Buller is reported to have captured 1,500 Boers at Clootian."

GEN. DEWET PREPARED TO SURRENDER. LONDON, May 21.—A special despatch from Kroonstad says that Gen. Dewet has sent word that he is prepared to surrender conditionally with his entire command.

OBEYED THE GOOD NEWS. KROONSTAD, May 20.—The press telegram announcing the relief of Mafeking was read to the regiments on parade. The men were greatly excited and cheered lustily. Khaki clad Boers, made up to represent British farmers, have been visiting the farms and repeating the substance of the British proclamation. If the (Continued on Page Eight).

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ply. He had asked for a favor to the
opinion, but in justice to the house
that the leading lawyers should be
present before the criminal code was
finally settled. On Friday evening
before exhausting the bills on the
order paper, Sir Wilfrid had brought on
supply, compelling Mr. Boardman
of Halifax to make a speech without
preparation, with only about twenty
members present. Now he proposed
to brush aside this important motion
and go on with other things because
the attendance was not large. Mr.
Foster charged that Laurier had from
the beginning of the session ob-
structed and sought to choke off this
investigation. Mr. Borden had been
met with opposition every time he
sought to have action taken. Mr.
Borden did not propose a debate. Mr.
Borden only wanted to have the investigation
concluded. But Laurier's lieutenants
had openly declared in this house that
too much latitude was given to this
matter last year and that the same
liberty would not be allowed again.
If an investigation were refused, the
government would be on trial now.
If it were to go to committee, it ought
to be done at once.

Sir Louis Davies stated that the
house was in committee on the criminal
code, and asked what had West
Huron to do with the criminal code?
Mr. Bennett: The criminal code
might have a good deal to do with
some persons concerned in the West
Huron matter.
Sir Louis Davies insisted that the
bill on the criminal code had been
deferred on the request of the opposi-
tion and should be taken up now.
He pretended that it was a breach of
faith and courtesy to insist on the
West Huron debate.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed that
members were absent who wanted to
take part in the discussion.
Sir Charles said these excuses were
evidently mere pretences. If the pre-
mier would abandon them and say
frankly that he wanted another day
to decide what course to take, he
would be willing to allow the time,
for it was a matter involving the honor
of the country and the reputation of
the ministers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the govern-
ment had already decided, but he
decried the discussion should
take place on another day than Mon-
day.
Sir Charles asked if Laurier would
promise to make it the first order for
Tuesday?
The premier said that was the in-
tention and he would undertake to do
it.

The discussion of the criminal code
was then taken up.
Progress was made with the criminal
code and the house adjourned at
11.40 p. m.

Sir Charles Tupper had accepted the
invitation of the Toronto public
school board to address the school
children on Empire Day.
Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., is steadily im-
proving.
It was learned at the militia de-
partment today that Pte. G. Leonard
of the 3rd Cavalry Rifles is danger-
ously wounded; Pte. A. R. McLean of
the 38th Dufferin Rifles severely
wounded, and Pte. E. Armstrong of
the R. C. A. Quebec, only slightly
wounded. These names were included
in the list received late Saturday
night. Brown, the Toronto Mail and
Empire's correspondent, was wounded
in the thigh, but he writes that it is not
serious.

OTTAWA, May 15.—As soon as rou-
tine was over, Sir Louis Davies rose
to announce the decision of the gov-
ernment in respect to the West Huron
and Brookville investigation. He
had not spoken long before he was
interrupted by Mr. Borden. Mr. Bor-
den intended to shut off further inquiry into
the operation of the machine.

house Mr. Boardman had no right to it.
Sir Louis admitted that he had him-
self opposed the conclusion and held
that parliament should compel Office
Dunn in that case to amend the writ.
Proceeding, Sir Louis Davies boldly
declared that parliament had diverged
from its duty to inquire into the
elections. In this case the one thing
that was referred to the committee
was the conduct of returning officers,
who were officers in the house. The
defeated party had chosen not to ap-
peal to the courts. They were con-
sidered here sixteen months after the election
to ask for a parliamentary inquiry.
The minister of marine then said that
he was convinced that the houses had
acted too hastily last year in accept-
ing Mr. Boardman's motion. No petition
had been filed. No charge had been
made against the returning officers
and only affidavits against deputy
returning officers. There was no prima
facie case.

Mr. Borden brought to Davies' at-
tention the statement of Sir Richard
Cartwright last year, who said the
case demanded inquiry and the govern-
ment courted investigation.
Sir Louis Davies protested that this
did not amount to anything. (Opposi-
tion laughter.) The minister protested
that the evidence produced by Mr.
Borden last year in respect to Brook-
ville was of no value and made out
no case at all. There was never the
slightest ground for investigation of
that election. The case was not
brought forward by Sir Louis Davies
in any case it was wrong to put them
in peril a second time. The additional
evidence produced by Mr. Borden on
Friday was nothing. It was a
portion of an affidavit of a man who
claimed to be a deputy returning officer
and who was evidently purchasable.
Sir Louis declared that he and his
fellow liberals did all they could
to assist the inquiry. He was con-
vinced that Returning Officer Cum-
mings of Colborne was honest and did
not submit to any such scheme.

Mr. Borden—How do you account
for the fact that fifteen ballots differ-
ent from the others got into the box?
Sir Louis Davies said one theory
was that they were given outside to
voters who voted for himself.
Mr. Borden said these were the
bogus ballots. Sir Louis Davies said
no one could say that they were Cum-
mings's ballots.
Mr. Davin—Why, he swore so him-
self.

Sir Louis thought this was qualified
evidence.
As to Farr, the minister of marine
said he had no sympathy for him.
Farr was a drunken person. He was
a Tory—(opposition laughter)—and if
he stuffed the box he probably did
it for a bribe. Sir Louis Davies said
he had no sympathy for him. (Renewed
opposition laughter.)
Sir Louis went further into the
evidence as to the payment of money
to Farr and contended that if Farr
had done wrong he should have been
prosecuted under the election law.
Mr. Borden: I am not going to see
where we stand. If there is any wrong
done it could be punished in the elec-
tion courts. The inquiry into the
Brookville case would establish a
dangerous precedent. The examina-
tion in the West Huron case was for
all practical purposes effective and com-
plete. Inquiry as to Cummings showed
that he was not guilty, and if Farr
was guilty, he could be otherwise pun-
ished. He repeated his statement that
the privileges committee was a bad
idea in his opinion, and he asked
the house to vote down Borden's
motion to resume the inquiry.

Sir Louis spoke over two hours amid
almost the blank silence of his sup-
porters, and was rather weakly
cheered when he closed.

MR. POWELL
said that Sir Louis Davies was at
least not lacking in boldness, though
he had no right to speak in the
house. He had charged Mr. Borden with
delaying proceedings, forgetting that
Mr. Borden had at the earliest possible
moment made the motion in the same
way as it was made last year when
the government accepted it. Now Sir
Louis went on to say that he would
place in the position of receivers of
stolen goods, they reversed last year's
policy and shut off further investiga-
tion. (Cheers.)
Mr. Powell went on to show from the
evidence that all safeguards which the
law threw around election were dis-
regarded. Officials whom the law
requires to be sworn were not sworn,
and false certificates were filed, as-
serting that they had taken the oath,
a large number of superfluous ballots
were printed by McGillivuddy, every
single ballot appearing on the list of
ballots at his establishment. Every sin-
gle block of ballots sent to the deputy
returning officers had on the bunch a
false statement of the number con-
tained in it.

minority in the house and some of
them had small majorities. Now the
privileges committee could not accom-
plish any other service. It was the
worst possible court, to try questions
or persons. Last year it divided on
party lines on several occasions. Even
if it could act judicially the committee
had no power to punish. He doubted
if parliament could punish even the
returning officers if they should be
proved guilty. The offences charged
it could do nothing more than im-
prison them during the session of the
house. He was not sure that these
returning officers were even officers of
the house at all. They were appoint-
ed by the government and paid by the
government. There were proper tri-
bunals for trying the offences in ques-
tion, and there should not be two dif-
ferent kinds of courts for trying the
same crimes. If Mr. Borden had been
as anxious to get Cummings, Farr
and other accused persons punished
as to make political capital, he would
have brought the charges before the
courts. Proceeding to the event of
last year, Dr. Russell said he was
convinced that the returning officer
was innocent of election fraud, and
that he was too clumsy and awkward
to have performed the slight of hand
operations attributed to him. Dr.
Russell went into a long and ingenious
argument and analysis of the evidence
in support of his theory of the inno-
cence of Cummings. He expressed
doubt as to the correctness of the
micrometer by which the thickness of
the paper was ascertained. As to
Farr, Mr. Russell said that he got
drunk and mixed things up, but
Holmes could not be blamed for Farr's
conduct. Farr was a conservative and
voted for McLean. Taking up the
Pritchett affidavit, Dr. Russell said he
was a self-confessed criminal, and his
statements could not be accepted. He
read affidavits from several of the de-
puties in Brookville mentioned in
Pritchett's statements, contradicting
Pritchett's accusations so far as they
were concerned. Concluding at six
o'clock, Dr. Russell said that parlia-
ment had other work to do, and as
there were other courts for the trial
of these cases, he had no hesitation in
voicing against the motion to resume
the enquiry.

ROSS ROBERTSON,
independent conservative, of Toronto,
spoke for ten minutes after dinner,
and suggested that parliament had
a higher duty than to see that seats
in its ranks were not stolen. He did
not say that Pritchett was an arch-
angel, but he was good enough to be
employed by the liberal party to con-
duct an election campaign, and there-
fore was good enough to give evidence
about these elections. So far as he
could observe Sir Louis Davies showed
the house that he was a victim of a
first class scare. He was evidently
afraid that if the enquiry was re-
sumed the charges would be sustained.
The government did not intend to try to prevent or punish
election crimes.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,
who had given way to Mr. Robertson,
followed, reviewing the methods
adopted on the government side to
bring down the Conservative party.
He called attention to the fact that every
argument used by Davies, Britton and
Russell to show that the privileges
committee was entirely unfit to try
this case was equally good last year,
when it came on a renewal of the in-
vestigation. The only new evidence
was that of Pritchett, and it was a
question for the government whether
that man should be allowed to go at
large, parading his own crimes and de-
ceiving the government to prosecute
him. Mr. Fitzpatrick went on to hear
of the success of the government in
the by-elections. The only accusa-
tions of fraud were in two constitu-
encies, and in some provincial con-
tests in Ontario, with which the fed-
eral government had nothing to do.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—The same ma-
chine works for both governments.
Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the con-
servatives had tried to prosecute per-
sons in Brookville and had failed.
Mr. Powell—Because the witnesses
escaped to the Yukon, though they
did not get out until after the election.

