

FIGHTING CONTINUES

Nothing Known Definitely as to Yesterday's Operations North of the Tugela River.

Unconfirmed Report from Durban That Lord Dondonald's Flying Column Has Reached Ladysmith.

Boer Prisoner Boasts That it Will Take the British Three Months to Reach Ladysmith—Partial List of Sunday's Casualties.

GENERAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 4.15 a. m.—Gen. Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting.

The war office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all day yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place, and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days.

Even when a battle is won in a single day, as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available.

Reinforcements aggregating 5,000 or more, have reached Cape Town during the last three days.

SWEDISH BUDGET.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22.—In the Swedish budget, which balances nearly 150,000,000 kroner, and which is the largest on record, King Oscar asks for 46 new batteries of artillery by the end of 1903.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

British Pluck Told Its Tale, the Enemy Being Gradually Forced Back.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's Camp:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed all along the entire line, all the brigades taking part.

"The country simply abounds in hills favorable to guerilla warfare; and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless, it is being gradually accomplished.

ALMOST IMPREGNABLE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Samuel Stockton, of Johannesburg, is a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, and in speaking of the Transvaal war, he said: "I do not believe that the Boers have as yet fought the great battle of the war, or even that this fight will occur."

BOER'S ACTIVE.

KIMBERLEY, (by heliograph), Wednesday, Jan. 17, via Modder River, Jan. 23.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkly West by Commandant Botho, ordering all British subjects to quit before Jan. 22.

THE TURNING POINT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, and Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, were the guests of the Authors' club last evening.

OVER 85,000 MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Brussels correspondent of the Chronicle asserts that he has learned from authentic sources that the

Boers have between 85,000 and 90,000 men in the field.

WARREN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times publishes the following from Pieter Camp, dated yesterday (Monday) afternoon: "On Friday Gen. Warren began a long, circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that long ridge which runs from Spion Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of communications for transports impossible.

"The man behaved splendidly under an incessant, heavy cross fire in a burning bush, and those who followed were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small."

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THE MARIE RELEASED.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A despatch received here from Durban says the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and sent to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

"I have no authority to express the views of the government since Germany has not thus far approached the United States with a request to join that government for a clearer definition of contraband and the rights of neutrals; but I may say that our government has always been ready to go into a conference on the subject."

LONG CECIL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Jan. 19, says that a 25-pounder gun has been manufactured in the De Beers workshops.

SECOND CONTINGENT AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—The work of outfitting the transport Fomeran will be finished tomorrow afternoon and the steamer will move on to the dockyard at Halifax.

WELL SAIL FRIDAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—A later order, issued today, fixes embarkation on the Northwest Mounted Police for Friday. Horses could not be served and the equipment for the men could not be completed for the earlier day.

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—The New Brunswick boys at Halifax are settling down to work. On Monday morning they had a ride on the race track for exercise of horses and drill only, and having been on number three days, were feeling rather fresh, some of the men came to grief, and it was rumored today that one of more of the St. John men might be sent home on account of inability to ride. This, however, is improbable.

REACHED LADYSMITH.

Unconfirmed Report That Lord Dondonald's Flying Column Has Arrived at the Besieged Town.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pieter Camp, that Lord Dondonald has entered Ladysmith 1,600 men.

SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Just before midnight the war office issued the following despatch from General Buller: "SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 22, 6 p. m.—The following casualties are reported in Gen. Buller's brigade as a result of yesterday's fighting: Killed—5 men; wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Border Regiment; Capt. MacLoughlin, Inniskillings; Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and 75 men. Missing—Eight men. Other casualties will be followed when reports are received. The foregoing was all the war office had issued up to midnight. Nothing, therefore, is known here as regarding Monday's operations."

WARREN ADVANCING.

Boer Prisoner Boasts That It Will Take the British Three Months to Reach Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 22, 4.15 p. m., says: "Gen. Warren continues pushing the enemy, though necessarily he is making very slow progress, the Boers being numerous, and strongly entrenched on the kopjes they hold. They have several good guns mounted, but the greatest effect is produced by their machine and rifle. Our infantry is working over parallel ridges, with Lord Dondonald's cavalry living well out on the left flank awaiting developments. Gen. Warren's artillery re-opened fire this morning. The Boers' position here has become less hot. The naval guns here have been quiet. A Boer prisoner here has boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

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RECENT DEATHS.

The Duke of Teck and Blackmore the Novelist Pass Away.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—His Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, who in 1866 married Princess Mary Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, was said to extend several miles. Whether it indicates that the Boers have as yet been unable to mount more guns, or whether, as some guess, the present resistance is merely that of the rear guard covering the withdrawal of the heavy guns and the result of the deliberate abandonment of the siege of Ladysmith, it is impossible to say.

"The Duke of Teck died in 1897. H. R. H. the Duke of York and his eldest daughter, Victoria Mary, were married July 9, 1893."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Richard D. Blackmore, the novelist, died today at Tiddington. He was born at Longworth, Berks, in 1855.

Mr. Blackmore was the son of a Berkshire clergyman. He graduated B. A. at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1877, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1882 and practised as a barrister until 1885. He was the author of many novels, the chief of which, Lorna Doone, published in 1869, gave him a wide fame. The Maid of Sker, Alice Lorraine, Mary Anierley, Springhaven, etc., were products of his pen.

CHILDREN GRY FOR CASTORIA.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 22.—The Opera House was almost completely filled tonight to hear the labor question discussed by William Darlington of Montreal, a member of the Labor Congress of Canada, and other leading local public men.

The meeting was under the auspices of the local Col. Stone, an embankment officer, the latter returning to Kingston tomorrow.

Spread thin slices of bread with butter and place it where the rats can get at it. Do this for some two, or three days, and if the rats are found to make away with the bait, then take red pepper and place it between the bread and butter, in the same manner as if making sandwiches. Deposit this in the same place the bait was put, and then await results. This is a genuine receipt.

TO DRIVE OUT RATS.

"H. B. R." in response to the request of a lady in Saturday's sun for a recipe to drive rats out of a house, sends the following:

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—Toronto ladies' branch Red Cross Society has furnished Lieut. Col. Herchmer with a letter of credit of \$1,500. Lieut. Col. Evans with one for \$1,658, and Major Hunter Ogilvie with one for \$1,075, the amounts specified to be expended by these officers on the purchase of comforts for the men under their command during the campaign.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HENSLEY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—Capt. C. A. Hensley, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who is among the killed in Friday's battle for the relief of Ladysmith, is a son of Albert Hensley of this city. He was born in Charlottetown in 1856. His grandfather was his father's side.

THE BEST THING OUT

for clothing buyers is our Reduction Sale for this month on Men's, Youths, Boys' and Children's Clothing, to clear for stock taking. Come and see for yourself.

Fraser, Fraser & Co., - Foster's Corner, 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE SAGAMORE

Is Not Losing Sleep on Account of the War, But is Interested in the Great Meeting in Boston.

And the Cold Crack That England Got in Blatherskite Hall, on Wednesday Night.

The sagamore of the Millcoets was asleep when the reporter entered the wigwam. The reporter pulled up his collar, pulled down his cap and yelled "Fenians!"

The sagamore yawned without opening his eyes, and muttered: "Wrogn camp. You want Jim Paul—no gin here."

"Why does my brother think that I speak with a forked tongue?" rejoined the reporter.

"If you're Boer from Africa," said Mr. Paul, "you'd get behind-stone pile. If you're Boer from Ottawa you'd get behind race and religion wall. If you're Boer from the States you'd get behind big fat pocketbook. If you're any kind of Boer you don't come near this."

Mr. Paul sat up and flourished his scalping knife as he spoke.

The reporter turned down his collar. "My brother," he said, "you are a little hard on Oom Paul and Oom Tertie and Oom Sheehan of Boston—don't you think?"

"I hear they had big pow-wow in Boston," said the sagamore.

"They had," said the reporter, "in Faneuil Hall—the Cradle of Liberty."

"And the Nursery of the Blatherskite," added Mr. Paul.

"They had a great time," said the reporter. "Senator Hoar, who once wanted to conquer and annex Canada, sent a letter, declaring that the Boers are making the best fight since Thermopylae for a cause as holy as that for which Leonidas and his Spartans gave their lives."

"Who else talked?" asked the sagamore.

"The chairman was one Mr. P. J. Farley, who wants to free Ireland. The chief speaker was Geo. Fred Williams, who wants to free silver. Another was Geo. F. Hollis, a former consul at Pretoria, who wanted to free his democratic mind. Another was Prof. Camille Reid, who wants Ireland to be destroyed. There were several others. Among the crowd were Irish Americans, French Americans, Swedish Americans, German Americans, Portuguese Americans, and Hobo Americans, Spanish Americans, and Cuban Americans and Filipino Americans were barred out. And they had a band. A gentleman by the name of Schilling was unavoidably absent, which must have been a source of general regret. But they delivered themselves of two Wharves and five Resolutions. They talked about 'free mercia' and called England 'the bully of the nations.' Then they felt better, and went home. I presume there will be a Fund, and somebody to handle it. The grass will be greener on the hills of Ireland, the vines will be richer in the vineyards of France and along the Rhine, votes will multiply in Boston—and nobody will get hurt. Meanwhile we poor victims of British tyranny will, I suppose, persist in our state of ignorance and degradation, and furnish an object lesson to the champions of Liberty. Sad— isn't it?"

"Very," said Mr. Paul. And they mingled their tears.

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Teacher in one of our public schools to small pupil—How old are you, Willie? I don't know and mamma don't know. I haven't been weighed lately.

In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks, Skates, Sleds and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys, and girls send us your full name and address, and we will mail you 15 packages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our mammoth catalogue, which we mail you with goods. Send today. Address

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 63 F. St. John, N. B.

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STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 63 F. St. John, N. B.

# STEADILY ADVANCING!

## The Welcome Sound of the Guns of the Relief Column Heard at Ladysmith.

### Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald Are Moving Cautiously Forward, Hourly Expecting Battle.

#### George W. Stevens the Well-known War Correspondent Died of Fever in Ladysmith—Buller's Wagon Train is Nineteen Miles Long.

**AT MOUNT ALICE**  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 18, 6.40 p. m.—From the position seized by the British at Mount Alice there is a magnificent panorama of the Tugela River, which winds in four immense bends, forming a narrow peninsula. Potgieter's Drift where the water is now only waist deep, is just below the centre. The loop of land opposite is commanded at its narrowest point by three small kopjes, one of which is called One Tree Hill. Gen. Lyttleton's brigade and the artillery hold this. Beyond this are 7,800 yards from Mount Alice there is a higher kopje held by the Boers, which is covered with trenches. There are apparently two guns in emplacements on the top of the hill. On the British left there is a very high hill, with the river running at its foot. The British hold this by the Boers. The British hold Swartz Kop, on the right. Gen. Warren is on the left, retaining his position. There is only a desultory fire from the naval guns and a howitzer. Not a single shot has been drawn from the enemy. Gen. Warren and Gen. Lyttleton bivouacked north of the Tugela last night, and arrived at Mount Alice at dawn this morning. They found a captive balloon above One Tree Hill. Your correspondent noticed in the far distance evidences of shell explosions. These shells had probably been fired from Ladysmith. It was necessary to use glasses to see the effect of the damage done by the shells. The firing of big guns was heard in the same direction. Ladysmith is not visible from Mount Alice, that town being situated on low ground. Heliograph communication with the town is had by means of a heliograph at Caesar's Camp, which is on a high hill two miles southwest of Ladysmith. There is plenty of food in the town. Signalling Officer Cuyver returned to headquarters at Weenan last night. He has kept communication open between Ladysmith and Frere for nearly seven weeks. His post has been a very lonely one. It was on the high mountain, and there was no water within miles. The iron ore in the mountain attracted the lightning, and one night a bolt struck the fire around which he and his men were sitting, scattering ashes and giving an electric shock to the men. The signallers performed most valuable work under great privations, and while constantly in danger of attack. Over 41,000 words were transmitted by them. The weather is good now and the rivers are much lower. The roads are also in better condition. Every one is anxious to engage the enemy, and strong hopes are entertained of a decisive victory, that will result in the relief of Ladysmith.

**STEADILY ADVANCING.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Farm: "It is reported that the Boers opposite Colenso, on finding that Gen. Buller had outmanoeuvred them, crossed to the south of the Tugela yesterday and set fire to all the houses in the village. "As the force from Chieveley advanced, the Boers retired before them to trenches on a hill in line with Colenso. Our infantry advanced to the attack in skirmishing order, followed by supports and reserves, our cavalry scouting on the right, close up to the river. The Boer forces at Colenso must have been considerably weakened by the despatch of large reinforcements westward to meet Gen. Buller's advance; and they now hurriedly evacuated the river trenches and the kopjes opposite the village, and scattered before our advance. By evening none of the enemy was left within rifle shot of Colenso. The British force then retired to Chieveley. "A despatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Camp, describes the difficulties of the march owing to the unwieldy baggage column, including all the tents and sheep, over bad roads, in wet weather. The correspondent says: "Some ten thousand Boers arrived in the vicinity of Potgieter's Drift on Thursday and Friday of last week, and began the erection of extensive and formidable lines of trenches, for their position apparently could only be turned from the west by assailing the high ridges of Sporen Kop. "A balloonist today reported that no guns were visible in the enemy's works, but that there was a large Boer camp in the direction of Bruckfontein, a brown ridge four miles from Potgieter's Drift. "Boers arrived in large numbers today from Colenso and Ladysmith. They have certainly run branches of the railway from Mofler Spruit around Mount Bulawayo. Nearly all the Boers have gone to attempt to check Gen. Warren's advance, but he made no sign today. "A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Spearman's Farm, or Camp, at the correspondent now describe it, dealing with Lord Dundonald's movement to the west of Gen. Warren's force, already cabled, says: "His success gives us control of an easy entrance to Ladysmith. Our guns

continue to bombard the Boer lines, the Boers replying but feebly. Gen. Warren is advancing steadily."

**THE BOER ACCOUNT.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela river are given in the following two despatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 18: "Jan. 16—Buller's second move was a reconnaissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and thereupon the British returned, having wounded one of our men. "No reply was made. This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the fight will commence shortly. "The second despatch runs thus: "Jan. 17—The night was unbroken, save for slight rain encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the ridges of Swartz Kop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our positions at 5 a. m. "The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at one trenchment."

**THE LONDON VIEW.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20, 4.30 a. m.—Every hour that Gen. Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. Transports continue to arrive at Durban, and fresh troops are being sent up the line to reinforce those in front of Colenso. It appears that Gen. Buller's troops north of the Tugela number at least 22,000, and possibly 25,000, with 50 guns. His total force, forming a great circle curve south and west of Ladysmith, probably number forty thousand. "While Gen. Buller's forward operations, which began on Jan. 10, develop rather leisurely, the Boers appear to be fully aware that they must meet a strenuous assault. Ballon observers have roughly estimated that ten thousand Boers are using spade and pick in artificially strengthening positions which nature has rendered easy of defence. "Military critics in touch with the war office think the news that general fighting has begun may be expected at any hour. It is not thought that one day's fighting will settle the fate of Ladysmith, but rather that there will be two or three days of continuous fighting."

**LYTTLETON'S ADVANCE.**  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, Jan. 18, 6.55 p. m.—Gen. Lyttleton's brigade advanced in a widely extended order toward the Boer position opposite Potgieter's Drift today. The naval guns bombarded the trenches, driving a few Boers out. There were no casualties, and the Boer fire was not drawn. "Both the English and Boers were making towards the kopje which was first taken by the Natal Carbineers. Two hundred and twenty Boers came on, not being aware that the position was already held by the British. If the Carbineers had held their fire all the enemy would have been captured. The actual fighting was confined to the stream in front of the pontoon bridge, and the Devonshire regiment was drenched while helping to place the pontoons. Two miles were also drowned."

**PAY FOR EXEMPTION.**  
LONDON, Jan. 19.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town states that the British yeomanry will be mixed up with detachments of the local mounted infantry in order to learn appropriate tactics for fighting the Boers. It is stated that Piet Duet, the ex-Free State Landrost at Dordrecht, has received large sums of money from the Dutch farmers who wished to evade service against the Boers. It is said that one farmer offered £1,000 for such exemption from military service.

**GENERAL REVIEW.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20, 4 a. m.—Lord Dundonald's successful skirmish westward of Acton Homes is the principal feature of Gen. Buller's advance. It is impossible to say whether the importance attached to it by the Telegraph's correspondent is justified. No other despatch, official or unofficial, claims so much for it. The critics are inclined to regard Gen. Warren's march as the principal movement of the whole operation, but beyond the fact that he is still advancing nothing is allowed to be known, and his route is merely a matter of conjecture. It is transparent indeed that more is omitted from the correspondent's despatches than is sent. Nothing regard-

ing the doings on Jan. 19 has arrived. The few messages despatched on that date refer to previous occurrences. The correspondents report that the Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from their Colenso and Ladysmith positions to oppose Gen. Buller's advance, and this strengthens the belief in some quarters that the Burgheers were almost wholly surprised by the British move. Such a belief, however, needs a great deal of strengthening, and the best informed are content to await events. Despatches from the other war centres only record reconnaissances. All serious operations are evidently suspended pending the outcome in Natal. A telegram from Pretoria of date Jan. 17 states without comment that the British crossed the Tugela, and says that a fight is imminent. It adds that Col. Plumer with three armed trains is at Gaborone, and that it is his evident intention to relieve Mafeking.

**FROM SPEARMAN'S CAMP.**  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 19, 7.25 p. m.—Gen. Warren's flank movements continued slowly on the British right flank toward Skelt's Drift, Bethune's Horse and the infantry under Williams discovered a small body of the Boers, about thirty men, on the opposite side of the river. They killed three of them and the remainder ran away, leaving a heavy baggage train behind them. The Boers returned later to get their horses, when three more of them were killed. A Boer spider carriage, drawn by sixteen galloping mules, was seen arriving in the Boer line today. It is supposed that it contained Commandant Joubert or a French general. There was very little firing today. It is rumored that Colenso village has been evacuated and burned.

**LONDON VOLUNTEERS.**  
LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special service was held in St. Paul's cathedral this evening, at which 800 city of London volunteers—the second contingent to attend such a service—were present. Lord Mayor Newton and the sheriffs of London, with the Duke of Connaught, were also in attendance. "Despite a drizzling rain the line of march from the barracks was crowded with the enthusiastic people filled the cathedral and stood cheering outside. "After a service of song, Dr. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, addressed the troops and congratulated them upon their patriotic and ordinary duty to do their duty to country and to God, with whom rested the issues of every endeavor. "The volunteers then repaired to Lincolns and Gray's Inns, where they take their departure."

**WITHIN TWELVE MILES.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Durban special, dated Thursday night, says: "It is reported here that Lord Dundonald has smashed a Boer convoy. "Gen. Buller is said to be within twelve miles of Ladysmith and Gen. Warren to be about six miles to the west. "The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Camp: "It is rumored that the Boers have evacuated Colenso in order to reinforce the troops here. Heavy firing was heard from Ladysmith this morning. "Gen. Buller's order instructs the men to head the white flags of the Boers only when they lay down their arms. It also instructs them to beware of false bugle calls."

**G. W. STEVENS DEAD.**  
LADYSMITH, Tuesday, Jan. 16 (via Spearman's Camp).—George Warrington Stevens, special correspondent of the London Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever and was buried at midnight.

**HOURLY EXPECTED BATTLE.**  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday evening, Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald are continuing a cautious advance, hourly expecting battle. There has been slight artillery firing here, at Ladysmith and Chieveley. "Natives report that the kopjes are full of Boers."

**FIELD CORNET MENTZ.**  
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 19, 1 p. m.—The name of the field cornet of the Helibron commando who was killed was Mentz. He was acting for Cornet Ell, who is too old to take the field.

**WAITING FOR NEWS.**  
MOONDER RIVER, Jan. 18.—A message has been received from Kimberley asking for heliograph news daily. The garrison is anxiously awaiting details of the fighting at Ladysmith.

**MUSIC TO THEIR EARS.**  
LADYSMITH, Wednesday, Jan. 17, via Spearman's Camp, Jan. 19.—Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged, and there is very little bombardment. "The welcome sound of the guns of the relief column was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield. "The heat is intense, but there is no increase of sickness."

**BULLER'S WAGON TRAIN.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times has the following despatch, dated Thursday, from Pietermaritzburg: "General Buller's wagon train is nineteen miles in length and embraces 400 wagons and 5,000 animals. As the column is so narrow and muddy, only one wagon is able to cross at a time. The officers are betting two to one that Ladysmith will be relieved tomorrow."

**QUARTERED ON SHORE.**  
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—The Boer prisoners on the Catalonia will shortly be placed in quarters ashore. The colonial government is inviting applications for treasury bills to the amount

of \$64,000. This is doubtless owing to the deficiency in the revenue caused by the war.

**SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.**  
PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 18.—A heliographic message from Gen. White at Ladysmith reports 20 deaths from fever in the camp from Jan. 15 to Jan. 17. He also reports that two men were wounded on Jan. 16 and two more on Jan. 17.

**ANOTHER SEIZURE.**  
LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Thursday, Jan. 18.—The German bark Marie, from Australia, with a cargo of flour for the Transvaal government, has been taken as a prize by the British third class cruiser Pelorus, near the island of Mysak, Delagoa bay, and the been sent to Durban with a prize crew on board.

**SECOND CONTINGENT.**  
AT OTTAWA.  
OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The capital gave a grand reception to the mounted police and cowboys today. They arrived between ten and twelve o'clock on two special trains. Headed by the Guards' band they proceeded to Parliament hill, where they were greeted by ten thousand cheering spectators. They ascended the hill on the grounds shortly after one o'clock, and Lady Minto presented to the regiment guidons emblazoned with the Elliot motto, "Who daur meddle w' me?" Lady Minto said she knew she was giving the guidons to such keeping, she remarked, the splendid way Canadians have shown their eagerness to fight for Queen and mother country, and you may be sure that the fortunes of the keenest interest. I pray that victory may attend your arms, and I wish you God-speed and a safe and happy return. "Col. Herchmer briefly thanked her excellency and said the men under him could be counted upon to do their duty. "Lord Minto, having inspected the regiment, complimented them on the material of which it is composed. Without undue flattery he thought he might say that they were peculiarly well suited to take a useful part in a war against a gallant and regular troops in which the experiences of a rough out of door life, the quick eye of a sportsman and the habit of understanding the natural outline of wild country, will stand you in far greater stead than the somewhat theoretical training of an ordinary soldier. He hoped as scouts of the army they would always be in the front. They had tried leaders, and he felt sure when they came back they would have earned further laurels for the steady and rough riders of the territory. "Col. Herchmer then called for three cheers for the Queen and their excellencies, which were heartily given. The men were granted leave for the remainder of the afternoon, and left for Halifax shortly after 6 o'clock. "The premier was present at the review, but did not take part in it. "There is likely to be a hitch in connection with the acceptance of offers by shipping agents, saddlers and wheelwrights to proceed to South Africa. Many applications have been received at the department, but it appears that they will be accepted on the imperial rate of wages, which it is understood is considerably lower than that received by this class of workmen in Canada. The department has cabled to the home authorities for instructions as to the pay which will be granted. "It is reported tonight that Col. Steele will be given command of Strathcona's Horse. "The Milwaukee has been ordered not to take water at New Orleans, in order to obviate the possibility of disease. "Chief Inspector McEachern has been requested by Lord Strathcona to purchase the horses for his contingent."