MR. CASGRAIN,
conservative, of Montmorency, said
Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick was an able
criminal lawyer and had saved many
rascals from the public beam. He
served. He never had a harder case
or more unsatisfactory clients than in
the present case. The government took
ample time to consider and consult,
and had had apparently decided that
it was safer to stop the inquiry than
to allow it to go on, though they had
decided otherwise last year. Mr.
Casgrain charged that the crimes now
charged were not isolated cases, to be
dealt with by ordinary legal process.
It was an organized conspiracy oper-
ated in all by-elections all over Can-
ada. Respecting Pritchett's affidavit,
his opinion was that it had the stamp
of truth, in that it was definite as to
time, place and names. In any case
the statements were such that Prit-
chet ought to be brought here to tell
his story, and to face the persons whom
he accused. In closing, Mr. Casgrain
pointed out that the situation now was
about the same as in the last years of
the Mackenzie government, when the
trap door trick was devised. The gov-
ernment of the day now felt their
power going, and resort was had to
these devices. He had reason to be-
lieve that the same expedients which
prevailed in Huron had been attempt-
ed in Sherbrooke, but had failed there.

The scandals under discussion were
such that he was surprised that
Messrs. Holmes and Constock did not
demand this inquiry or resign their
seats. It was due to the honor of the
country that these accusations should
be proved true or false, and that the
guilty persons, whatever their station,
should be punished.

MR. BELL OF P. E. I.
followed, and Mr. Oser, conservative
of Toronto, was the last speaker.
Mr. McCreery moved the adjournment
of the debate.



OTTAWA LETTER.

The Laurier of Last July and the Laurier of Today.

Some Pointed Reasons Why the Premier Now Refuses Investigation into the Brockville and West Huron Crimes.

The Exposures that Have Been Made Are Only the Fringe of Darker Ones on the Horizon—The Machine Has the Ministry by the Throat.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Before this is printed you will have seen the action of the government in refusing to take respecting the Brockville and West Huron charges. It is difficult to see how the premier can escape ordering the enquiry to be resumed after the evidence of last year and the statements made by Mr. Borden on Friday. Let us recall the language used last year by the premier when the matter was brought up. Sir Wilfrid had declared that the liberal party had always held and still believe "that the purity of elections must be guarded at all costs and at all hazards."

In regard to the Brockville election, Sir Wilfrid said that Mr. Borden had made a weak case, but he had not said "Such is the sanctity of the ballot, such is the sanctity of the rights of the people which they must exercise whenever they are called upon at the polls that though in my opinion, speaking here in behalf of the government, the case is more than weak, still the government will not offer any objection to the case being referred to the committee on privileges."

There is the same reason why the case should go on now, with the additional argument that the same gang was found to have been operating in Brockville that was engaged in West Huron and West Elgin. Moreover, Mr. Borden has in his hands a sworn statement by the expert who was employed and paid to train deputy returning officers and to substitute forged ones in their place. That expert swears that eleven deputy returning officers were so trained, and that they received 161 forged ballots for substitution, with the understanding that they were to receive \$5 for each vote so "slipped." The names of these returning officers are given and the method of substitution which was taught them.

With these facts in mind let us consider a few more words used last year by the premier: "I repeat that there is no question which can to better advantage occupy the time of this house, than that we should guard and watch carefully over the rights of the people at the polls." And again he says: "If wrong has been done in these elections, nobody ought to be shielded; if anyone has contravened the law, it is fair and right that this should be investigated, and that we should know henceforth and forever, that the will of the people must be expressed as the people wish to express it, however severe the consequences may be on one side or the other."

Sir Richard Cartwright at the same time said: "I fully subscribe to the doctrine that, even if you do not choose to go to the courts, this house has not divested itself, and should not divest itself, of control over its own officers. Sir, the government invite investigation."

After this cordial invitation it seems unfortunate that the government should have so acted this session as to cast doubt on the continuance of its hospitality. Mr. Preston, who is now testifying at West Elgin in regard to the machine that has borne his name. He swears that he did not tell anybody to "bug it." All he did was to write a despatch from Toronto congratulating McNish and telling a friend to put in something about the threshing machine. This was considered appropriate, so he says, because the Tories in Elgin had a good deal to say about Preston's threshing machine. He signed the telegram and the friend, whom he does not know by name, put in the inducement to do the bugging. It does not matter much about this detail, since the fact is established by sworn evidence that Mr. Preston had charge of the campaign, and since he swears himself that he took down as his assistants Mr. Vance, Cap. Sullivan, Hopkins, Macdonald, and Bell, giving them all some money to use in the elections for "legitimate" purposes.

Mr. Vance is the man who interviewed Farr at midnight before that ballot slipper made his escape from the privilege committee last year. Sullivan has been found guilty of bribery by the election judge. The four imported individuals who acted as deputy returning officers under assumed names, had the recommendation of Mr. McNish, the government candidate, who afterwards was renominated and who received Mr. Preston's telegram. One of them swears that he was employed by O'Gorman, a prominent organizer, and that he was paid by Lewis, a still more prominent organizer, who afterward sent him abroad and paid him an allowance there. Both these men deny that they hired and paid Pritchett. Preston

says he knew nothing about the substitution of returning officers. The sheriff, who is an appointee of the local government, says he knew nothing of it. Yet all agree that the permission was done and that the officers who took the positions manipulated ballots.

We have therefore this queer state of affairs, that four strangers, employed by nobody, paid by nobody, known by nobody in the party, stole into West Elgin, got recommendations from the candidates, got appointments as deputies from the sheriff, were recognized as proper authorities by the poll clerks and scrutineers, acted in the name of residents in the polling district, made their returns in a false name, assigned their pay to well-known party men in the place, manipulated ballots, stole ballots, used forged ballots, and then went away. When the case was investigated they escaped to a foreign country, one of them declaring that he did so at the request of the organization and that he received \$100 a month for staying away. We find these individuals, and the persons under whom they say they acted, described as "Preston's threshing machine" while the affair was going on. We find Preston leaving Elgin election night before the votes were counted, and a telegram signed by his name reaching McNish the same night congratulating him on his election and claiming credit for the machine. We find this same Preston on the very next day appointed by the local government inspector of immigration agencies, though he had never had opportunity to know anything about immigration, and sent away to Europe at a salary of \$3,000 a year. We find also that Organizer Lewis, who Mr. Pritchett swears gave him the money, and who says he did not do the same who was convicted of bribery in another election case, in the face of his oath to the contrary. The judge decided that he could not believe him and inflicted upon him the penalty of the law.

To turn to a non-political subject there is a good deal of interest in the apple question. The minister of agriculture considers it important to establish regular and definite grades of fruit and to stamp thereon the name of every packer. This general principle seems to be approved, but the details of the bill, especially the one requiring that the size of the apples shall be stamped on the barrel, gives pause to some of the members. Mills of Annapolis is strongly in favor of inspection and grading, but he does not believe in legislation made hastily and repealed the next session, as happens with so many bills of this class. He holds that the legislation should be gone into carefully, for the benefit not only of the speculator and buyer of apples, but also of the farmer and producer. He is altogether in favor of having the name of the packer on the barrel. Mr. Mills produced a letter from Mr. Peter Linnis, who had consulted with R. S. Eaton, John E. Starr, Robert Starr, and other prominent apple growers. They agree that time is required for the discussion of the bill. The King's County Board of Trade also objected to the use of the word "Canadian" to the exclusion of the word "Nova Scotia" in connection with these apples. They believe that Nova Scotia apples have a better reputation than Canadian apples generally. Mr. Mills himself believes in using the word "Canadian" for Canadian products, but still thinks that Nova Scotia should get the benefit of the high reputation of Nova Scotia fruit.

Mr. Kaublich in the interest of the people of Lunenburg, asks for an opportunity to consult with his constituents, and Mr. Fraser supports the contention that the Nova Scotian apples are the best grown in Canada. There was naturally some objection by the Ontario members to this opinion, but Mr. Borden of Halifax supported it by a reference to the report of Prof. Robertson, who says that Nova Scotia apples are sold as such, while those grown elsewhere in the Dominion are sold as Canadian. It is suggested that all apples in Canada may be marked Canadian, and that Nova Scotia fruit may be designated by the name of the province in addition.

The minister of agriculture confirms the boast of the Nova Scotian members. He says: "The hon. gentleman (Mr. Borden of Halifax) is right in saying that Nova Scotia apples have a better reputation in the English market than the apples sold as Canadian. It is suggested that all apples in Canada may be marked Canadian, and that Nova Scotia fruit may be designated by the name of the province in addition."

Mr. McNeill had a conversation with a gentleman to whom a man boasted that he had packed some thousands of barrels for shipment to the United Kingdom and put good apples at the top and bottom while the greater part of the barrel was mere rubbish. In general the feeling of the house is undoubtedly in favor of a rigid inspection and proper precaution which will fix the responsibility on the right parties, and will guarantee to the English purchaser fair and honest value for his money. There is, however, some doubt as to the provision of the bill and its penalties. It is feared that honest packers may be at the mercy of their employers. It is also clear that the requirement as to the measurement of apples through the core may be confusing to the farmer and packer. Some members appear to think that the British purchaser by auction is not as vigilant or careful as he ought to be, and that the Canadian will not get proper value for the trouble he takes in giving a good article. Sir Henry Joly's opinion comes to make them. Dr. Borden

is taking power to make colonies in time of peace, and generals in time of war. At present he can only make lieutenant colonels, and he says that there are ever so many distinguished men who will be honorary colonels of regiments when the power comes to make them. Dr. Borden

barrel to the New York standard implies that the British purchaser would not give Canada the advantage of the larger size of the barrel. The British buyer is perhaps more mindful of his own interests than these people think. He may be unjustly judged when it is assumed that he is as blind as Peter Bell and that:

A barrel graded to the rim, Ad measured through the core, A barrel of apples is to him, And it is nothing more. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 15.—When Sir Wilfrid Laurier started on yesterday's journey Quebec City got on the horse behind him. Sir Wilfrid was worried about Mr. Gellinas. This gentleman is a brother-in-law of Mr. Demers, one of the members for Montreal who supports the government but shows a tendency to fan Gellinas is also a cousin of Mr. Turco's private secretary and has a pull. But Mr. Gellinas has no pull with the debate committee. That committee has had sore trouble with the French translators and has been driven by adversity to become strictly non-partisan. The English Hansard staff is all right. The French reporting staff, as up to the standard. But the gentlemen whose duty it is to translate the English speeches into French for the French edition of Hansard have kept the debate committee in boiling water for years.