**AT HALIFAX.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 19.—One of the grandest patriotic demonstrations this city ever saw came off at the armories tonight in the honor of the second Canadian contingent. It was a welcome to the public to the dock yard to the soldiers, and was attended by between 6,000 and 7,000 men and women. Speeches were made by Mayor Hamilton, Gen. Seymour, Gov. Daly, Hon. Dr. Borden, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. J. H. Hutcheon, among the guests. Squads of the contingent representing various localities enhanced the brilliant proceedings with their town yells. The decorations were on a most elaborate and magnificent scale. Inspection will take place at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, and the Laurentian is under orders to sail at two o'clock in the afternoon with Batteries D and E. "There is some friction between the city and the military regarding the admission of the public to the dock yard to see the transport Laurentian off. Admiral Bedford granted permission to use the dock yard if the military would agree to preserve order. This responsibility the military refused to assume, and accordingly the dock yard officials will not open the gates to any except those who hold passes, the number having been limited to some six hundred. Were the gates thrown open, twenty thousand people would enter, and the place is fully ample to accommodate them all. Mayor Hamilton received a number of passes for himself and aldermen. Mr. Hamilton today returned these tickets, refusing them on behalf of himself and the corporation. He said that citizens in general having been refused admission, there was nothing for him to do but decline. There were fears that Gen. Seymour would have been blessed at tonight's grand concert for the contingent at the armories, but the affair passed off without any such hostile demonstration. "The Empire Tobacco Co. today presented to the second Canadian contingent 75 caddies of assorted tobacco, the aggregate gift amounting to about one ton. The presentation was made through A. W. Mackenzie, who has charge in the maritime provinces. "ONE ON EACH STEAMER."  
HALIFAX, Jan. 18.—The three chaplains of the second Canadian contingent will not all sail on one transport as reported, but one will go on each. This information I obtained from Hon.

Dr. Borden, who said: "The statement that the three chaplains will all go by one of the transports is a mistake. Rev. W. J. Cox, the Church of England chaplain, will sail by the Laurentian on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Father Sinnott, the Roman Catholic chaplain, will sail by the Fomalhaut on Sunday. Rev. W. G. Lane, the Methodist, will sail by the Milwaukee. Rev. Mr. Cox afterwards informed your correspondent that he had received his orders at five o'clock this afternoon to sail by the Laurentian."

**WHAT FREDERICTON IS DOING.**  
FREDERICTON, Jan. 19.—A special meeting of the city council tonight was called by Mayor Beckwith to consider the question of placing insurances on the lives of the Fredericton men who have volunteered for the Transvaal. All the members of the council were present, having previously met in committee. The mayor opened the meeting by stating its object, and had scarcely resumed his seat when Alderman Clark arose, and after a short speech moved that the council vote \$500 to the Transvaal contingent fund. The motion was immediately seconded by Alderman Farrell and carried by a unanimous vote, there being not a dissenting voice. A further resolution was passed, expressing the willingness of the council to double the amount if necessary. The question of insurance was then taken up, and a committee appointed to enquire into coal, terms of various companies, etc. "John Palmer, the well known tanner of this city, wired the minister of militia at Halifax this morning, offering to supply free of charge a pair of his Moosehide brand of moccasins to each New Brunswick man on the second contingent. At noon he received the following message from Halifax: "Your kind offer accepted. Send as many sizes, majority sevens and nines." "Mr. Palmer learned from a gentleman who had been in South Africa that the Canadian old tanned moccasins were the most suitable for wear for campaigning in that country. The goods will be shipped to Halifax at once."

**ENGLAND AND GERMANY.**  
An Amicable Settlement of the Dispute Over the Recent Seizure  
BERLIN, Jan. 19.—In the Reichstag today the debate on Herr Buelow's proposal for the seizure of German steamers by British warships opened. The minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Bulow, declared that Herr Buelow, in his introductory remarks, had justly pointed out the feeling of annoyance which the seizure of German steamers by British war vessels had aroused in Germany, and that he would like to see an agreement with the other governments concerned to establish the following rules: "Firstly, neutral merchant vessels on the high seas or in the territorial waters of a belligerent, shall, apart from the right of search, which is not raised in the present case, be subject to the right of capture by warships of belligerents. This applies, without doubt, in waters not too remote from the scene of war. As regards mail steamers, no special agreement exists. "Secondly, the right of search shall be exercised with as much leniency as possible. The mode of procedure may be divided according to circumstances and individual cases into two or three heads, namely, stopping ships, examining papers and searching ships. The first two courses may be resorted to at any time without hesitation. "Should there then be grounds for suspicion of contraband, the vessel may be searched. "Thirdly, should a neutral ship, when requested to stop, refuse to do so, or when the circumstances of the particular case, or should the presence of contraband delivered to a competent prize court. "Fourthly, the term contraband shall include only goods or persons suitable for immediate use in the prosecution of the war. What kind of goods come under this definition is a matter for discussion and only be settled, except in the case of contraband of war, by a consideration of all the circumstances of the particular case, unless a belligerent has expressly notified neutrals of the articles which it intends to treat as contraband. "Fifthly, any contraband discovered to be liable to confiscation, whether with or without compensation, depends on the particular circumstances. "Sixthly, if the arrest of a ship is unjustified the belligerent shall be bound to release both the ship and cargo without delay and pay full indemnity for the damage and injury sustained. "Count Von Bulow proceeded: "In the present position of practical international law no protest can be sustained against the arrest of three German steamers, either on the high seas or at Aden, against the examination of the papers. On the other hand, the conveying of the contraband and the detention without adequately founded suspicion and the discharge of the cargo and of the Bundesrath are contrary to international law. "We endeavored at the beginning to induce the British government to adopt in reference to neutral ships bound for Delagoa Bay a matter of international law which promised the greatest security for the trade of neutrals during the war. Great Britain objects to this theory, which holds that goods on a neutral vessel consigned from a neutral port to a neutral port are not contraband. We left the matter open for future discussion because it was important to us to practically settle the existing points of difference and because the theory is not yet universally recognized. "Fifthly, any contraband discovered to be liable to confiscation, whether with or without compensation, depends on the particular circumstances. "Sixthly, if the arrest of a ship is unjustified the belligerent shall be bound to release both the ship and cargo without delay and pay full indemnity for the damage and injury sustained. "Count Von Bulow proceeded: "In the present position of practical international law no protest can be sustained against the arrest of three German steamers, either on the high seas or at Aden, against the examination of the papers. On the other hand, the conveying of the contraband and the detention without adequately founded suspicion and the discharge of the cargo and of the Bundesrath are contrary to international law. "We endeavored at the beginning to induce the British government to adopt in reference to neutral ships bound for Delagoa Bay a matter of international law which promised the greatest security for the trade of neutrals during the war. Great Britain objects to this theory, which holds that goods on a neutral vessel consigned from a neutral port to a neutral port are not contraband. We left the matter open for future discussion because it was important to us to practically settle the existing points of difference and because the theory is not yet universally recognized. "Fifthly, any contraband discovered to be liable to confiscation, whether with or without compensation, depends on the particular circumstances. "Sixthly, if the arrest of a ship is unjustified the belligerent shall be bound to release both the ship and cargo without delay and pay full indemnity for the damage and injury sustained."

**LOCAL WAR NOTES.**  
The ladies of the artillery, members of the Soldiers' Wives' League, gratefully acknowledge the following donations to the boxes sent the artillerymen who sail today on the second contingent for South Africa: S. E. Barbour, 3 barrels apples; Goodwin & Co., 1 barrel apples; Finley, 2 boxes raisins and figs; Dearborn & Co., 1 box prunes; tobacco, pipes and cigarettes from Louis Green, Philip & Co., and Harris Ahan. "James Greco, who it is said, was brought up before the court martial for stealing a revolver from a member of G company Canadian contingent for South Africa, came to this city two or three years ago from the West Indies. He was employed for some time in the north of the city, where he had a good reputation. He joined Company G of the first contingent, and was afterwards transferred to company F. "The Commercial Travellers' Association has handed \$25 to the Company H fund and the same amount to the St. John company fund. The travellers gave up their annual festivities and made a collection among their members in aid of the two funds with the grand result above stated."

**OSMAN DIGNA CAPTURED.**  
CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here tonight that Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured. "It had been known that he was in the neighborhood of Tokah (Toker?) six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakin, under Captain Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unhurt in the hills yesterday. He will arrive at Suakin tomorrow."

**UNFRIENDLY COURSE.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Chronicle regards as of serious importance Washington information that congress is determined to pass the Nicaragua canal bill in a form that is directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It says it hesitates to believe that the United States will commit themselves to a course which Great Britain will be compelled to regard as unfriendly and which will involve a cynical disregard of treaty obligations.



**Snowy whiteness of sheets and skirts come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow or streaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.**

rights and legitimate trade of neutrals, and above all, that they shall exercise the right of search and the ultimate capture of neutral vessels and goods in such a way as to meet the necessity for the maintenance of neutral trade and the formal relations between friendly civilized peoples. "Taking up this standpoint, we forthwith lodged a strong protest in London against the proceedings of the British naval officers. "Firstly, The immediate release of the Bundesrath, Herzog and General. The latter two were immediately released on our request and the Bundesrath was released yesterday. "Secondly, Compensation for the unjustified detention and losses therefrom. "Thirdly, The immediate release of the German vessels outside of our jurisdiction in principle and Great Britain has declared her readiness to give all legitimate satisfaction. "Thirdly, We laid stress on the necessity of instructing the British naval officers not to molest German vessels outside of the vicinity of the seat of war, especially from Aden northwards, and Great Britain has given instructions through which the range of vessels and the search of vessels will not be exercised at Aden or a similar distance from the seat of war. "Fourthly, We pointed out the high desirability of German vessels outside of our jurisdiction and Great Britain issued instructions that such vessels shall not be stopped or searched on mere suspicion. These instructions remain in force until other arrangements are reached. "Fifthly, We have proposed that all contentions and questions not otherwise settled shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal to be promptly summoned. Great Britain expressed the hope that arbitrators would not be appointed, but she declared her willingness for arbitration in order to assess the claims for damages. "Finally, The German government has expressed its regrets for the incidents which have occurred. "The last statement caused loud cheering in the house. "The foreign minister then said: "We have permitted ourselves to expect that such regrettable incidents will not be repeated. We hope the British naval officers will not again act in an unfriendly manner towards German vessels. "The German empire has so often shown itself so far removed from aggressiveness that in the north of the most considerate treatment from all other states. "Count Von Bulow, in conclusion, said Germany would maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, but the government hoped that such incidents would not occur, making it impossible for the good relations to continue."

London spatches of Gen. Buller covers all of is allowed. Buller pro carefully c There is a distribution Gen. Clery Gen. Lytt Gen. Warren Gen. Durc Potgieter's base and is for this acquired to fairly being fairly poss Gen. Buller up hill, it has not y the Ladys four miles miles up h the troops advance. the summit turned and when Ge troops the co-operate, where they a series of LONDON justifiable at the pr special of additional Gen. Buller success of most entire able to o whose adv larger that facility these to transpo tion quele tions. S ler's prog and the p to wait p From cendor has yet impos of the B however, commende ence and charges, s judicious ideal a 8,000 men holding Tugela a Charles men, 30 g ally, is a flank of away. "One ac says the reliance o prts, an of the Bo and not strength, ed as m dently e The B time tac stance order to they act their line strong fo tion. "Nothing counter. from La this is w gress," i "This s very har forces. of of slight divoper action h to the EXO LOND tie of C ing with Dublin glad the portunit of the brigade Athlone. CAPE Field M military is form divoper action h to the General LONI shortly lowing dated S ning: "Gen. Warren from 6 judicout fought

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# A BRITISH SUCCESS.

## General Warren's Division Fight a Deliberately Planned and Successful Battle Near Spion Kop.

### Point After Point of the Enemy's Position Was Gallantly Captured by the British Troops.

#### On Saturday, Generals Clery and Hart After Ten Hours' Continuous and Severe Fighting Advanced One Thousand Yards.

##### GENERAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 4 a. m.—The despatches of the correspondents with Gen. Buller's headquarters practically covers all of the Natal movement that is allowed to be published, while Gen. Buller provides what comment the carefully curtailed despatches admit. There is some doubt as to the exact distribution of the British forces, but Gen. Clery is probably in the centre, Gen. Warren on the right centre, Gen. Buller on the left centre, and Gen. Durnford on the left. Thus Potgieter's Drift is the fighting right base and Acton Homes the left. It is for this reason that Gen. Warren acquired two flanking kopjes that are fairly behind and to the east of the Boers' position at Spion Kop, but as Gen. Buller says the fighting is still up hill, it is clear that Gen. Warren has not yet reached the summit of the Ladysmith road, which falls for four miles to Clydesdale after five miles up hill from Ventor's Spruit. If the troops on his right successfully advance, and the right is pushed to the summit, the Boers will really be turned and forced towards Ladysmith, when Gen. White, commanding the troops there, will possibly be able to co-operate, turning them northward, where they will have the railway and a series of fine positions.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 4.30 a. m.—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to out-manoeuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. The British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery. The general idea is that Gen. Buller, with some 8,000 men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, 30 guns and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers, eight or ten miles away.

On account of Saturday's fighting says the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and although the main position of the Boers has not yet been attacked and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday's fight was, however, in quite clear, and as described as more than an outpost affair, evidently entailed serious losses. The Boers are following their old time tactics—making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepare the interior of their lines, they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

Nothing is heard regarding any counter attack by Sir George White from Ladysmith. Gen. Buller, "I think we are making substantial progress," remains the last word. This shows that there is still some very hard work in front of the British forces. The news from other points is of slight interest. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division has been sent by Gen. Gatacre to form an advance base at Rosemead Junction.

##### EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Prior to the battle of Colenso the Irish brigade serving with the Boers sent a letter to the Dublin troops saying that they were glad that they were to have an opportunity to wipe them from the face of the earth. The Dublin answer: "We will walk through your brigade as the devil walked through Athlone."

##### "BOBS" BODY GUARD.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20, 12 p. m.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the chief military commander in South Africa, is forming a body guard of colonial troops. It is considered that by this action he is paying a high compliment to the colonial forces.

##### FOUGHT ALL DAY

General Clery Advanced Three Miles on Saturday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office shortly after midnight posted the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, evening:

"Gen. Clery, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m. today. By a judicious use of his artillery, he has fought his way up, capturing ridge

after ridge, for about three miles. "The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main Boer position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6.30 p. m. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

##### AT MODDER RIVER.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 20, 10.55 a. m.—The British successfully blew up and razed two buildings, including the houses formerly occupied by Commandant Muller outside their lines this morning. Boer snipers had used these houses at night firing from them at the most distant British pickets up the river. Between daylight and nine o'clock this morning the enemy fired a dozen shells from two guns, one of which was behind the crest of a kopje. Their fire did no damage.

##### OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that Mr. Macrum declared that he did not think the British generals in South Africa had made mistakes. Their reverses were of little importance. They were due to unpreparedness and the difficulty of the ground. The Boers, he added, continued to get all they wanted from Europe. Mr. Macrum refused to confirm the report that he was charged with a mission to President McKinley, but the Mail's correspondent says he has excellent reasons for stating that the report is true.

##### TRANSPORT IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The transport Manchester Corporation, carrying the Royal Horse Artillery, was spoken Saturday 500 miles northeast of the island of Ascension. She signalled that she had lost two blades of her propeller. The transport put into Gibraltar a month ago to repair her propeller, two blades of which she lost shortly after leaving England. She sailed from Gibraltar on Jan. 2.

##### BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

MAPEKING, Jan. 10, by Gabe-roves, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—The enemy continues the bombardment, with field guns and an occasional 100-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting anyone.

LOURSENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Gabe-roves, undated, says: "Col. Plumer has worked down this far toward Mapeking with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt, so that he may proceed."

##### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack on Ladysmith on Jan. 6, was published by the war office today. It shows 23 non-commissioned officers and men killed and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total of casualties in that engagement to 488.

##### WARREN MAKES A GAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—General Buller cables to the war office: "SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 5 p. m.—Gen. Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult and as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

##### SITUATION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 21: "Gen. French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns towards Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his situation is unchanged."

##### GENERAL LYTTLETON ACTIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 6.55 a. m.: "In order to relieve the pressure on Gen. Warren and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgieter's Drift, Gen. Lyttleton made a reconnaissance on the 19th. The British soldiers in their trenches in full strength all day. "Our casualties, third battalion King's Royal Rifles, two killed, twelve wounded and two missing."

##### DENMARK'S GIFT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded and has returned a complimentary message, which concluded with the phrase:

##### TO RECRUIT FOR THE BOERS.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The papers are publishing advertisements for volunteers to undertake recruiting for the Boers.

##### THE MAINE AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India docks, London, Dec. 23, arrived here today.

##### SECOND CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Dr. McEachern, dominion veterinary inspector, went west yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements to purchase horses for Lord Strathcona's contingent. Depots will be opened at McLeod, Calgary, High River, N. W. T., and Kamloops, B. C. 450 horses altogether will be acquired.

A cable message received from the high commissioner gives numbers of suggestions in reference to the organization of the force, but as previously stated, until the minister and general returns to Ottawa, it is not likely that any definite announcement as to recruiting will be made. Mention of Col. Steele's name as commander-in-chief is emphatically endorsed by the public, but it is said Hon. Mr. Sifton is pressing for the appointment of Major Walsh, who is commissioner of the Yukon in 1898.

The general impression is that Col. Steele will get the appointment. It is suggested that no man in Canada could get a better class of rough riders in the Northwest than he. Meantime Col. Steele has gone to Halifax. Col. Sem Hughes has cabled to Lord Strathcona requesting a commission in the regular army. The high commissioner has sent it to Ottawa with an expression of his wish that it be acceded to. The government can hardly overlook such a communication, and it is morally certain that Col. Sam will get command of one of the squadrons of Strathcona's Horse.

The Ottawa newspapers have been poking lots of fun at Toronto because all the chaplains, as stated the other day, were assigned to go with the third transport, the local newspapers insinuating that Toronto needed more chaplains. The men going on the other vessels. The original arrangement, as promulgated on the militia orders, was a ridiculous one, and as the minister has now remedied the blunder by sending a chaplain with each vessel instead, the Ottawa papers will have less to say.

##### AT MONCTON.

MONCTON, Jan. 21.—Two train loads of the second contingent, numbering about 250 men, mostly mounted police, and as many horses, passed through Moncton this evening. The City Band and two or three thousand citizens gathered at the station and gave the boys a most enthusiastic reception. Rule Britannia and other martial airs predominated and there was continuous cheering. It would appear that the men that has yet passed through here.

##### WILL STICK IT OUT.

MAPEKING, Jan. 6, by runner to Moe-ndi, Jan. 14, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—The Boers are determined to stick it out. They have a seven pounder, a Nordenfiedt and one little old ship's gun on Jan. 3, employing the same tactics as at the Boer's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon when after the Boers had worked down this far toward Mapeking with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt, so that he may proceed."

##### BOER SPIES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard says: "It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher bearers, on their arrival at the Boer lines, were taken across the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps."

##### A SUCCESSFUL BATTLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch, dated Saturday, from Spearman's Camp: "Gen. Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop and practically resulted in securing the rough table land which constituted the key of the Boer position."

After a fierce campaign had been directed against the Boers' lines for some time, the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree Hill, which forms the centre of a semicircle of crests, crowned with the enemy's works, and some six miles long. Standstill and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Mauser rifles. One General Woodgate's brigade on the right, Major General Hart's Hildyard's brigade on the left. "On Monday afternoon the battle on the hill became furious, and from three in the afternoon until six the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's position were seized by the British troops, and every yard of ground they took and was forced back toward Spion Kop.

"The British troops were bivouacking upon the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action today the enemy brought into action a battery of three 75 mm quick-firers. Tomorrow night to settle the matter." "In long. Standstill and with great dash the British fighting our losses were trifling, but we were victorious."

"While General Warren was fighting his engagement an effectual demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's Drift, the enemy's positions near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries."

##### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DURBAN, Jan. 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday: "Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy

Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop, having been ordered by Buller to proceed the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly, and long range fighting became general, lasting until dark. "Gen. Hildyard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front, and by firing a feeble fire from their Nordenfiedts and rifles."

"The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect." LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times has the following cable news from Spearman's Camp: "All yesterday and today Gen. Warren has been attacking the Boers. Their position is a long ridge four miles northwest of Trenchard's Drift, extending from the north to the east, and of the range. At 11 o'clock Gen. Warren's brigade advanced on the left, along a rocky, uneven spur, into the trenches under heavy fire from the Boers. Taking advantage of all possible cover, the troops advanced to a point within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but they did not advance beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until 11 o'clock, when they were ordered to retreat. At night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position."

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, purposing not to alienate the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through his chief of staff, by the following order: "The commander-in-chief wishes to improve the discipline of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having investigated that such supplies are necessary and available, order Boers to be taken in force, full receipt therefor being given."

##### TO SUPPRESS LOOTING.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, purposing not to alienate the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through his chief of staff, by the following order: "The commander-in-chief wishes to improve the discipline of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having investigated that such supplies are necessary and available, order Boers to be taken in force, full receipt therefor being given."

##### IN KRUGER'S PRIVATE CAR.

LOURSENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, U. S. assistant secretary of the interior, arrived here today on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the governor general, Captain Alvarez Costa Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of friendship to President McKinley. The Transvaal government has informed the president that Webster Davis is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenzo Marques to Pretoria in case he is unable to travel. The car is a motor car, and is being driven by a driver, but it is not yet clear whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denial from Pretoria, has not some of the officials' mission.

It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler should be so much talked of, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the attention of the London press, and is being followed by the London representatives whether the British government has information with respect to the object of Mr. Davis's mission. It is believed that one of President McKinley's assistants, Mr. Davis, is on his way to the Transvaal and will be given leave of absence from his duties for several months without pay.

A recent despatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis has been up his mind to visit to the Transvaal, and the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

##### LIST OF WOUNDED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office has posted this despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Saturday, Jan. 21, 11 a. m.: "The following were wounded in the action on Jan. 21, 1900: "Officers—Staff Colonel B. Hamilton and Major C. McGregor; Second Lieutenant G. E. Blunt and Second Lieutenant M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett; First Border Rifles, Captain D. Vaughan and Second Lieutenant J. First York and Lancashire, Second Lieutenant A. H. Keirsey; Second Battalion, First Cape, Captain G. G. Hornsby (since dead), and Major F. Englehart and 273 non-commissioned officers and men."

##### TWO HOURS FIGHTING.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 10.20 p. m.—After ten hours of continuous and terrific fighting yesterday Generals Hart and Clery advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply. This morning at daybreak the Boers opened a stiff fire, but it was not returned. The Boers had slept, and the engagement was resumed vigorously. The field artillery poured shells into the Boers' trenches. A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved, which had been spread by the Boers, had been dispelled. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet and with the most gallant heroism. Like most others, was strewn with immense boulders, surmounted by a flagpole on the summit. The British advanced steadily and the Boers relaxed slightly. They did not retreat, such tenacity as previously. Their Nordenfiedts fired at long intervals and their cannon fired at intervals. The Boers were short of big ammunition. At day the roar of musketry fire continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain and found shelter behind the boulders.

##### CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A gentleman from the Southern States, who recently visited St. John, told a Sun reporter in the course of an interesting talk about all sorts of things, that he had no more dread of diphtheria than he had of a common cold. His remedy was ripe pineapple, which he had never known to fail. Not very long ago his wife was attacked with diphtheria, and he at once resorted to pineapple, with the most satisfactory result. "I made here slowly chew a whole pineapple, and the juice of the fruit cleared her throat of every trace of ulceration and false membrane, as I knew it would do, having seen it tried before in many cases. This is a common remedy with our negroes, and I wonder some of the physicians have not caught on to it. The pineapple to be efficacious must be perfectly ripe. I am afraid you northerners do not see many really ripe pineapples."

Said Mrs. Gadabout, who had come to spend the day, to little Edith: "Are you glad to see me again Edith?" "Yes, m'm, and mamma's glad too," replied the child. "Is she?" "Yes, m'm. She said she hoped you'd come today and have it over with."—Ohio State Journal.

## BRITISH VALOR.

### The Redemptive Feature of Gatacre's Reverse at Stormberg.

#### The Private Soldier, After the Fashion of Inkerman, Fighting His Own Battle.

#### A Ten Mile Retreat Through a Villanous Country—Got Away Cleverly Where All Might Have Been Killed or Captured.

(F. W. Walker of London Mail, with Gen. Gatacre's Column.)

STERKSTROOM, Dec. 12.—When the record of the Boer war comes under review by the historians, there will be found no blacker week for British arms than upon an important strategic operation columns received check successively.

In the trio of unfortunate days Stormberg stands pre-eminently alone—a unique disaster embracing an ambulance and a retreat of thrilling moment.

General Gatacre has been largely blamed for this action, but the parent sin lies at the door of higher authorities, inasmuch as General Gatacre's division was taken from him and distributed elsewhere, leaving him weak after week upon an important strategic route with a handful of men.

All knew that the troops were badly needed elsewhere and that reinforcements could not reach us for some time. Perhaps the wisest plan would have been to hold on, but there were reasons why some demonstration should be made.

Firstly, the colonial Dutch were daily getting more dangerous and strengthening the Boer commandoes at Stormberg and Burgheersdorp. Secondly, General Gatacre was invited, with appeals from British subjects to move north and save their property from raid and ravage.

Anyhow, General Gatacre moved out of his camp at Putter's Kraal with two batteries, the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 86 strong; with one Maxim; the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, 840 strong, with one Maxim; Mounted Infantry, 257 men; Cape Mounted Rifles, 253 men, and four guns; the total force, with the staff, Royal Engineers, and medical corps, aggregating 102 officers, 2,550 men, and 15 guns.

The 1st Royal Scots Royal Berkshire Mounted Infantry and others were on the line of communication in support. Detaching at Molteneo, the column was re-ordered upon the open square NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, enjoying a short meal preparatory to commencing the night march. When dusk had fallen the flag of command was hoisted in the station waiting-room, and at nine the column moved silently out of Molteneo, striking into the blackness of night across the veldt, and soon was lost in the filmy shadows except when silhouetted upon high ground. Every one will concede the disadvantages of a night march, but the wheels were bound in hides to deaden the tell-tale rattle which a military ear can detect at a mile.

Tramp, tramp—six of the twelve miles are covered, and the moon and stars are down on the ground, the ceaseless shuffle of feet, the muttered curse as a horse neighs and wheels jolt in passing over uneven ground, now in the bed of a stream, now on the side of a kopje. To the right there flashed towards Stormberg a high ground, every one will concede the disadvantages of a night march, but the wheels were bound in hides to deaden the tell-tale rattle which a military ear can detect at a mile.

Light now began to streak the horizon, and the word was passed "Fix bayonets."

Onward marched the expectant column with day steadily breaking. It now became painfully clear that we could not reach the Boer position to assault it in the gray dawn as General Gatacre wished. "No, cheering, men, but get in silently with the bayonet," he had said.

At this point the column was gullied over the crest of a kopje, in which position the Boers might have observed us, as it was now full daylight. What had happened? No one could tell. The surprise had now been made impossible by the daylight, and still the column marched on in fours as if far from the Boer position.

#### THE GREAT PINNACLE OF ROOIKOP.

was reached at 4.15 a. m., and as the infantry marched in column of route under the shadow of the long line of kopjes there burst from the crest line a jet of flame, and a volley of Mauser bullets spluttered into the ranks of the 5th and Irish Rifles. Consternation struck the column. There, eighty yards above us, were the muzzles of the Mausers squirting a long line of death.

For a moment the column was staggered, and then, with a rush, some hundreds of men dashed up the kopje sides to close with their foe. Alas for their bravery; the place was unscalable, and the order to retire was given.

Across the open veldt, under a deadly fire, the infantry doubled 500 yards to the adjacent line of kopjes, where they got down and replied to the Boer fire. Here followed a most painful scene. The brave fellows now began to get down off the crag sides opposite, and as they ran back from the Boer to the British position the Mausers picked them off. Here countless poor fellows made their run for life with the bullets pinging round them. All our men could do was to grind their teeth and blaze at an unseen foe. Many men never got back from the kopje sides, and here many prisoners were taken. Meanwhile, the artillery and mounted troops had wheeled and galloped clear of the ambulance, and came into action against the Boer entrenchments. The Boer guns replied, but the splendid shelling by our men cleared the crest line repeatedly, and for a period silenced the Boer guns. Under this clever shelling General

Gatacre collected his scattered forces and

COMMENCED TO WITHDRAW. Upon Molteneo, General Gatacre directed the artillery (who had lost two guns, one in a donga and one in outk-sand), assisted by the Cape Mounted Infantry were withdrawn to a veritable deathtrap of a net.

so finely served were our guns that the fire of the Boers was kept under. The Irish Rifles held the place of honor in rear, and loud were their curses to see the wounded and dead unavoidably left upon the field. Where a man fell, there he lay. There was no help for it, and it sickened us.

The ten-mile retreat lay through a villanous country. Bounded by high ground everywhere, the column could, with enterprise, have been cut off. The way back lay over undulating ground, and the Boer shells soon began to harass the retreatment. Our artillery covered us by alternate batteries, doing grand work; but the Boers pitched shells over them into the column, and for three hours kept it up.

It was grievous to see our gallant column spread out over the country, but it was the proper thing to do under a continuous shell fire. The men began to show fatigue. They had been on their feet since 3 a. m. on Saturday, and had marched all night, and then found themselves unexpectedly forced to march back every step. Men dropped out from sheer inability to walk farther. Some actually fell asleep; others sat on boulders, hopeless as children. The column was walked off its feet.

In the hour of disaster, however, the grand British spirit showed itself. The officers urged and helped their men, and the latter helped their comrades. A grim satisfaction spread when it became known that three guides had fallen, for every man knew that, intentionally or otherwise, the column had been led

#### UNDER THE BOER ENTRENCHMENTS.

and led to another place than that which the general intended to strike. As the shells broke hissing on the ground, down went the men flat, then up and on with a shake of the fist at the distant guns.

"Shall we be cut off?" This was asked over and over again, but for a long time no answer was forthcoming. Suddenly, from the right, came the crack of musketry. Now for the final struggle—death or capture! Down went the nearest man instantly, without word of command and shot back at the Boer riflemen. Here was a grand sight; the private soldier, after the fashion of Allen, fighting his own battle. The excitement was but momentary, for as quickly as the fire had sprung up it died away, and no further molestation followed, the column reaching Molteneo in a long, straggling line.

After the march had ended General Gatacre, and expressed a wish to go back to Stormberg.

The disaster was full of brave incidents and brave men. The most daring and courageous were General Gatacre and Colonel Allen. Where the men were most hotly pressed there they were encouraging by word and deed. Their plans had miscarried, but the retreat was splendidly covered. Had it not been, the column would have passed bodily from the active list like the odd 700 whom we lost.

The action showed us the impossibility of surprising the Boers, for our every movement is fleetly sent to the commandants by the colonial Dutch. The great error lay in the faulty guidance. There can be no doubt but that we would have stood a chance of capturing Stormberg if the column had been landed before daybreak at Stormberg's vulnerable point as intended. Instead, the column was led in broad daylight under a natural fortress having gone some miles out of its course.

Whether we were betrayed or merely misled, it is certain that we were trapped, and that we got away cleverly when all might have been killed or captured.

#### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 1291

#### CHOSEN AS COLONEL.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—Premier Hugh John Macdonald has accepted the position of lieutenant colonel of the new Winnipeg regiment, to be known as the Winnipeg Light Infantry. There are now 397 men enrolled, and there will be eight companies and a regimental band. The uniform will consist of red coats and blue pants with dark stripes.

#### When you get to the roof use our famous

## Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are fire, lightning and rust proof—Are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

It is the only medicine that is so pure and so safe for infants and children. It is the only medicine that is so pure and so safe for infants and children.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc. 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1900.

MR. TARTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

It is a dry day in which the people of Canada do not obtain some new ideas on constitutional government from their present rulers.

Mr. Tarte does not see things in that light. There is no patronage and no salary outside. So he criticises from within.

Mr. Tarte followed this up by his speech in Sherbrooke on nomination day. We translate from the report of his speech given by his own paper.

"I have been attacked in certain quarters," said Mr. Tarte. "They say that I am disloyal, but I am not. I am loyal to the Empire, but I tell you that I am equally loyal to my land, which is our own."

"I repeat that I am of the opinion that a country, and especially ours, having adopted a new policy, ought to consult parliament and the country. If it is a crime to have desired that parliament should be called, I am guilty of that crime. I have confidence in parliament, because I have confidence in the people."

"We have fought, we have poured out our blood, to obtain our political liberty, and I say without hesitation that I would have loved to have followed on this occasion the example of the English nation."

"I desired that the government government, probably a misprint for parliament, should be called. My opinion did not prevail. That is all. Today I take my large part of the responsibility for all that has been done by the government, the best that was possible to do in my opinion."

A GOVERNOR CRITICISED. The Summerside Journal understands that Lieutenant Governor McIntyre of Prince Edward Island has developed strong pro-Boer sentiments.

The Boston Herald is wise. It points out that the United States has more to lose than Canada by the adoption of a campaign policy which would bring about a trade war with Canada.

words, or Matthew Arnold, it is because he did not write of things over which these worlds ought to spend too much time and thought.

The author of Lorna Doone is dead, and many will be sorry to hear it. For Blackmore's novels are good, wholesome of fiction. He did not write novels to discuss the woe of social problems of the day, or to explain away illicits love, or to found a new school of theology.

When the provincial election contest was on a year ago, Provincial Secretary Tweedie informed the people that the Eastern Extension claim against the government was nothing but a bluff.

The Montreal Gazette finds that the Intercolonial returns "hardly bear out the claim that Mr. Blair is one of the giants of modern railway finance."

WOLFVILLE. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Wolfville Electric Light and Power Co. was held on Thursday.

CORNWALLIS. CORNWALLIS, N. S., Jan. 19.—The death occurred on Sunday night, from pneumonia, of Lucy Newcombe, daughter of Edwin Newcombe, of Cornwallis.

THE MARRIAGE TOOK PLACE at Mohawk, N. Y., Jan. 10, of Dr. Percy De Meleod, son of Rodney McLeod, formerly of Penobscot, N. B., and Miss Mary Lott, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. S. Hartley of Mohawk.

THE BOSTON HERALD IS WISE. It points out that the United States has more to lose than Canada by the adoption of a campaign policy which would bring about a trade war with Canada.

Mr. Bourassa, condemned the government, resigned his seat and appealed to his constituents to join him in his opposition. He is elected by acclamation and the ministers claim the event as a victory.