C. Beauvois, M. P., was chairman of the committee until he became postmaster of Montreal. Two years ago a very good translator had to be dismissed because it was alleged that he had been an offensive Tory partisan. The committee allowed Mr. Beauvois to engage his substitute, and he introduced a man from Montreal. It turned out that Mr. Beauvois's friend had never translated a line and couldn't do it. He simply farmed out his share of the work. The sub-contractor occasionally was on time, but sometimes neither the man nor his copy could be found. Mr. Beauvois's friend was a very good translator and was dismissed because it was alleged that he had been an offensive Tory partisan. The committee allowed Mr. Beauvois to engage his substitute, and he introduced a man from Montreal. It turned out that Mr. Beauvois's friend had never translated a line and couldn't do it. He simply farmed out his share of the work. The sub-contractor occasionally was on time, but sometimes neither the man nor his copy could be found. Mr. Beauvois's friend was a very good translator and was dismissed because it was alleged that he had been an offensive Tory partisan.

This year the case was still very bad. Some translators were away behind, some made so bad a rendering that it was necessary to get a new version and burn up the old one, while the revised Hansard, English and French, were kept waiting for copy. The committee grew heroic and resolved to call in two capable examiners, bring in all the translators, hold an examination and appoint the men who did their work the best. Mr. DeLoche, the librarian and the accomplished scholar were asked to be examiners. They set the candidates to work to turn a few pages of senate oratory into French and reported the result. Out of some 25 candidates a dozen were set aside as incapable and the others were classified according to their merit. All this was done without the committee or the examiners knowing the names of the candidates. To that stage they were represented by symbols.

When the committee met to make recommendation only one member would know the names and make the appointment on party lines. This was Champlain, who had the whole committee was against him. Summerville of Brant, Ellis of St. John, Richardson of Manitoba, all good liberals, agreed with Bergeron, La Riviere, and the conservatives that it would be better to decide without knowing names and to decide merely on merit. So it came about that three new men were recommended in the place of inefficient men on the staff.

The report was submitted yesterday, before the premier had been seen by Mr. Gellinas, the brother-in-law and cousin aforesaid, was one of the translators who would have to go. Sir Wilfrid asked the report to be amended so as to leave him in office. He argued that since Gellinas was Champlain's son and those who had passed, he ought, as an old servant, to be retained, and put in a strong plea to set aside by so much the report of the committee. After Mr. Bergeron had explained the situation, Sir Wilfrid still persisted in the attempt to control the house against the committee.

Then came a bad twenty minutes for the premier. Mr. Bergeron explained the situation, Sir Wilfrid still persisted in the attempt to control the house against the committee. The first of these quotations is the language of the premier of Canada. The second is the language of Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce. They spoke on the same day supporting a motion for investigation into the Huron and Brockville election cases. With their approval these cases were referred to the committee. The government was cheered proudly by the whole ministerial side in the house. It was applauded in the government press. On every stump from that day until the beginning of this session orators supporting the government, and ministers themselves, have called the people to witness that, whatever other governments had done, this ministry has welcomed and assisted the investigation of election frauds.

It is not so much a matter for anger as of shame and indignation that a government which took this bold attitude last year should now be using its majority to choke off the enquiry which its own leader invited. On one side of the house yesterday the expression was rather one of contempt than of anger. On the other the expression of feeling was vastly different from that which applauded the premier's stand ten months ago.

to the declarations of the government press less than a year ago. Then the Toronto Globe, rejoicing over the mainly stand of the premier, said:

"The very life of the house of commons is at stake in conserving the purity of its mandate from the electors, and it is well that there should be hesitation in yielding to red tape in the probing of charges of corruption in election. Mr. Borden made definite charges, and within five minutes from the house of commons knew that the investigation for which he had asked was granted. More than that, he granted in the precise form which he had asked."

After some vainglorious comparisons between the readiness of Sir Wilfrid for an investigation and the alleged action of the late government in similar cases the government organ proceeds:

"The present government has shown perfect consistency throughout in the matter. Definite charges against the conduct of by-elections were investigated by the house, whose independence is threatened by the prevalence of such practices as are alleged to have existed."

And in another article the Globe, after incorrectly stating the attitude of the late government in respect to the Queen's county case, says: "It is a matter for gratulation that these evil examples have been brushed aside by the premier and that parliament has again assumed guardianship of its dignity and authority." The Montreal Herald boasted that: "When asked yesterday to refer the two election cases to a parliamentary committee, Sir Wilfrid Laurier assented of hand." The Halifax Chronicle correspondent spoke of the surprise which the minister gave the opposition by presenting a motion to give the investigation asked for. Quotations might be made from the St. John Telegraph, St. John Globe, Montreal Witness and other liberal papers, all referring with pride to the course of Sir Wilfrid in demanding an investigation.

This was only ten months ago. One would suppose that some of the government organs, some government supporters in the house, and even some ministers, would hold that it is some misadventure, would hold that it is some important matter that last year, "that the purity of elections must be guarded." In the country there are perhaps many liberals who believe that "the sanctity of the ballot, and the sanctity of the rights of the people" is worth as much now as it was last year. The premier has apparently concluded that he was wrong in saying that "nobody ought to be shielded who has done wrong," and that he made a mistake in declaring that "we should know henceforth and forever that the will of the people must be expressed as the people wish to express it." It may be that some of his followers have not the same reason for changing their mind. If Sir Richard no longer holds that the house "should not divest itself of control over its own officers," and has withdrawn the statement that "the government invite investigation," he may have some difficulty in taking all his own former admirers down with him. One may imagine a supporter of Sir Wilfrid or Sir Richard repeating Whitaker's mournful tribute to a degenerate statesman:

So fallen so lost! his light withdrawn Which once he wore! The story from his grey hairs gone, Forever more! Let not the land, once proud of him, Insult him now, Nor bid his wife despise his dim, Dishonored brow! But let his humble sons, instead, From sea to lake, A long lament, as for the dead, In sadness make. Of all we loved and honored, naught Save power remains— A fallen angel's pride of thought, Still strong in chains. All else is gone: from those great eyes The soul is fled: When faith is lost, when honor dies, The man is dead! Then, pay the reverence of old days, Walk backward, with averted gaze, And hide the shame.

It seems to be hardly worth while to describe Sir Louis's argument, a pretty full report of which has already appeared. From first to last it was an appeal against the action of the premier last year. The minister of marine now says that the committee, which was all right last year, is now all wrong; that the house which last year had retained control over these matters has now nothing to do with them; that the proper remedy and resort for the persons wronged would be the courts of law. Sir talked as if there were danger of establishing a precedent by accepting Mr. Borden's motion, and wants the house to stand by a precedent which, he says, was made in the Queen's county case. As a matter of fact, the case between Borden and the committee was referred to the committee and the house acted on a report from the committee. All the facts which bore upon the case in Queen's county were established by evidence. The returning officer was brought before the house and examined. There was nothing to enquire into which was not settled as to the facts to the satisfaction of every member of the house.

In the Queen's county case the house declined to decide who was entitled to the seat, but left that matter for the court. In the present case the defeated candidates are not claiming the seats. The committee was not asked to decide to the right of Holmes of Camstock to sit in the house. The whole question is whether officers of the house who held polls in by-elections have been guilty of fraud, perjury, ballot stealing, and other offences against the rights of the electors. Moreover, Sir Louis Davies in determining upon the right of the house to determine who was elected in Queen's county, and the action which he now cites incorrectly as a justification of his own attitude, he then indignantly condemned.

But after all what is the use of talking about precedents of thirteen years ago? The precedent in this case was established last year by unanimous action on this identical case. Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the house in taking this action and Sir Charles Tupper warmly congratulated the premier on the course adopted. Here is the precedent that governs the case, if indeed a precedent were required. But it is not a matter of precedent. There is no question of giving the case to the committee. It is already before the committee. The question is whether it shall stay there or be dragged out by the force of a government majority. The enquiry has been begun and partly completed. Some things have been proved. Sir Louis and Mr. Britton contend that there is nothing more to be shown about West Huron, but the official report made unanimously by the committee of which both are members, declares that the proceedings are incomplete and that the committee is not in a position to report.

The government apologists plead that there can be no more evidence to produce. But they know that nine witnesses were sent away last year after they had been brought to testify. They know that Returning Officer Barr, the most important witness in the whole case, has not been heard, because he was "kept low" last year. Witnesses have sworn he told them of substituting twenty-two votes. That story was given showing that the government organizer hired him to run away from the trial. Above all, they know that there is in this province a man who swears that he taught more than a dozen deputy returning officers how to steal ballots, and stuff ballot boxes, that he hired them to do it, produced and marked the forged ballots for them, and was paid by the government organizers for his services. This man is here ready to testify, and to be cross-examined. The officers whom he instructed and with whom he bargained, whose names he gives, can be brought and sworn. Yet Sir Louis Davies, a minister of the crown, begs the house to believe that there is nothing left for the committee to do. He argues with pathetic intensity that the committee is a poor body to find out facts. But there was not a man in the house before him, or behind him, who does not know that Sir Louis's grievance against the committee is that it has found out too many facts.

The affidavits read by Mr. Powell will no doubt be printed in full. They are the sworn statements of a man who was in the thick of the fight and in the confidence of the organizers when the elections were on. It is certain that he is not a god man. If he were, the Lewises, the O'Gormans and the other members of the machine would not be so ready to bite him to some constituencies. It may be that what he says is not true. But he makes these statements on oath and is within reach of the courts, which can try him for perjury. For the statements are not only made in the Buffalo and in the Montreal press, but also in the court of enquiry. Those eleven men whom he says he instructed are all within reach and may contradict him. Mr. Britton says they will do so, but why does not Mr. Britton allow the investigation to go on and give them their chance?

Mr. Powell presented the case with great strength and force, showing by the evidence taken last year that the alleged frauds had taken place, that forged ballots were used, that returning officers were guilty of violating the law and of perjury. He appealed strongly to the house to say that even if the government side could claim that the conservatives had been guilty of corrupt practices, it did not follow that either party could condone the crime of ballot stealing. Even though both parties were accused of corrupting the voters in some constituencies, it was not necessary that those who were stolen after they were polled and that this new class of crime should be sanctioned and protected by parliament.

But strong as Mr. Powell's speech was in condemnation of the course that the government is now taking, the strongest impression against the government was created by the speech of the minister of marine. Contrasted with the premier's speech of last year, though Sir Louis spoke two hours, the premier only ten minutes, the wretched apology of Sir Louis was its own condemnation. That was seen and felt in the utter absence of enthusiasm among the government supporters. Some of them looked guilty, some looked hapless, but none seemed to be satisfied. All the attempts to bring out the singing applause which Sir Louis loves so well, failed miserably. It is a bad case, and though the members may feel that the case would be still worse if the committee were allowed to expose the machine, they feel sick of the whole matter.