La Grippe, or Epidemic Influenza, is a disease caused by an air germ. It appears from time to time as an epidemic, attacking numbers of persons at one time.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Jan. 22.—Wm. H. Arney, prominent contractor, died Saturday night in the office of the Flummerfelt tannery.

FRANCE AND CHINA. TAGAMON, Wis., Jan. 22.—The steamer Monmouthshire brings news from Shanghai that China has acquiesced in the French demands for territory at Kwan Chanwan Bay.

OTTAWA. OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Several applications have been received by the department of militia from cowboys in the western states to be enrolled in the special services force.

MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—Work was begun today in construction of the big concrete dam for the St. Lawrence river.

FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON, Jan. 22.—The reception to be given to the Hon. J. D. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, on his return to the city, will take place on Friday.

WE CLAIM THAT THE D. & L. Menthall Plaster will cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, or neuralgia quicker than any other remedy.

MAYOR OF VANCOUVER. Mayor James F. Gardin, the gentleman who for the third time occupies the chair of chief magistrate of Vancouver, is a native of Woodstock, N. B.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The trial of twelve Assumptionist fathers began here today before the correctional tribunal. It is alleged they were involved in a political and religious conspiracy.

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DEATH OF RUSKIN. One of the World's Greatest Authorities on Art. The Latter Part of His Life, Owing to Ill Health, Was Spent in Retirement. LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1900.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 3,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers please make a note of this.

To cure a headache in 10 minutes use Knopf's Headache Powders.

Upwards of \$800 has been subscribed in Sydney, C. B., for the Transvaal fund.

On Thursday Postmaster Hilyard and Mrs. Hilyard of Fredericton celebrated the 23rd anniversary of their wedding.

Archibald Macdonald of Grand River, Lot 14, P. E. I., died of appendicitis at the hospital, Charlottetown, on Jan. 22th.

The Union Blend keys are creating more interest every day. Grocers everywhere say Union Blend is the best seller.

Spruce logs are selling for delivery at the booms next spring, at \$3 a thousand. This is about \$1.50 advance on prices that have prevailed the last few years.—Chatham World.

John Kelly, for some years past proprietor of the well known Creighton hotel, Summerside, died on Sunday, Jan. 14, after a somewhat protracted illness, leaving a wife and four children.

The Sun's Amherst correspondent telegraphed Friday night that I. G. Phelan, a dry goods merchant, at Springhill, had assigned to the official assignee, Amos B. Eddy, with liabilities about six thousand dollars.

Rev. R. Johnston, rector of St. George's parish Parrishboro, has tendered his resignation to Bishop Courteney. Mr. Johnston finds it necessary to give up his charge on account of continued and painful throat trouble.

Stanley Jost, son of R. K. Jost of Charlottetown, who has been for the past two years in the employ of the Prince Edward Island Telephone Co., has left for Victoria, B. C., where he has obtained a good position with H. M. Kent.

Mrs. Ida Florence Pettengill Frost, wife of Walter O. Frost of Bangor, died on Jan. 18th, aged 34 years. She was native of St. James, Charlotte Co., N. B., and her parents now live at Vaneboro, where she was married to Mr. Frost six years ago. Two children survive her.

Announcements of the second year examinations in histology at the McGill Medical College show that R. McI. Vanwart, W. B. McKee, J. W. Manchester and O. R. Peters, all from this province, passed with honors, and that D. R. Arnold, S. A. Bailey and C. M. Pratt passed.

A number of friends and relatives were present yesterday afternoon at the funeral of William Mitchell, who was buried from his late residence, Waterloo street. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. T. F. Fotheringham at the house and at Fernhill, where interment took place.

It is understood that the I. C. R. authorities will at once start proceedings for the expropriation of land at Lombard street to enable them to run the railway into the new elevator. They asked permission of the city to close up a portion of the street, but this could not be granted.—Globe.

Capt. Wm. Brown, founder of the Knapcard colony in this province, died Dec. 18th at San Francisco, where he and his family had resided for the past five years. He was a native of Stonehaven, Scotland, where he was born 67 years ago. Capt. Brown leaves a widow and five children.

Latest News in SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT REGULAR CASH PRICES.

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

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

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

Notice to Subscribers.

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

Bentley's Lintment cures Sprains, Strains, etc.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in the vicinity of Hartland, Carleton Co.

Fancy costumes at A. L. Spencer's. Read advertisement, page 3.

Annapolis county, N. S., last year paid bounty on fifty-five bears and 204 wild cats.

New shirts for spring and summer 1900. Write for samples to Wilson, the Shirt Maker, 11 Canterbury street.

The Charlottetown Guardian reports that James Percival of Grandview is building a steamer, 140 feet in length, to run between Pugwash and Victoria.

Chappel Bros. of Windsor, N. S., lumber merchants and contractors, have bonded about 51-1/2 acres of land at Sydney for \$7,300. It is their intention to start a factory for the manufacture and sale of building material.

Chappel Bros. moved to Windsor shortly after the fire, erected a factory and had a large share in the building up of the new town.

The death of Munson J. Waters occurred Saturday morning at the residence of his son, No. 44 Kennedy street, north end. The deceased was in the eighty-first year of his age and although not enjoying the best of health for some time past, was able to be about the house and neighborhood, and not until Friday, when he was taken with inflammation, was he confined to his bed. The deceased leaves six daughters and three sons to mourn their loss. Funeral on Monday.

Rev. R. Mathers, the superintendent of the Wiggins Orphan Institution, complained at the police court on Friday of one of his boys, Apobon Saunders. The boy, he said, had stolen books and wearing apparel from other boys, had broken windows and was generally precocious and unmanageable. The boy was sent for, an officer taking him to the court, and after an examination the magistrate committed him to the reformatory for a month, while certain enquiries are made with regard to the lad's age.

James Kelly, 278 Brussels street, is rejoicing in the possession of the silver medal struck in commemoration of the Fenian raid. It was sent him from Ottawa. The obverse has a good head of the Queen, surrounded by the words, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix," the reverse the British flag with the Canadian arms upon it and a heavy wreath of maple leaves around it. Mr. Kelly's name is upon the rim. A clasp contains the words "Fenian Raid, 1866." The medal is suspended by ribbon with red edges and white centre. In 1866 Mr. Kelly was bugler in the 13th Regiment and went to the border to repel the Fenians with the two companies which were sent from that regiment.

Miss Josie M. Vassie, eldest daughter of the late William Vassie, and Walter E. Foster, of the Wm. Vassie Co., Ltd., were married Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Vassie, Mecklenburg street. The marriage was most quietly performed on account of the recent death of Mr. Vassie. Only the families of the bride and groom were present. Rev. J. De Soyres was the officiating clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Foster left by the afternoon train for Montreal and will visit Toronto and other Canadian cities. They will on their return reside at No. 215 German street.

Many handsome gifts, including a very fine pair of bronze statuettes from the clerks and staff of the William Vassie Co.

All music lovers should realize that upon the evenings of Feb. 1st and 2nd there will be heard in the Opera house America's most prominent sopranos in New York, also one of the great tenors to be found in the country. The advance sale opens at the Opera house Wednesday morning.

"WE ARE ALL EVE'S DAUGHTERS," sighed a pretty woman whose husband had just scolded her for catching cold by attending a Christmas dance in a low necked dress. "Then Adam's son's Cough Balsam must be the very thing to cure you," said a witty bystander. 25c., all druggists.

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

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Interview With Dr. Coulthard on His Return from the North.

Cases at Campbellton, New Mills, Nouvelle and a Lumber Camp—The Moncton Case Mild.

Campbellton Has a Very Efficient Board of Health—The History of the Epidemic.—It is of a Mild Type.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Jan. 19.—No new cases of small-pox have been reported since the epidemic here began and all the I. C. R. employees, the Bank of Nova Scotia staff and many citizens and their families are being vaccinated. Reports from and from his information he thought the disease would not spread much more, if any. He would tomorrow go to Nouvelle, P. Q., and enforce stringent quarantine regulations. Dr. Coulthard expressed admiration for the manner in which smallpox had been handled here. It could not be handled better anywhere in the province. Dr. Ferguson of Dalhousie, chairman of the county board, said he visited Nouvelle, P. Q., and saw Dr. Martin, who reported to him that at the request of the physician who is a highly respected one in the community. The appointment of a health officer under the new act regarding interprovincial travel with the province of Quebec was laid over until the meeting of the county board on Saturday. The secretary of the Campbellton board was authorized to provide food for inmates of quarantined houses and Dr. Coulthard had orders regarding interprovincial travel with the province of Quebec was laid over until the meeting of the county board on Saturday. The secretary of the Campbellton board was authorized to provide food for inmates of quarantined houses and Dr. Coulthard had orders regarding interprovincial travel with the province of Quebec was laid over until the meeting of the county board on Saturday.

Dr. Coulthard passed through the city Saturday evening, en route home from Campbellton to his residence in Nouvelle. One of the doctor said there were five cases of smallpox in Campbellton. The patients were well looked after in the Sisters' hospital, back of the town. One is a case of confluent smallpox, the others a lighter attack. Dr. Lunan, has given up his regular practice to devote his whole attention to the smallpox patients. Dr. Beaudry of Montreal is also there. He has quarantined a lumber camp in Quebec province, a few miles from Campbellton, where there are twenty men. They meet every day. Dr. Coulthard says the opinion is generally held that the disease was spread by an old man who was travelling about and is still at large. Two home visits were made at Campbellton were on the train with him, and he spent a night at the house at New Mills where the family are afflicted.

The patient at Moncton has a very slight attack, and was up about the house on Saturday. Dr. Coulthard says he would not be at all surprised to see other cases develop, both in Campbellton and Moncton. The Campbellton board of health, he says, deserve unbounded praise for their zeal in trying to check the disease. They meet every day. On Friday evening he and Dr. Beaudry were with them till nearly midnight, and the Bonaventure board were also present. Messrs. McAllister, M. F., and Mott, M. P., were also present. The board is very wide awake and intelligent, and doing excellent work in the public interest.

From another gentleman who came down from Campbellton a day or two ago, the Sun learned that one of the patients at Nouvelle is a man named Lynch of St. John, who was working for Geo. McKean. This gentleman was told that Mr. Lynch was at home at Christmas and New Year's, and when he went back to the camp was not feeling well. He decided to come home and get as far as Nouvelle, when the disease manifested itself. It is thought he contracted it on the train.

Dr. Coulthard said to the Sun on Saturday that the epidemic began in the states and worked north. It broke out in Kamouraska, Quebec, and Essex county, Ont., in October. That it is of a very mild type is shown by the fact that of 29 cases in Kamouraska and 150 in Essex Co., not one proved fatal. In some of the states, Ohio among the number, the cases were so mild that the disease was not recognized and proper precautions were not taken to stamp it out till it had got widely scattered.

This statement was confirmed by a conversation the Sun man had with a gentleman from Butte, Montana, who arrived in the city on Saturday. He said there had been 250 cases in Butte since October, but so mild that people felt very little concern about it, except for the reason that it tended to keep trade away from the town to some extent.

Dr. Coulthard says the subject was discussed at the meeting of the Public Health Association at Annapolis in November, at which he was present, and all agreed that the disease was a very mild one. He points out, however, that a virulent type might easily develop, and therefore every precaution should be taken to stamp it out. The epidemic on the north shore had probably not yet reached its height.

The I. C. R. authorities have issued an order for train hands to be vaccinated at their own expense.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Jan. 21.—The following summary explains the smallpox situation in Restigouche, N. B., and Bonaventure, P. Q.: Five cases in the hospital here, of which three are at Bonaventure county. The disease is of a mild form. Four cases in the family of E. Callahan at Maple Green, five miles east of here.

Seven cases in the family of James R. McMillan at New Mills 25 miles west of here. Three cases at Nouvelle, P. Q., 22 miles northeast of here. Eight cases at Mountain Brook are said to be reported by Dr. A. G. Ferguson of Dalhousie, who is today investigating alleged cases at Balmoral, Mountain Brook and Dunlop, and settlements in the vicinity of Del River crossing.

All suspected cases here are quarantined and a general vaccination is in progress. The custom of the French people of all visiting their sick neighbors make St. Alexis and Nouvelle the points which require closest attention. The rumors about the disease being in the lumber camps are without foundation apparently in so far as Restigouche is concerned. The men going from Campbellton post office are all fumigated. The board of health has ordered that dogs shall not be allowed to run at large, and that laundry agents shall not send clothing to St. John or elsewhere for the press.

Persons coming from Quebec province are required to be vaccinated and their clothing and baggage to be disinfected, and goods coming from that province must also be disinfected, unless the medical officers decide it is not necessary. Dr. Beaudry of Montreal has returned from Nouvelle. He will make his headquarters here, as it is the natural centre of the infected districts in Bonaventure. The tramp who is said to have brought the disease here is reported as being held at Little Metis, P. Q.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Jan. 22.—A case of smallpox is reported by Dr. Lunan at John Campbell's at Maple Green. Another case is said to exist at LeGorge's, at Tide Head, five miles west of here. Dr. Venner reports four cases of scarlet fever at D. E. Graham's house, here.

The Wolfville Acadian says the promoters of the agricultural school scheme have taken options on the home of Mrs. H. H. H. at Upper Wolfville and the Borden estate at Grand Pre.

Victoria county council last week voted \$100 to the Transvaal contingent fund.

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PROFESSIONAL.

Henry W. Robertson, LL.B. BARRISTER, & C. 302 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WANTED. WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for School Dist. No. 3, in the Parish of Brunswick County of Queens' WANTED immediately. Dated the 9th day of January, 1900. Apply to JARVIS T. COBBY, Secretary to Trustees, Dist. No. 3, Canton Foster.

To People Kings and Queens Counties I have restarted since late at corner Main and Adelaide streets a drug store. Since then through the urgent request of my old customers, have opened a branch store on Bridge street, (south side, opposite the Royal Hotel). Both stores every convenience for carrying on business. Have pure drugs; prescriptions carefully prepared. Ever ready to attend to all medical cases on hand. Your patronage solicited. All orders promptly attended to. Yours very E. J. MAHONY.

ESTATE NOTICE. All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Henry Walton of Greenwich, Kings County, are notified to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned Administrators; and all persons having claims against the said Estate will present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned Solicitor. Dated St. John, N. B., Dec. 27th, 1899. JAMES H. WALTHAM, Administrator. ALEX. W. HAIRD, Solicitor, etc.

BURNED TO DEATH. A horrible accident occurred at Gondola Point, Kings county on Sunday afternoon by which Mrs. Pitt, mother of Captain Pitt, who runs the short ferry at that place, lost her life. Mrs. Pitt, who was well advanced in years, was sitting alone in a room before the fire, when her clothing caught in some unknown manner. Her cries attracted the attention of other members of the household, who rushed to her assistance and put out the flames—not, however, before she had sustained terrible burns. Dr. Keith of Kingston was immediately summoned and did all in his power to relieve her sufferings, but she died shortly before nine o'clock in the evening.

MARITIME MEN AT McGILL. The following is the list of maritime province men who took honors at McGill Medical College at the Christmas examinations, in order of merit: R. M. VanWart, Fredericton, N. B.; R. B. Cox, Kingsport, N. S.; J. W. Irwin, Shelburne, N. S.; J. W. Manchester, Sussex, N. B.; G. R. Morse, Kingston, N. B.; J. B. McKenna, Campbellton, N. B.; J. A. MacNaughton, Salisbury, N. B.; H. G. Pollock, Millstream, N. B.; J. F. Forster, Dorchester, N. B.; M. R. Morse, Lawrenceton, N. S.; O. R. Peters, Gagetown, N. B.; L. N. Plekard, Charlottetown, P. E. I. The first three tied for first, third and fourth places respectively.

NEW FREIGHT SHED. Plans and specifications for a new freight warehouse to be built on the new I. C. R. pier are now on view at the engineer's office in the Union depot. The freight shed will be a wooden building, 118 feet wide by 508 feet long, built of spruce, birch and ash. The contractor must begin the warehouse as soon as 200 feet of wharf and foundations have been prepared. This 200 feet must be completely finished and the remainder constructed in parts as the chief engineer may direct. There will be twenty-five doors in all on both sides of the building for the reception of freight, and five for the admission of trucks on either end. The freight shed will also be equipped with a complete set of offices. The contract calls for completion by June 30.

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

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: At a sale of rare old postage stamps today a twelve-penny black seal for fifty-one pence, New Brunswick shilling unused for forty pence, Newfoundland four penny for ten pence, Newfoundland shilling, sixty-one pence, Newfoundland shilling, sixty-two pence, Nova Scotia shilling, violet, unused, thirty-five pence, and Nova Scotia shilling, cold violet, twelve pence.

MARINE MATTERS. Sch. Synara carries lumber from Pensa-cola to Havana. Ship Euphemis is chartered to take cargo from Howell Cape to W. C. England at St. John. Sir. Daniel, now repairing at Halifax, has been fixed to load from W. C. England at St. John. Ship Samartian has been fixed to carry grain from Howell Cape to U. K. Havre or Antwerp at 37s. 6d. Sch. Melbourne had bottom cleaned and repaired at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 9. Ship Lizzie Burrill was at the Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Co.'s dry docks at Hoboken, N. J., on Jan. 9, undergoing repairs. She was also stripped, calked and rebled. Bark Endora was the Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Co.'s dry dock at Hoboken, N. J., on Jan. 9, undergoing repairs. She was also stripped, calked and rebled. Battle line str. Tanagra, Capt. Masters, arrived at Cardiff Saturday from Bremen to New York. She is bound to River Plate. Brig Moss Glen, Capt. Suttis, from St Domingo Dec. 13 for New York, is reported to have been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition prior to Jan. 4. Sch. Charivari, which was ashore on Dog Ear breaker, off Gloucester, has been dry docked at Boston. The vessel has sustained considerable damage to bottom, about half of false keel and forefoot were carried away, and will have to be renewed, besides other damage. The crew of fishing scho. Commonwealth has been dismissed from Shelburne via Yarmouth. The vessel was dismantled and towed into Shelburne by fishing sch. Montego for H. H. She has been abandoned to the underwriters. Ship Helen, under command of Read, Capt. Can, while carrying a cargo of coal at Newcastle, N. S. W., Dec. 14 for Manila, was found in a sinking condition. Preliminary inspection in view of locating and repairing the leak, it was decided to discharge the cargo, and the vessel was towed to Sydney, N. S. W., where it was to be repaired. The following notes from New York: Sch. Helen, Capt. Mallman, has arrived at St. Domingo, making the run in nine days, an excellent quick passage. Another steamer of Musgrave & Co.'s line, the Bremble, is due here on the 25th inst. to load apples for London. The Bremble will carry a cargo of 30,000 lbs. Bentley's Lintment will cure Croup in a few minutes.

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# Ask Your Neighbor.

There is not a town, not a village, scarcely a settled foot of land from one end of Canada to the other where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not been used with beneficial results. Thousands of persons absolutely unknown to us have written letters in praise of this medicine, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been cured from whom we have never heard. If you are sick or ailing ask your neighbor, and we are confident you will hear of some hopeless sufferer, some bed-ridden paralytic, some one in decline, some rheumatic sufferer; some weak and wretched woman or pale and nerveless girl, who has been made well and strong by

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

### A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

The following letter, written by the Rev. William Lawson, Methodist minister at Richibucto, N. B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, with the fullest permission to give the names and place. They do this as a thank offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman of Motus River (near here) says her son Alden was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hope that he would live long, and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. This seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also adds his testimonial to the great value of doctors with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me." Miss Annie Warman adds this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom: "I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health till I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact I am never sick now."

Here you have three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and general health, largely resulting from such health. They wish you to freely use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able for his pastor to certify to the facts above stated.

Sincerely yours,  
WM. LAWSON,  
Methodist Minister.

### PARALYSIS CURED.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant at Cape North, N. S., was for years a sufferer from spinal troubles, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. Treatment of many kinds was resorted to, but without avail, until finally Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used, with the result that Mr. McDonald is again enjoying almost perfect health. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:—"Almost thirteen years ago I caught a bad cold, which lodged in my back, producing a terrible pain. The trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk, and could not go out of doors after dark, as I would be almost certain to fall if I attempted to walk. Medical treatment did me no good. I tried six different doctors, but the result was almost the same. I spent \$300 for an electric belt, but it was simply money wasted. I was continually growing worse, until in the spring of 1895 my lower limbs would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like useless pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April Rev. Mr. McLeod strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit, that I did not think the pills could help me, but nevertheless decided to give them a trial. After

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

Other so-called tonic pills are merely imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Imitations never cured anyone. Insist, therefore, upon your dealer supplying you with the genuine. If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

## FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Departure of E and D Batteries, Canadian Second Contingent from Halifax.

Soury Treatment of the Men from the Newcastle, N. B., Field Battery of Artillery.

The City and Harbor Enveloped in Dense Fog, Which Delayed the Laurentian Until Sunday Morning.

(Special to the Sun.) HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 21.—Saturday was a remarkable day in Halifax, one that her people will never forget, for amid a dense fog that enveloped the coast Nova Scotia, and a heavy downpour of rain, batteries D and E of the Canadian Artillery embarked on the transport Laurentian for South Africa. Including the officers, 350 went on board with guns and ammunition and nearly 600 horses.

D BATTERY.

sent the following: Major Hurdman, commander. Captain Eaton, adjutant. Lieutenant Van Tuyl. Lieutenant McCrae. Lieutenant Morrison. Sergeant-Major McIntyre. Quartermaster-Sergeant Slade. Farrar-Sergeant Griffin. Sergeant—Henderson, Stinson, Wood, Lett, Somers, Barnhill, Anderson. Corporals—Kinsley, Berube, Curzon, Ross, Coulter. Bombardiers—Smith, Wagar, Matrice, Brown, Beaven. Trumpeters—Barker and Tucker. Gunners and drivers—Bramah, DeCasse, Green, Hopkins, Chisholm, Lewis, Forest, Dickson, Glen, Laves, Pope, Mintram, Sargent, Hutchinson, Somers, Bramah, Hinch, Beaven, Thorne, Lyon, Davidson, Bennett, Nicholson, Darlington, Street, Lambdin, Denmark, Henry, Sullivan, LaCoste, McDonald, Wright, Laflour, Kerr, Kitchener, Lane, Funstead, LeRoy, Daly, Picot, Clarke, Crowe, Street, Brown, Quilty, Bott, Brad, Gillepie, McQuig, Smith, Robinson, Jaggden, Cameron, Farquhar, Davy, Hare, Alexander, Bradley, Hare, Pryke, Campbell, Philip, Ballantine, Denys, Partridge, Mason, Howe, Cambridge, Eargert, Miller, Stephenson, Russell, Barr, Hodgson, Skirning, Lefroy, Shore, Sutherland, Gard, Donaghy, Crogan, Conso, Hume, Ray, Mills, Brown, Randall, Taylor, Sanderson, Burnham, Outram, Whiten, Scoble, Davy, Welch, Read, Ough, Hall, Gamble, Boyle, Barty, Leach, Kern, Irish, Erat, Keeler, Symmes, Howard, Fennell, Flanigan, Gould, Gavan, Moore, O'Connor, Elliott, Woolsey, Kidd, Cornett.

E BATTERY.