What is the reason of Sir Wilfrid's change? The situation must be bad when the premier turns his back on the course adopted last year. But some things have happened since. The machine has been investigated in Elgin and elsewhere. Some of its employees have been sentenced as criminals. Some have turned Queen's county cases. Some are prepared to tell the truth. The names of men very close to the ministers are banded about the corridors. Ministers themselves were in Brockville and Huron with these miscreants, of whose crimes they enjoy the money. The exposures that have been made are only the fringe of darker ones on the horizon. Does anyone suppose that Pritchett has told all he knows? He has not been cloaked with the O'Gormans, the Lewises, the Sullivans, for nothing. Does anyone suppose that the sanctity of elections is to be maintained by the agencies and hagger of the machine, is here for fun? There is no doubt now, whatever there was before, that the story of West Huron and of Brockville, if told in full, would drag down some of the high places of the ministry in the house. The country must at least have strong suspicions. But the machine itself, the unsavory gang who yet dare to remain in the country, constitute the power which paralyzes the premier and the government. Every man who has the ministry in his power. Each of them can pull down one of these rulers from his seat, and perhaps is able to send distinguished and influential men in the party behind the prison bars.

So there must be no investigation into the Brockville and West Huron crimes. S. D. S.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



NOTICE

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

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1900.

WELL PAID HYPOCRISY.

The valued Telegraph protests at great length against what it calls "the policy of defamation." It declares that unfounded charges of wrong doing are made against the leaders of its party, and that this method of warfare is resorted to by the opponents of the government because they cannot deny the property of the country under liberal rule.

The Telegraph is quite correct in stating that a bad impression is apt to be made on the mind of an outsider by repeated statements that public men, holding positions of trust and great responsibility, are not worthy of the confidence of the people. Nor could public journals or politicians justify themselves in deliberately making such statements if they were ungrounded.

Unfortunately, the record of the leaders of the liberal party, both provincial and federal, has been such that their unworthiness to hold office is notorious. Take the case of Prince Edward Island. Can the Telegraph, which has been very careful to suppress the facts in that affair, justify the course of Sir Louis Davies and the Farquharson government with respect to the treatment of Mr. Wise and the sudden and startling conversion of Mr. Pineau? Take the case of Manitoba. Can the Telegraph, which again carefully suppressed the facts, explain away the shameful revelations brought to light by the royal commission? Take the Ontario election frauds. Can any argument worthy of a moment's heed by adduced to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier's change of front with respect to that enquiry? Take again the solemn pledges of the present ministers, made when in opposition, with respect to prohibition, preferential trade, the tariff, the reduction of the debt, and the expenditure, and all the long list of promised reforms. Have those pledges been kept?

The country is prosperous—but has the advent of a liberal government brought about that condition? It is a world wide period of "commercial" and industrial activity, and Canada feels the impetus just as the United States and Great Britain feel it. The Telegraph says that "not even the suspicion of a scandal has been actually established against the men who compose Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet." Has our contemporary forgotten Mr. Tarte's connection with the Bala des Chaleux affair? Or is its definition of a scandal somewhat different from the generally accepted meaning? Was there no suggestion of scandal associated with the Drummond County deal as at first proposed, the Yukon tramway, and the administration of affairs in the Yukon country?

It is of course unfortunate when public men are charged with unfaithfulness to the trust reposed in them by the electors. It is the more unfortunate when the record supports the assertion. It may suit the purposes of well paid supporters of the government to suppress facts, assail the opposition, and assume a tone of righteous indignation when discussing charges made against the government, federal and provincial; but the people are not deceived. They have higher aspirations than to join in the apotheosis of humbug and fraud.

AMERICANS WHO KNOW.

The New York Mail and Express thus summarizes a message prepared by the American residents of Cape Town for transmission to the republican and democratic national conventions in the United States:

The message asserts that, since the United States is pledged to governmental neutrality, the effort now being made here to drag this unfortunate conflict into domestic politics

can have for its only result a prolongation of the strife and a greatly augmented sacrifice of human life through a false hope entertained by misinformed Boer leaders. The applicants are convinced, from their familiarity with conditions, that if the whole truth concerning our necessary attitude were fully realized in South Africa, the war would soon terminate and thousands of lives would be saved. "We appeal," they say, "to the political parties in the United States in the name of humanity, to refrain from cruelly playing with this matter for political purposes."

A message of this sort will give no end of trouble to Webster Davis and the Boer envoys, but it will probably not interfere with the cause of liberty, and is very likely to have a good effect on the minds of the same people in the United States.

(From Saturday's Daily Sun.)

MAKING RELIEVED.

No more welcome news could the British nation receive than that contained in this morning's special cablegrams announcing the relief of Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell and his little garrison have nobly withstood the trial of a long investment and have defended the collection of galvanized iron buildings that constituted the town with a bravery rarely surpassed even in British annals. With but 1,700 men, the young commander (he is not yet 43), defended Mafeking against a force of some 5,000 Boers. The nature of the ground favored Baden-Powell's bold tactics. There was neither kopje nor dune, bush nor wood behind which the attacking army could take cover. The attacking force was promptly driven back by the little garrison. The report that led Baden-Powell to prepare on short notice for a long siege, and the patient constancy with which he met every vicissitude of the enemy, have had their reward. The British Empire will not forget the man who kept the British flag flying over Mafeking under circumstances that would have disheartened a less versatile commander.

The British nation rejoiced with exceeding great joy because the relief of Mafeking was effected on the anniversary of the battle of Marjuba Hill. In that rejoicing St. John joined heart and soul. But the news of the relief of Mafeking came yesterday with peculiar significance to the residents of this city, who were in a quiet way celebrating the anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists, May 13, 1783. It brought St. John in electric touch with the present scenes in South Africa and drove home to all loyal hearts the fact that wherever and whenever the British flag flies it is that emblem of liberty for which men are willing to stake all and to dare all.

The spirit of the men who fought with Baden-Powell was indicated months ago, in a message from the correspondent of a London newspaper to the effect that if they took Mafeking the Boers will take a cemetery, a town, a town, ten months ago Baden-Powell's name was almost unknown to the British public, but ever since the early days of the siege the entire empire has manifested the most implicit trust in his resourcefulness and courage, and in his ability to hold the town till relief arrived. Next to the unlimited faith reposed in Lord Roberts came the confidence felt in Baden-Powell. The story of Mafeking will ever live in the annals of war, to show of what great things our race is capable.

The relief of Mafeking is another answer to the contention of those who have argued that the Boers are good fighters. They could not capture Kimberley, they failed at Ladysmith, and now poor little Mafeking has slipped through their fingers. So long as they could form ambushes or shoot from impregnable hill fortresses, themselves being practically invisible to the enemy, the Boers were able to make a show; but when it came to facing a beyond charge, or making a direct attack on a position held by the British, they were not in the same class with the soldiers of the Queen. At the beginning of the war, when they were ready and were able to choose their ground, while the British were wholly unprepared, the latter suffered severely. But the Boers were not able to withstand the advance of Roberts when he had perfected his plans and gave the word of command.

As the despatches have suggested, we ought now to be within measurable distance of the end of the war. The Boers know that there will be no European intervention, and they will very soon be convinced that the United States has nothing to offer them but empty compliments. All their talk about holding out indefinitely is idle. With a victorious and overwhelming army at their doors, the people of the Transvaal will soon be anxious to sue for peace and to secure the best terms possible. That may not suit Kruger and Steyn, but those gentlemen will very shortly find their occupation gone.

In proclaiming a civic holiday this afternoon, Mayor Daniel strikes the popular chord. The city of the Loyalists extends its hand across the great seas to clasp the palm of Baden-Powell and his gallant comrades, whose hardships have brought home to our people, as never before, the sufferings of the patriots of 1783. Every incident of the age is cementing the British Empire.

SEND FOR LIST

of names and address of TWENTY-SEVEN (27) of our students who obtained good positions between January 1st and March 31st, the three duldest business months in the year. Also for catalogues of our business and shorthand courses, which enable our students to accomplish this.

S. Kerr & Son, Oddfellows Hall.

P. E. ISLAND.

Turned First Sod of Murray Harbor Branch Railway.

The Provincial Finance Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown W. C. T. Union, wounded at Paradesburg—General News.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 17.—George A. Thompson of Montague, lumber dealer, left today on a business trip to Quebec and New Brunswick. World has been received of the death in Canada of a son of Mrs. Thomas, the mother of the late Rev. David Sutherland, pastor of Zion church. The deceased lady, Mrs. Thomas, was seriously ill from the effects of a gripe.

On Saturday night Mrs. John Palmer of Summerside retired, there being only her son and his wife in the house. She was found dead in bed, the cause of death being a heart attack. She was 62 years of age. Her husband, John Palmer, died some time ago.

A meeting of the P. E. Island Dairy Association, Friday 17th, was held at the school house in Summerside. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. W. McNeil, secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A barn belonging to R. Hoops and situated on the farm of Mr. Hoops, near St. John's, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Some wagons and sleighs were also burned.

Business in the legislature is progressing rapidly. The session has now entered its fourth week. The debate on the proposed amendments to the constitution is the subject of the day.

The first sod of the Murray Harbor branch railway was turned on Saturday afternoon. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. J. W. McNeil, secretary of the railway company. A large number of people were assembled.

Quite a number of deaths have occurred in the past few days. The most recent was that of Mr. J. W. McNeil, who died on Saturday afternoon. He was 60 years of age.

Three boys named McNeil, Nicholson and McNeil were indicted on Saturday afternoon for the murder of a man named McNeil. The case is being tried in court today.

Harold T. McNeil, son of Leonard Morris of Summerside, has returned home. He spent the winter in the United States, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the United States consul at New York.

Victoria light and after being tossed about the straits and before daylight, they cast anchor just before daylight, and morning dawned on Rice Point, a short distance from Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 17.—There is more trouble in the Prince Edward Islands. This time it is over Governor McIntyre not giving a reply to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The members of the local legislature today met the lieutenant governor in the legislative council chamber and presented their address in reply. His honor omitted replying, and when the speaker took the chair in the house the opposition demanded the reply, claiming that the house could not legally proceed with the business without it.

MASONIC.

Sketch of the Career of W. A. Douglas Steven, Deputy Grand Master of N. B. The Canadian Craftman and Masonic Record, under the management of Daniel Ross of 126 Bay Street, Toronto, recently published an interesting and valuable mouthpiece of Freemasonry in Canada. The May number of the Craftman is deeply interesting, and presents its readers among other things with the photograph of W. A. Douglas Steven, together with the following sketch of his Masonic career.

Our portrait this month is one of our enthusiastic Masons down by the sea, now resident of Dorchester, New Brunswick. Right Worshipful Brother William Alexander Douglas Steven was at the last communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick elected deputy grand master, the Hon. Judge James Gordon Forbes being elected grand master. Under their joint supervision this grand lodge is making marked progress the present year.

Brother Steven was born in the city of St. John, N. B., on the 5th of November, 1835, and was educated in the city of St. John. He was appointed D. G. Master of grand lodge in 1887. He was raised to the 3rd degree on the 13th September, 1886, in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, of York Street, N. B., of which lodge he is a past master. He is a high priest of Rotoford Royal Arch Chapter, on the registry of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Brunswick, located in the city of Moncton, N. B. Sir Knight William A. D. Steven, 3rd degree, is a feudal member of the Ivanhoe Preceptorship of Knights Templar, No. 26, on the registry of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada. He became a member of the Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine on November 1, 1898. He is also a member of the New Brunswick Consistory S. P. R. S. on the registry of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of the dominion of Canada. Companion W. A. P. Steven is at present taking a deep interest in the Moncton council of the Cryptic Rite, No. 8, on the registry of the supreme grand council of the Cryptic Rite of the maritime provinces, dominion of Canada. Although a recent member of the Royal and Select Masters, he has effectively joined the companions of the Rotoford Chapter, of which he is the popular high priest, that the Blue Lodge, R. Arch Chapter and Council of the Cryptic Rite, complete what is known as the York Rite of Freemasonry, and is the summit and perfection of ancient Freemasonry. Brother Steven has arranged for a large class of candidates at the next convocation of the Moncton council, No. 8, of the Cryptic Rite. If the order throughout Canada had more of just such earnest, whole-hearted and energetic Masonic students, the true advance of our Freemasonry would be wonderfully promoted.

Quite a number of leading members of the Cryptic Rite of this city purpose going to the meeting of Moncton Council of Royal and Select Masters above referred to. A council of the Rite will shortly be organized in the city of St. John. The companions of Montreal are also moving with a view to the organization of councils there.

THE COLONIES' RIGHT.

Something has been said on the subject of the British government faking the whole of the Empire into a state of peace. The colonies have certainly a right to be consulted, which France and Germany have not. The colonies have a right to be consulted, which France and Germany have not. The colonies have a right to be consulted, which France and Germany have not.

HARD TO BREAK

But the Coffee Habit Can be Put Off.

"I was a coffee user from early childhood, but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continual dull headache. My hands trembled and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a poisoned condition and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced me to try Postum Cereal Food Coffee. "The first trial, the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage, and have been enjoying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health. "My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M. Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Put a piece of butter the size of two peas in the pot, to prevent it boiling

HUTTON'S EXPLOIT.

Captures Commandant Botha and Field Cornet Gassen.

GENERAL HUTTON.



GENERAL HUTTON.

KROONSTAD, May 18.—Methuen entered Kroonstad yesterday unopposed. Generals Duprey and Daniels and forty men have surrendered. "Broadwood" occupied Ladley yesterday after slight opposition. Only two of the men were wounded. Steyn was not there and his government officials had left Sunday. "Hutton's mounted infantry, chiefly Canadians, yesterday surprised and captured about thirty miles northwest of this place Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassen, five Johannesburg policemen and seventeen Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

PEACE DELEGATES TURNED DOWN.

Given an Audience Yesterday by Secretary Hay

Who Politely Informed Them that They Could Expect Nothing.

The United States Government Has so Far Maintained an Attitude of Neutrality and Will Continue to do so.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—After the visit of peace delegates to the state department today, Secretary Hay gave out the following statement: "Messrs. A. Fischer, C. M. Wessels and A. D. W. Wolmarans, the delegates in this country of the South African republics, called today by appointment at the state department. They were cordially received and remained with the secretary for more than an hour. They laid before the secretary at much length and with great energy and eloquence the merits of the controversy in South Africa, and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British government. "The secretary of state made the following reply: "The president in his message to the congress, last December said: 'This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to all that is not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.' "As the war went on the president, while regretting the suffering and sacrifices endured by both of the combatants, could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This has been steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a movement when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interests of peace. "On the tenth of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, this telegram: 'I am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.' "The president at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to friendly relations might be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The government was at the same time informed of the president's action in the matter. Our representative in London promptly communicated the president's instruction to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was requested to thank the president for the friendly interest shown by him, and Lord Salisbury added that His Majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power. This communication also was given to the British government. So far as we are informed, the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the South African republics which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interest of cessation of hostilities. "An allusion has been made to the Hague convention, and as action has been suggested based upon that instrument, it may be

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

FIGHTING AROUND PANAMA.

KINGSTON, Ja., May 20.—Advices from Colombia today, by the royal mail steamer Trent, say that the rebels are operating around Panama, which is full of troops, some of whom are quartered in the churches. An engagement took place May 15, north of Panama, the rebels being driven off. Cartagena is still in possession of the government. The Trent was to have conveyed a body of troops to Cartagena, but the rebels destroyed the bridges on the night of May 13, thus preventing the troops arriving for embarkation. "On the same night, a desperate engagement took place outside of Cartagena, in which the government troops were victorious. As many as 500 rebels are said to have been killed in the fighting. The country is in a frightful state and paper dollars bring only five cents each.

WE CURE CANCER

Of the FACE, TONGUE, BREAST, EYE, LIP, NOSE, STOMACH, BOVIBELS, WOMEN. Our constitutional treatment does away with the pain of knife and plaster; cures Cancer or Tumor in all parts of the body. Send two stamps for particulars and names of those permanently cured. STOTT & TURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents

Exhibit

When ordering WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office it sent. Remember! The Office must be ensured promptly returned. THE SUN PR weekly WEEKLY SUN, of listion of all paper Maritime Provin please make a r

The contribution congregation to fund was \$100.

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John Nelson Moores has bee Prince Edward his mother, M of Jas. Moores.

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George W. S of Portland, M mon clerk for a school teach son. Mr. Sylv Pearson about the hold of a passenger cr caused his dea been intere formation of Portland, Me., be glad if him will give him possession.

BICYCLISTS, f a bottle of Pain- it cures cuts and quickness. Avol one Pain-Killer.

NEW

Dress G Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrapper Corsets, Curtains, Caplets, Oilcloths, Straw M Rugs, Yarns, Feather

Good G SHARP

N. B.—Any o



CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers please make a note of this.

The contribution of Centenary church congregation to the Indian famine fund was \$100.

The Halifax Herald says three cargoes of P. E. Island potatoes are being there and selling at 25 to 30c. per bushel.

The Digby Courier says that Clarke Bros. of Bear River will cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber in their two mills this season.

The celebrated Hackney stallion "Grandee" will stand at A. J. Megarity's stable, Marsh Bridge, St. John, on Saturday, 24th inst.

Bark Annie Binsay, Capt. O'Brien from Pencoils for Swansea, was abandoned, as before reported, on April 5, lat. 38, lon. 65, during a gale.

Woodboat Lillie E. arrived at In-diantown yesterday afternoon, from the Grand Lake with a cargo of fish. The river is rising considerably on account of the heavy rains.

John Nelson of the firm of Jas. Moores has been called to his home in Prince Edward Island by the death of his mother, Mrs. John Nelson, sister of Jas. Moores—Campbellton Evening.

The first ship of the season, Delina, has arrived at Campbellton for K. Shives. There is one expected today for Mr. Richards, and there are four at Dalhousie—Telegraph.

Hon. T. R. Black has been appointed by the Nova Scotia government to go to Scotland and purchase Clydesdale horses in accordance with the government's policy for the improvement of Nova Scotia stock.

L. W. Titus and family, after an absence from the city of over a year, have returned and again taken up their residence at 259 Germain street. Mr. Titus, who has been studying under competent teachers in Boston during a part of the time he has been away, sang a solo at the German street Baptist church last evening which was greatly enjoyed.

A telephone message received here last evening from Tidnish, announced that the Norwegian bark, Macduff, bound from Belfast to Bay Verte to load deals, had been lost near Cape Tormentine. No particulars were given. The Macduff was an old wooden vessel, having been built at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1854. She was once a steamer, but has sailed for years under the Norwegian flag.

A Calais letter says: "Mrs. Percy Gillmore of Calais, Mrs. F. P. MacNichol and Miss Berta Smith of St. Stephen will sail from New York on Saturday on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra for Europe, where they will visit the Paris exposition and other points of interest. Mrs. W. B. Wetmore of St. Stephen left on Wednesday for Attleboro, Mass., to visit her son, Robert Wetmore, who is soon to leave for Cuba, where he has an interest in a tobacco plantation."

George W. Sylvester, city marshal, of Portland, Me., has written the common clerk for information concerning a school teacher named Thomas Pearson. Mr. Sylvester understands that Pearson about 57 years ago fell down the hold of a vessel on which he was a passenger and received injuries that caused his death. He is said to have been interred in this city. Further information of him is now wanted. In Portland, Mr. Henderson has unbounded confidence and they are, he says, "responding nobly."

Have used with best results Kumfort Headache Powders. Consider them the best in the world.

Notice to Subscribers.

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

Ten cents is all you pay for Bentley's Liniment—none better at any price. Equally good for internal or external use. It cures PAIN. Also Big 25c. bottle.

Justice Graham on Saturday granted an absolute divorce to J. Lamb, engine driver on the Joggins railway, from his wife, Minnie Lamb—Halifax Chronicle.

C. J. R. Simmons of Gibson has been awarded the contract for the substructure, masonry and approaches of the new bridge to be built at Upper Corner, Kings county. The contract price is \$3,225. The work is to be completed by Oct. 1st.

Miss Mabel Hanington of this city, daughter of A. H. Hanington, was one of those who received the degree of doctor of medicine at Trinity college, Toronto, at Friday's closing. Dr. Hanington had a very successful surgical career and took honors in several branches, including surgery, gynaecology, therapeutics and sanitary science, while she stood high in all branches.

The old complaint of short weight butter from the creameries is again heard in Halifax. Sometime ago the Herald engaged in something of a crusade against this kind of wrong-doing, with the result that there was some improvement. But now some of the creameries are relapsing into old habits. Dealers in Halifax are constantly finding tubes, and particularly prints, short of the full pound—Herald.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A Calais letter says: "The Church of England at Grand Manan Island, N. B., have chartered the steamer La Tour to run a cheap excursion to St. Stephen, N. B., and Calais on Thursday, May 24th, to celebrate the birthday of the Queen. The steamer will leave Grand Manan at 6 a. m., Calais, P. M., at 8 o'clock, Eastport, at 8:30 o'clock, and St. Andrews at 10 a. m., and on the return trip will leave St. Stephen at 7 a. m. Friday. Field day sports will be held at St. Andrews on the above date."

The Charlottetown Pilot of Friday says: "Chief Justice Sullivan delivered judgment today in the case of Angus Brian of Victoria v. the steamer Tiber. Collision between the steamer and the schooner occurred in Charlottetown harbor last spring. The chief justice delivered a lengthy judgment, deciding against the steamer on every point, summing up the damages, he placed them at \$1,474.10, which sum the plaintiff is entitled to receive, the defendant to pay all the costs."

TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORN'S GROW. Neglected colds often bring pneumonia and lung diseases. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will stop your cold almost instantly. Never fails. 25c. at all Druggists.

CHARLES J. WALLACE.

A wire received at the Learmont hotel, Truro, on Friday morning from Montreal announced the death of Charles J. Wallace, a popular hotel clerk. Wallace was a native of St. John. He went to Truro five years ago from St. Stephen. He had an operation performed, removing an internal abscess, in the hospital at Montreal some time ago, and then resumed work. Shortly after he was compelled again to go to Montreal. This time he resumed work much improved, but a few days ago the old trouble returned, and the third time he went to the hospital to die. The remains were brought to Truro for interment.

CENTURY FUND IN CHATHAM.

The Chatham World said last week: "Rev. D. Henderson is spending the week in Millerton and Redbank congregations in the interests of the Presbyterian church century fund of one million dollars. Towards the end of last week, accompanied by John Sinclair, elder, he canvassed his own people in the business part of the town and met. We are informed, with great success. St. Andrew's church is likely to give a good account of itself in connection with the century fund. In his young men Mr. Henderson has unbounded confidence and they are, he says, 'responding nobly.'"

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

HOW ST. JOHN CELEBRATED.

Despite the Heavy Rain the Day Was a Memorable One.

St. John appears to take naturally to celebrations. The request of Mayor Daniel that a half-holiday be observed was joyfully acceded to by many. A large number of merchants were unable to close up their establishments. At noon all the factory whistles joined in one piercing chorus of praise that, making was relieved, and a half-holiday granted. Early in the day flags were strung out from the hotels and many buildings, and the shop windows were decorated in patriotic designs and colors. King street was a mass of color, flags stretched from side to side, and from nearly every window there floated some patriotic emblem. The rain unfortunately, worked full time and prevented a very large number from turning out in the afternoon. Nevertheless, there was a fairly good crowd on King street, and the small boy occupied as much space and contributed as much noise to the general jubilation as it was possible for him to do. Companies of youngsters in a variety of undress uniform and fancy gowns, in pairs and in fours, anything that would make a noise. Several of the more enterprising drew after them a gun made of stovepipe and mounted on carriages in different styles. These guns were used with much effect in the firing of crackers, and the crowd, headed by their captain, mounted on a pony and waving a wooden sword, proceeded up through the market building, making its windows rattle with the vehemence of their shouts. Things were done that at another time would mean ten dollars or thirty days, without the performers getting anything but an hilarious hoarseness.

In the evening the people came out in crowds, and for a time the rain let up. The night was then an exceedingly beautiful one, as the numerous lights shone on the bright hunting and on the moving crowd. Fire-crackers fizzed and exploded everywhere, and were almost as dangerous as the umbrellas proved. Later on, in the furniture rooms of Manchester, Robertson & Allison the Artillery band had gathered and played a lengthy programme of patriotic airs. The crowd gathered down in Market square, and the streets in that vicinity were blocked. The rain then began to come down in torrents, but the people waited patiently. A detachment from the 3rd R. C. A., under Lt. Col. Jones, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns on Market square, and the flash of the guns lit up the surrounding darkness. From the top of Manchester, Robertson & Allison's building, and from the rooms of the Harmony Club, in the Imperial building, fireworks were let off. Up on German street a bonfire was burning opposite Beverly's store. The crowd did not say anything about celebrating the weather, was much too damp to do so.

Sunday the flags were still flying and at the different churches reference was made to the relief of Mafeking, and the congregations united in singing the national anthem. The 2nd Company, 3rd Regiment R. C. A., under command of Capt. Baxter, and headed by the Carleton Cornet band, came over from Carleton early Friday evening and marched up to the head of King street, where the band played several patriotic airs. There was an immense crowd of people in and about the King square, and cheer after cheer went up for the British troops and the artillerymen. The company then marched to the residence of Lt. Col. Wallace, where they gave three cheers for Col. Armstrong's contingent. The residence of Colonel Jones on German street was the next place of call. The band played several selections and cheers were given for Col. Jones and his brother, Capt. Jones of the Artillery, who is in command of Company G of the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. The artillerymen, with the band, then came up to the Union Club, where there was a large gathering of citizens. It was a very enthusiastic crowd. Cheers were given for Robertson & Buller and Baden-Powell and everybody else whose name was mentioned in connection with the recent successes of the British in South Africa.

After music by the band, Mayor Daniel came out on the balcony over the entrance to the club house. His worship was given a warm reception. He made a short address, in which he referred to the relief of Mafeking and the great things accomplished by the British of late. The achievements of the Canadians came in for some share of attention.

Ex-Mayor Sears and Lt. Col. Armstrong also spoke. Cheers were given for Capt. Baxter and No. 2 company, and Capt. Baxter, in replying, asked the assemblage to give three cheers for the Carleton Cornet band, who had volunteered their services for the occasion. These cheers were soon forthcoming, as were hurrahs for the mayor and the boys in South Africa. The band played God Save the Queen and all present sang with all their might the national anthem.

AT OTTAWA. OTTAWA, May 18.—The whole town is on the streets tonight, rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking. Flags are in abundance and fireworks plentiful. The military parades, bands are out, and the town is rising in every way to the occasion.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, May 18.—Celebrations of the relief of Mafeking were general throughout the towns of Nova Scotia tonight, processions were held and salutes fired. In Halifax the news created great enthusiasm in the amusement halls. The band played God Save the Queen, and the audience wildly cheered the announcement from the stage.

THEY DO NOT LIKE IT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—The Russian embassy has considerably perturbed governmental and diplomatic circles here by inviting the immediate attention of the Porte to the deplorable situation of many districts of Armenia, resulting from brutal methods of collecting taxes and from persecutions which have driven many to embrace Islamism, while whole communities are preparing to emigrate to Russia.

MONDAY NIGHT'S CELEBRATION.

March Out of the 2nd Fusiliers Attracted Thousands of People to the Market Square.

St. John seems to have gone almost wild over the recent victories won by the British troops in South Africa. We have seen celebrating the relief of Mafeking since Friday night. Up to Monday the weather stood in the way of anything like a popular demonstration, but last night the town turned out in full force. At 7 o'clock people began to take up positions in the vicinity of Market square, in order to obtain a good view of the manoeuvres of the 2nd Fusiliers, which corps it had been announced would have a march out with a regular military tattoo on Market square. The night was fine and thousands of people lined the streets through which the battalion passed. Every house and business establishment which was possessed of anything like respectable means of illumination was lighted up, and bonfires were started at various parts of the town. The crowd in and about Market square was the largest ever seen there. The square itself was packed, and the sea of faces extended quite a distance up King and Duke streets, down Prince William and up Chippewa Hill. The only thing in the square that did not have to succumb to the surging mass of people was the Sears fountain. The squad of policemen sent there to keep the crowd back were unequal to the task. The people were out to celebrate the relief of Mafeking, and neither policemen nor the whole regiment of Fusiliers could force them back into positions so that the regiment could go through the programme which had been arranged for the occasion. The officers of different states, various capacities in the way of making noises were in the hands of the multitude, and they were used almost incessantly.

It is to be regretted that the citizens did not understand the programme which had been arranged by the officers of the Fusiliers, for they would certainly have been contented to stand back in order to witness such interesting movements. As it was, the corps were able to do little or nothing. When they reached the square, to which they marched from the drill shed by way of Chippewa Hill, Broad, Charlotte and King streets, they marched around the square, halted and fired, facing King street. The next movement it was impossible to perform, when the Fusiliers were ordered to march to form into columns. The band played some patriotic selections. Every man in the regiment had a Chinese lantern, which was lighted, and there was a most creditable display of fireworks, every man being equipped.

In the absence of Lt. Col. McLean, Major Sturdee had command of the Fusiliers, and he called for three cheers for the Queen. They were given in a hearty style, and the band played the national anthem. Cheers were given for Col. Baden-Powell and his brave garrison. The regiment with the band ahead again marched around the square with the hope that the people would fall back to enable them to carry out their programme. The crowd held the original position, but it was found that the crowd was more dense than before. Any further movements were beyond the possibility of performance, and the regiment formed fours and started up King street on their way to the drill shed. They passed the drill shed through Germain and Broad streets.

At the drill shed Major Sturdee addressed the men briefly. The men presented a fine appearance and marched with the precision of regular troops. Major Messes acted as major and Major Edwards as adjutant. There were in the parade 248 out of 290 men.

The programme which had been prepared for the evening, and for which the men had been drilled, was the military tattoo. The Highlanders had before her majesty the Queen at Windsor. There were to have been several fancy marches. The two half battalions were to have marched through one another and then to have gone around the square in a regular direction, meeting other Company formations were to have been shown, all of which would have looked fine with the men carrying lanterns and setting off fireworks.

A SCIENTIFIC BREAKFAST.

Rightly selected food will cure more than half the diseases. Try a scientific and healthy breakfast—Fruit of some kind, preferably, cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream; two soft-boiled eggs. Put two eggs in a tin cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be cooked, and the yolks are most easily digested. One slice of bread with butter; cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

On that breakfast you can work like a horse and be perfectly nourished until noon. Your nervous troubles, heart palpitation, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney complaints and various other disorders will gradually disappear and firm solid health will set in.

Why? You have probably been living on poorly selected food, that is food that does not contain the required elements the body needs. That sort of food, and coffee, is the direct or indirect cause of more than half the ills the human body acquires.

Grape-Nuts is a perfectly cooked food and both that and the Postum Food Coffee contain the microscopic particles of phosphate of potash obtained in a natural way from the grains of the field and by scientific food experts incorporated into food and drink. That element joins with the albumen in food to make gray matter, which is the thing that gives the brain cells and the nerve centres all over the human body.

A man or woman thus fed is scientifically fed and rapidly grows in vigor and vitality, and becomes capable of conducting successfully the trials of life. To produce a perfect body and a money making brain, the body must have the right kind of food and the expert food specialist knows how to make it. That is Grape-Nuts and Postum Cereal Food Coffee, produced at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

THE REAL ISSUE.

"Durability," honesty of materials inside and outside, and honesty of workmanship throughout. The garments in our stock represent the finest productions of foreign and domestic fabrics—fabrics of wear resisting quality—and are made up by the best and most reliable manufacturers of Canada. Every article is covered by our broadest guarantee, and backed by responsible manufacturers.

Men's Sack Suits.

Of stylish cut and popular Fabrics in Tweeds of Fancy Checks and Plaids, and Serges in Blues and Blacks, \$6.00, \$7.00.

Men's Worthy Suits.

Newest patterns and effects in Mixed Tweeds, also plain Blue and Black Worsteds and Serges, the proper cut in Coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00, marked here for \$8.00.

Men's Stylish Spring Suits.

4-button sack style and cutaway fabrics linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12.00. Our price \$10.00.

Men's Very Swell Spring Suits.

In the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom made suits. Fancy Tweeds, All-Wool Serges and Worsteds. Hundreds to choose from, and every size. The price \$12.00.

Greater Oak Hall, Scovill Bros. & Co., St. John, N. B. Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred Sunday morning at Green Head of Mary E., widow of the late Joseph Armstrong. The deceased, who was a most estimable lady, was in her 73rd year and had been ill for some time. The deceased leaves one son, Albert J. Armstrong, and five daughters and two step-daughters. The daughters are: Mrs. William Murdoch, Mrs. E. G. Nelson, Mrs. John W. Goddard, Miss Amelia M. Armstrong and Miss Jean Armstrong. The step-daughters are Mrs. C. F. Tilton and Miss Janet A. Armstrong. The deceased, whose maiden name was Gray, was of Loyalist descent. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 from Green Head.

The death occurred Saturday evening of Mary Jane Coehran. The deceased was 73 years of age. Mr. W. F. Coehran, who died on Wednesday. He leaves a widow and six children.

Arrivals from Alberni give more particulars of the sudden death of the well known and popular young prospector, Dan McKeen, who died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday of last week. He was playing quills, and complaining of a pain in his side, went to his room in the Alberni hotel. This was at 6 p. m. A doctor was called, and about midnight, when the doctor stepped out of the room for a moment to mix some medicine for the unfortunate man, he died. The late prospector was one of the most prominent and most successful of the men who have delved for gold on the West Coast, where he had spent five years. He came from Springfield, Nova Scotia, where his relatives now reside. He was an Orangeman and an Oddfellow. Among the properties discovered by him were the Lake Shore mines, on Anderson lake, the Sidney Inlet property, and a good mine on Green mountain, adjoining the Monitor group. His relatives wired to have his body embalmed and sent to Nova Scotia, but the message was received too late to allow of this, and he was buried on Thursday last at Alberni. He was 32 years of age. The funeral turned out a very large one, for the dead prospector was well liked on the coast. Many fine floral tributes were placed on his coffin.

(Moncton Times, Friday.)

James G. McKenzie, stricken with paralysis Tuesday evening, is dead. Mr. McKenzie was born in Pictou, N. S., and was 69 years of age. He has lived in Moncton 23 years, being in the I. C. R. service all that time, for some time past as pit foreman in the mechanical department. Deceased leaves a widow and six children. H. D. McKenzie, I. C. R. foreman at Stellarton, N. S., is the only son, and his daughter is Mrs. A. J. Hulse, Charlottetown; Mrs. S. S. Ryan, Coverdale, A. C.; Miss Ida and Florence.

CUT IN SUGAR.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Canadian refiners cut all grades of sugars five cents today, in order to meet American competition in Western Ontario.

WANTED.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 4115, Windsor, Ont.

NOTICE.

Parlee Ville, Norton, Kings County, May 14, 1900. I hereby notify the public that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Cassie Parlee, she having left my bed and board without any provocation. HIRSHAM PARLEE.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

ST. LEONARD'S, N. B., May 18.—A very sad and drowning accident occurred yesterday on Grand River. Paul Robarge of Come Ridge, who numbers for Kewick & Sons, and who had a drive in charge, was drowned about four miles from the mouth of the river. The deceased started to break a jam of lumber with two others, and the head of the jam started, leaving him and a young man by the name of Rossignol on it. Robarge was given an alarm to go ashore. In doing so Rossignol fell. Robarge went to his relief, and after pulling him out and placing him on two logs beside him, drifted down river. Shortly after the logs parted and both fell in. Rossignol tried to make for the shore by swimming, and a large stump struck him, enabling him to gain bottom. Robarge clung to the log and was drowned. Deceased leaves a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. Searching parties have been dragging the river for the body all day without success.

ST. LEONARD'S, N. B., May 20.—The body of Paul Robarge, who was drowned in Grand River on May 18th, was found in a quarter of a mile below where the accident occurred. The remains were brought here for burial and sent to his late home. The funeral will take place at Grand Falls Tuesday morning.

ISLAND FISHERMEN DROWNED.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., May 15.—Two fishermen left Governor's Island and for this city on Wednesday. A squall struck the boat, which has been found floating bottom up, and it is supposed that the young men have been drowned. Intense anxiety is felt. The legislature held a short session today, but nothing of importance was done.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The remains of Private McEneaney of the Halifax provisional regiment will be sent home for interment in Ontario. The Grand Halifax Rifles band will head the funeral procession at 6:50 tomorrow morning from the military hospital to the railway station. A firing party at the railway station will pay a list tribute of respect to a dead comrade.

KING OF BAVARIA DYING.

MUNICH, May 21.—The latest reports regarding the condition of the demented King Otto of Bavaria are that he is paralyzed and unable to move, speak or eat. His death is hourly expected.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

- Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braes.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods, Lowest Prices. SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.







AT CENTENARY.

Impressive Patriotic Service Celebrated Sunday Morning. Eloquent and Able Sermon Preached by Rev. Mr. Read.

Service Attended by the Mayor and Council and Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The patriotic service held Sunday morning in Centenary Methodist church was a most interesting one, marking as it did the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, the anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the relief of Mafeking. The weather was far removed from favorable, but that fact did not prevent the attendance of an immense congregation. Every available seat was filled, many chairs being required as well. On the platform were a number of potted plants and on either side of the pulpit was an English flag. The centre of the church, or rather the portion of it required for their accommodation, was reserved for his honor Chief Justice Tuck, his worship Mayor Daniel, and the members of the Common Council and the city officials and Lt. Col. Jones and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery. The aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Macrae, White and Elyard, who are absent from the city, and the city officials met at Mayor Daniel's residence and proceeded to the church in a body. The Artillery, headed by their band and commanded by Lt. Col. Jones, marched from the drill shed to the church. Major Armstrong, district paymaster, and Lt. Col. Markham accompanied the corps. The Artillerymen marched well and looked well.

The service opened with the Doxology, after which there was a short prayer by the pastor, Rev. John Read. The hymn Let Zion in Her King Rejoice having been sung, Rev. Mr. Read offered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. An anthem, most acceptably given, followed, and then came the lesson. After that, the Christian Soldiers, was sung, the congregation joining heartily. Rev. Mr. Read took for his text Isaiah lxi, 1st verse: "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." The sermon was an admirable discourse. The preacher said it was thus that our adorable Redeemer introduced Himself to the congregation at Nazareth. Liberty was heaven born. It was not an earthly production or growth. It came from heaven, it was man's heritage, and was the right of every human being. If the liberty of any person was interfered with, the liberty of the world was menaced. The ancient prophets of Jehovah were the pioneers in proclaiming liberty. They were sent forth with the divine message. The preacher here alluded to the difficulties with which the prophets had to contend. Their message was that human beings were not made to be the victims of tyrants, the slaves of the selfish. Liberty lifted people up from the low condition into which they had been brought. The prophets were not popular because of the things they preached. Encomium was given them only when the nation was in distress. The present civilization, which we called the higher, was the outcome of the liberty which the ancient prophets proclaimed. Moses became unpopular with Egypt through his preaching and proclamation of liberty. The men who advocated the abolition of slavery suffered. Their names were precious to us today, these men who strove for freedom. But the conflict still raged. Think what letters they had done for us. It would march on to universal triumph. When the Anglo-Saxon was born he began in the cradle to cry out for liberty. It was the watchword of the Anglo-Saxon race. A man was not a true Anglo-Saxon who did not have this spirit in him. It was his credential. The propagation of liberty had been through sacrifice. Think of the words of the Master himself. What more patriotic men ever lived than the old prophets. On the cross the Master paid this penalty for our freedom. He came to open the prison doors behind which a poor stricken humanity was incarcerated, to strike off the shackles of sin. He came to bring liberty, human liberty. Whenever the liberty of an individual was interfered with, or that of a people or a section of a nation, it became somebody's business to readjust the wrong. Where the rights of a man were interfered with some one must restore those rights. It was always found that deliverers were raised up. Here the reverend gentleman referred to the noble men who brought about the abolition of slavery. These men gave themselves as martyrs for the cause of freedom. We should thank God that we were the children of such sires. The lands blessed with the highest liberty must attend to the distribution of that liberty to the smaller nations. Those advanced in privileges were supposed to communicate the same to others. When the liberty of a fraction of a country happened to be menaced it became the duty of some one to interfere and restore it. No class had a right to do as it pleased. If we desired the privileges of society we must take them with their limitations. In the struggle for liberty our empire had shared largely. God gave us the light not to hide it under a bushel but to give it to others. People were realizing this fact more and more. It was a voice from heaven in response to which the first gun was fired in the Spanish-American war. Our guns are the second in the march of liberty over the face of the earth. The present war in South Africa was an inspiration from heaven. The Master, if He were here, would, according to His own word, have His people fight for

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

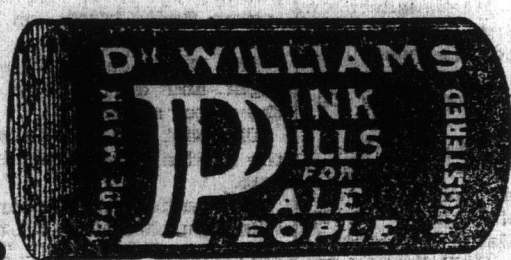
Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

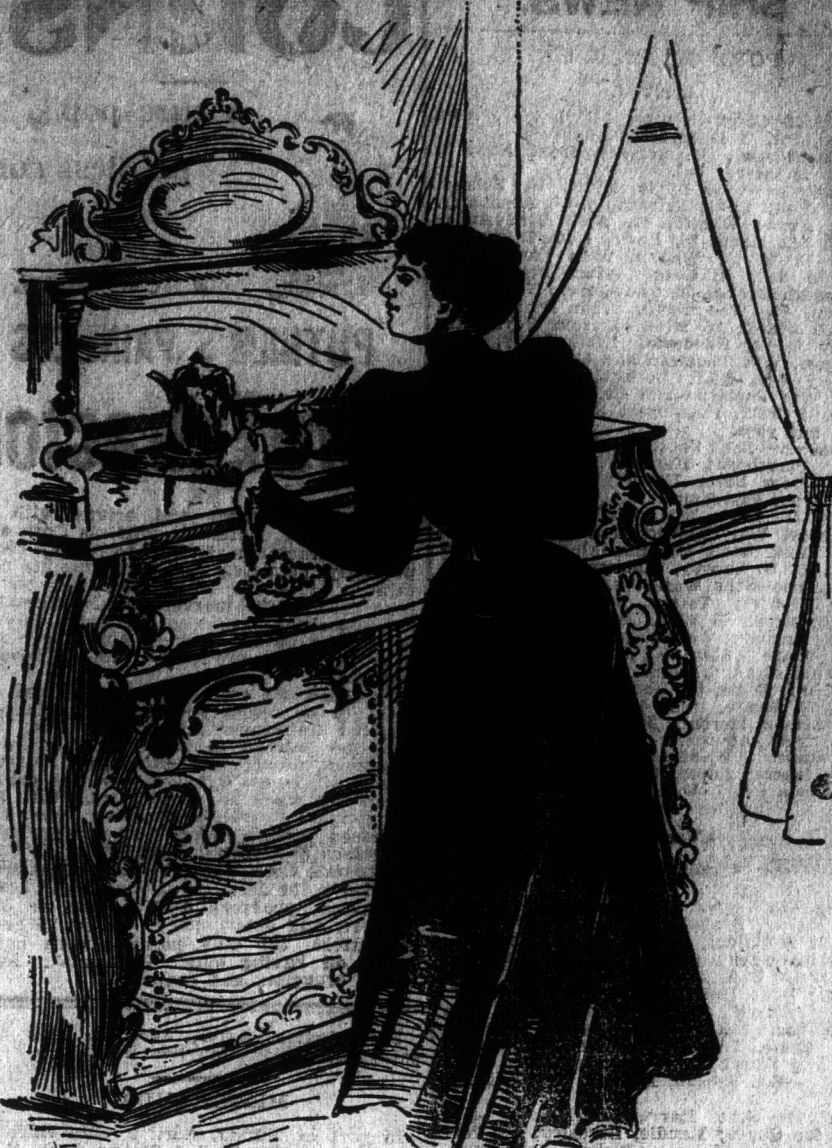
WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Police favor... others... the... of the... to be... that... under... or... Martial... B... rich... N... 2P... or to... one... exclus... It is... runs... freed... Mari... eight... news... pecia... 13 50... 15 00... 17 00... 18 50... 19 50... 21 00... 22 00... 23 00... 24 00... 25 00... 26 00... 27 00... 28 00... 29 00... 30 00... 31 00... 32 00... 33 00... 34 00... 35 00... 36 00... 37 00... 38 00... 39 00... 40 00... 41 00... 42 00... 43 00... 44 00... 45 00... 46 00... 47 00... 48 00... 49 00... 50 00... 51 00... 52 00... 53 00... 54 00... 55 00... 56 00... 57 00... 58 00... 59 00... 60 00... 61 00... 62 00... 63 00... 64 00... 65 00... 66 00... 67 00... 68 00... 69 00... 70 00... 71 00... 72 00... 73 00... 74 00... 75 00... 76 00... 77 00... 78 00... 79 00... 80 00... 81 00... 82 00... 83 00... 84 00... 85 00... 86 00... 87 00... 88 00... 89 00... 90 00... 91 00... 92 00... 93 00... 94 00... 95 00... 96 00... 97 00... 98 00... 99 00... 100 00

liberty. He would lead out His hosts to do what tended to the glory of God and the uplifting of humanity. People talked about the end of this war. There would be no end to it till the last nation had been Christianized and elevated to the moral standard of the New Testament. If this war closed then it would be only to open on a larger scale. The opposition of the world to Christ must give way. Until we acquainted the whole world with the Bible there would be war. We were particularly interested in the South African war. We wondered how our brothers had endured the trials and privations. The preacher said he felt like a brother soldier, and he did claim to be one. The enemy came over into our country and attacked us. Yet people said Britain began the war. Such was not the case. Britain did not think it worth while to prepare by arming her people with modern arms. The Boers on the other hand, were prepared. They had the latest things in the way of arms the best that France and Germany could produce. Their men were drilled and ready for the fight, while ours were not. The word republic was never so disgraced, never so falsely and so hypocritically used as when applied to these South African oligarchies. Think of it Britain fighting the Boers. If a ferocious dog came up behind a man and attempted to bite him, would the man, if he kicked at the dog, be accused of abusing the little animal? Surely not. And this was a parallel case. It was a wonder the Boers did not sweep the British subjects off the face of South Africa. We had good reason to be thankful that we had living today fellow citizens in Cape Colony and Natal. Every Boer was ready for the fight, and it was really surprising that they did not sweep the British residents there into the sea. God saved our people. When we witnessed the departure from St. John of our contribution to the first Canadian regiment, little did we think that they would be called upon to endure what they had gone through. They were veterans now. They went out as our representatives and they had done nobly. We are proud of them. Never would they be forgotten. Men from the Artillery now before him were among our contribution to the regiment. The honor put upon them was an honor to the whole regiment. The New Brunswick boys who distinguished themselves did honor to the whole province. The men before him would have gone as readily as did those who did go. Let us all be prepared to defend our mothers and sisters and our homes. May the blessing of Heaven rest upon you and your comrades. "When Ladysmith was relieved," said the preacher, "I had the honor to move that Canada offer 10,000 more troops. I want to emphasize that matter now. If our mother wants us, let us go." In conclusion, Mr. Read said, standing between the flags on either side of him: "In the name of the church uplift the banner. In the flag we had

LOYALIST DAY. Special Service in Trinity Church Under the Auspices of the Loyalist Society.

Eloquent and Appropriate Sermon Preached by the Chaplain, Rev. W. O. Raymond.

The service in Trinity church Sunday night in celebration of Loyalist day was an exceedingly interesting one. Despite the unfavorable weather there was scarcely a vacant seat in the building. The service was under the auspices of the Loyalist society, and the members with many of the descendants of the Loyalists, not connected with the society, occupied seats in the front. Most of them wore badges of loyal ribbon. The rector of Trinity, Rev. J. A. Richardson, read the lesson. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. O. Raymond, chaplain of the Loyalist society. He took for his text the words found in I Kings 8:24, "The land which thou gavest unto their fathers." Mr. Raymond said in part: We are gathered together here on the very site upon which our ancestors founded a church. We, their successors, are gathered together under the auspices of a society whose aim is to perpetuate the memory of their forefathers. Our hearts would indeed be cold if they did not throbb responsively. It is impossible in an historic sermon, on account of the time at the preacher's disposal, to bring in all that one could desire. Briefly, the story of those who came here in 1783 should be told. Let us decry the foolish spirit of adulation which considers a Loyalist descendant better than other people, but if there is honor due to these people it should be meted out to them. Those people are indeed worthy of praise they left all in the spirit of loyalty. The Loyalist felt as keenly as those who took up arms against the mother country the injustice of the measures of which the Americans complained, but they had more patience. They desired to appeal by constitutional means, by the freedom of the press, and the freedom of public speech. They thought that the voices of the great men in the house of commons which raised in their behalf would prevail. Their desires were not fulfilled. Such a solution was impossible, and a long and bloody war ensued. The hand of Providence seemed evident in it all. There was Gen. Grege's foolhardiness at Bunker Hill; there were the failures of Howe and Clinton. It was only at the end of the war that a British general of real capacity, Sir Guy Carleton, commanded the king's army. It was the result of the Loyalist's faith in the time of the declaration of independence

was indeed a painful one. There were those who were ready instantly to join the army of the king. Others had no desire to take up arms. Unfortunately the declaration of independence offered no place for neutrality, and these were forced, on account of their love for the king and the motherland, to cast in their lot with the forces. The war that followed was neither a foreign nor a civil one, but it combined features of both. Often neighbors and sometimes brothers faced each other in battle. At the close many of the Loyalists would have gladly sought their homes, but others decided to live under the old flag. They came together from all over the union, and were placed aboard the transports at New York, over a score of ships in all, conveyed by a couple of men-of-war. And on the 26th of April, 1783, they set sail. Fourteen days later the good ship Union, which had the honor of leading the van, arrived at Partridge Island. There she was joined by the others, and all sailed up to the cove which is now Market slip. The appearance of the land was most forbidding. Down to the water on the eastern shore was a growth of trees and underbrush. No one before had possessed the land. This is where our forefathers were given to make their home and their city. Everything was desolate, and forbidding. Many of the Loyalists were persons born in the lap of luxury. When they left, Harvard lost many of her best men, over one hundred of her graduates being among the number. Surely the others, who descended from these people may be pardoned if our hearts warm when we think what they suffered by being true to their principles and faithful to their God and king. So as the day comes around we celebrate it.

for the Canadian boys. They have in this struggle done their part nobly and well. Wherever Britain's power goes may God bless the people. British civilization and Christianity must prevail wherever the flag floats. When the gospel falls to accompany the flag the empire will crumble and fall as others have done in the past. May we all stand upon the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ. During the service a special hymn for use in time of war, commencing "O God of hosts, maintain the right," was sung, and at the close all united in singing the national anthem.

A NOVA SCOTIAN Who is Now a Coal Baron and a Member of Congress.

A Washington despatch of May 17th says: "The three Maine members of congress will be the guests tonight at the Shoreham hotel of Representative William Connell of Scranton, Pa., at one of the most magnificent banquets of the season. Mr. Connell is a native of Nova Scotia and in early life came down into Maine before his parents moved on to Luerne county, Pa., where he began life as a driver boy at 75 cents a day. He has thrived wonderfully and is now one of the largest coal operators in Pennsylvania, being likewise engaged in banking and other pursuits. "The names of the Maine men will be well up towards the head of his banquet list for tonight. Plates will be laid for 100 people, who will include some of the most prominent men in public life in this city. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will be one of the star guests of the evening. Mr. Connell was recently made member of the republican congressional campaign committee for the State of Pennsylvania. He is a quiet, unassuming man, but has a large circle of friends in Washington and is quite a power in Pennsylvania politics."

EMBLEM OF BRITISH VIGILANCE.

The favorite sight of the British is the daily procession at sundown for the looking of the town gates. The keeper of the gates, looking very much like a sentinel, stands in the center of a military guard, dressed in a regimental band, which wears impregnable armor. The key, of enormous size, are turned about him as he stands an emblem of the vigilance of Britain in guarding her prime military secrets.

Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Gillett's Chemical Works. Gillett's Lye. Gillett's Fruit Growers' Lye. Gillett's Cotton Root Compound.

FRUIT GROWERS!

The best Spray for trees is a solution made with GILLETT'S LYE.

If interested write us for particulars.

Gillett's Chemical Works TORONTO, ONT.