The officers and nominal roll of E Battery are: Major Ogilvie. Captain Costigan. Lieutenant Ogilvie. Lieutenant Murray. Lieutenant Good of Woodstock. Sergeant Major O'Gogarty. Major O'Gogarty. Sergt.-Farrier Cunningham. Sergeants—Lyndon, Small, Kruger, Jage, Agnis, Hughes. Corporals—Crockett, Lafamme, Biggs, Black, Latimer, Brown, McDonald. Bombardiers—Robert, Richardson, Daniels, McGillivray, McCormack, McAskill. Wheelers—O'Donnell and Pedley. Coliar Makers—Pierce and McDonald. Trumpeters—Robert and Bradley. Gunners—Walsh, Ross, Graham, Nibbs, Bolce, Wollard, Taite, Squires, Wilson, Chesley, Howard, McLeod, Tooker, Netherole, Jackson, McDonald, Phillips, Rens, Pugh, Fletcher, Violett, Welch, Creighton, Kirk, Hall, Myra, Borden, Withers, Flanders, Smith, Bryne, Evans, Mason, Gilmore, Grace, Crocker, Bellam, Wilson, Rawlings, O'Reilly, State, Coombs, Phillips, Lightstone, Fraser, McKenzie, Cornish, Blyth, Young, Molson, Jones, McKenzie, Eustace, Huot, O'Handley, McKean, T. R. Randall, Roderick McLean, D. D. McDonald, J. J. McDonald, M. A. Myra.

GOING INTO DECLINE.

Miss Julia A. Pirney, Shebs, N. B., writes:—"I wish to add my testimonial to the many who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I consider that they have saved my life. My occupation is teaching, and for about two years my health has been failing, and in the summer of 1895 I was so completely run down that I feared I would never be able to give up work, for the least exertion overcame me and my friends all feared I was going into a decline. The doctor who was treating me said he would bring me around in a short time, but at the end of three months I was no better. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended as a sort of fortin hope, and I began taking them. It was not long before I began to improve, and after I had taken the pills a little more than a month I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend these Pills to any suffering from anemia or nervousness, feeling sure that what they did in my case they will do for others."

PERFECTLY HELPLESS.

Mr. Wm. J. Nicholson, of Dundas, P. E. I., says:—"In the fall of 1895 I got a wetting which brought on a severe cold. A little later the muscles of my limbs began to get stiff and sore. I called in a doctor, who pronounced the trouble to be paralysis of the muscles, and although I was under his treatment for some time I did not improve any. I then called in another doctor, who said the trouble was muscular rheumatism, and for some months I was under his care, but without relief. Finally the doctor told me that he could not help me and I was left suffering severely, perfectly helpless and with no hopes of getting better. The prospect was not a pleasant one, but fortunately relief was nearer than I anticipated. I had read much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as doctors had failed me, I determined to try the pills. To be brief, I used ten boxes in all, and they completely restored me to my former good health. I have not since had any relapse, and should I again need a medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am sure will not fail me. These pills are the greatest boon to suffering humanity I know of."

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Peter McAvenny, of Clarktown, P. E. I., says:—"I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished, my stomach was disordered, and my blood had turned watery. Finally I was forced to take my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility, as nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say that they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a great blessing to mankind."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Surgeon—Lieut. G. S. Ryerson. Captain—H. J. McKie. Lieutenant—A. L. Howard. Lieutenant—F. Vaux. Chaplains—Rev. W. G. Lane, Rev. W. J. Cox and Rev. Father Sinnott. The following nurses sailed on the steamer: Miss D. Herculim, senior nurse. Miss M. Horne. Miss M. C. McDonald.

## A Plain Statement of why "Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

The mistake generally made in treating lung diseases is in treating the effects of the disease instead of the disease itself. Consumption is in the blood and the lungs are the natural organs for throwing off the poison. It is quite useless to merely stop the coughing or even to heal the lungs while the disease remains in the system because the relief is only temporary. Shiloh's Consumption Cure does away the coughing and sooth the irritated surfaces of the lungs, but it cures consumption because it gives to the blood the power to destroy and throw off the germs.

"Shiloh" is sold on the express condition that you may have your money back if it fails to produce satisfactory results. You can get "Shiloh" wherever medicine is sold. In Canada and United States 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Great Britain 1/6d., 2/6d. and 4/6d.

### DELAYED BY THE FOG.

For two days visitors had been pouring into the city from all parts of the province and many came from Ontario and New Brunswick. The weather was dark and dismal, but the excitement of the people at the time of departure drew near grew space and the ardor of the soldiers was in no wise diminished. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the Laurentian to sail, and though it was not possible to see more than 100 yards ahead, a few minutes after that hour the last good-byes had been said and the transport hauled off into the stream. But Capt. Nunan determined to wait for clear weather before putting to sea with his precious freight of human life. He lay in the stream just south of the wharf for an hour, and then the fog lifted for a few minutes, the ship started down past George's Island. The captain saw that a heavy storm was on and he determined not to leave the harbor till morning. Accordingly he cast anchor and the heavy southeast gale and rain storm passed harmlessly through the rigging. Seldom has Halifax been deluged by a heavier torrent of rain with a fiercer wind.

### LAURENTIAN SAILS.

At 8.20 o'clock this morning the Laurentian weighed anchor and started on her voyage of 7,000 miles to South Africa. This distance Captain Nunan told the Sun correspondent he expected to cover in 25 days. He will touch at no port on the way down unless his supplies of water run out which is not likely. The Laurentian has coal enough on board to bring her back from Cape Town to Buenos Ayres, or even to a home British port.

### EMBARKATION PROCEEDINGS.

The embarkation proceedings began at 10.30 o'clock, when General Huron arrived at the wharf in the new drill hall, which is said to be as large as that in Toronto, and which at the farewell concert on Friday night held comfortably a gathering of between 5,000 and 6,000 people. The commanding officer was received with a general salute, Major Hurdman bringing the division to attention in a most soldierly way. General Huron, accompanied by Colonel Irving, D. O. C., Majors Hurdman, Ogilvie and Captain Moodie passed up and down the line making careful examination of three or four military bands kept up a series of patriotic airs while the inspection went on. It lasted nearly half an hour, and then the batteries were brought once more to attention for an address from General Huron. He congratulated the men on their being the first of the Royal Canadian artillery to go to take part with the imperial troops in a campaign. A great responsibility rested with each man. He asked them to bear in mind what is the honor of Canada's. They had before them a campaign which may tax their physical powers and a voyage to the theatre of operations, and there is nothing that tries men more, especially when they have the care of a large number of horses. Speaking to Major Hurdman, the general hoped the interior economy arrangements were the best possible in conformity with the imperial regulations. If the batteries failed in anything, he knew it would be only because of want of experience. They were to go together from the whole of eastern Canada, representing the military force of the dominion, and having been recruited and equipped in such quick time as they had been it might be impossible to avoid some little shortcomings, but as asked the men to make the best of all and do their duty under all circumstances, on the sea, in camp, on the march, and in the field of battle.

Governor Daly and the minister of militia also brief addressed the men. Then Major Hurdman, on behalf of himself and officers and men, thanked the governor and other speakers for their kind words and wishes, and assured them that the brigade would do its duty. He was satisfied his men would give a good account of themselves.

### CITY GAY WITH BUNTING.

The men marched through two miles of the city streets on their way from the wharves to the dockyard, making a wide detour from the north to the south end. All along the route, and particularly in the business section, there was profuse decorations. Bunting was lavishly displayed and the shop windows were on an extensive scale. The streets were lined by dense masses of people and there was no doubt that more than 20,000 men and women saw the battalion march to the point of embarkation. At every corner there was great cheering, the friends of the respective squads giving them an especial greeting. The Ontario men, the Quebec men, the New Brunswick men, the Cape Breton men, all came in for a score of individual greetings and there was a constant furor for the whole contingent. All the military bands in the city were in the march. The artillery were in the lead, and following were the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who do not sail till February 10th by the Laurentian. C Battery of Artillery will go by the Pomeranian about the middle of this week. In the midst of all the jubilation there were some sad scenes, weeping mothers trying to get a last handshake on the march from sons whom they feared they would not see again. On the end of the march, at the dock yard gate, there was a tremendous crush. The public were not admitted, and in the jam there was considerable danger of loss of life and limb. Several women fainted and with difficulty were removed. The whole two miles, despite the drizzle of rain and heavy fog, was a triumphant march, and one which will not fade from the recollection of those who saw it or of those who took part in it.

## SHERIDAN'S POWDER

It is absolutely pure. It costs only one-fourth as much as any other powder. It is the only powder that is so pure that it can be used for all purposes. It is the only powder that is so pure that it can be used for all purposes. It is the only powder that is so pure that it can be used for all purposes.

### BLOCKED AT THE DOCKYARD.

At the dockyard a new scene awaited the privileged few who found admittance. The naval and military authorities could not come to terms about responsibility for the good conduct of spectators, consequently none were allowed in except those bearing passes from Colonel Irving, which the dockyard people honored. The dock yard could accommodate 20,000 people, but not more than 2,000 were in the gates. The Laurentian, with great painted letters on her sides, "No. 2, Canadian contingent," was moored at the wharf, and on board awaiting only the men. The Laurentian and the Canadian Mounted Rifles formed a great guard of honor, shortly after one o'clock, when the troops entered the yard. Gen. Hutton and staff had arrived a quarter of an hour earlier, and the general had issued his orders for the way he wished the troops to debouch on reaching the ship. The general took a place on board the transport and the embarking contingent went ahead in squads. The men early found their quarters and then fell in along the rail, and some climbed the rigging to watch proceedings.

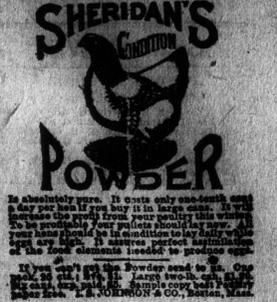
In less than an hour all were on board in good order, and Major Williams of Winnipeg started a cheer for the departing contingent. This was followed by a number of cheers that followed, one of the last rounds followed a shout from one of the men who awaits the next transport. "May we soon meet on a South African battlefield." The gangway at last was hauled up, the rattle of the ship's rail, and some climbed the rigging to watch proceedings.

### SPOILED BY THE FOG.

The marine demonstration that was planned in escorting the transport to sea would have been a great success had the weather been different. A general dome of large steamers, among them the steamer Newfoundland, and the commercial cable steamer MacKay-Bennett, got up steam to proceed to the mouth of the harbor with the transport, but this was impossible, for the Laurentian could not get out of the harbor till 8.30 this morning. But the escorting flotilla moved out from the wharves and slowly crept around the transport, within hailing and cheering distance, and with rigging filled with gay flags, the ships gave a salute to the transport. Three or four military bands kept up a series of patriotic airs while the inspection went on. It lasted nearly half an hour, and then the batteries were brought once more to attention for an address from General Huron. He congratulated the men on their being the first of the Royal Canadian artillery to go to take part with the imperial troops in a campaign. A great responsibility rested with each man. He asked them to bear in mind what is the honor of Canada's. They had before them a campaign which may tax their physical powers and a voyage to the theatre of operations, and there is nothing that tries men more, especially when they have the care of a large number of horses. Speaking to Major Hurdman, the general hoped the interior economy arrangements were the best possible in conformity with the imperial regulations. If the batteries failed in anything, he knew it would be only because of want of experience. They were to go together from the whole of eastern Canada, representing the military force of the dominion, and having been recruited and equipped in such quick time as they had been it might be impossible to avoid some little shortcomings, but as asked the men to make the best of all and do their duty under all circumstances, on the sea, in camp, on the march, and in the field of battle.

### STOPPING THE WAR MINISTER.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—The minister of militia, Hon. Dr. Borden, was a victim of the red tapeism which excluded the general public from the dock yard on Saturday during the embarkation. Admission was by tickets issued by Col. Irving, D. O. C., which tickets the dock yard officials honored. Dr. Borden drove up to the dock yard gate, accompanied by two ladies and the driver of the carriage made haste to pass through. "Stop!" shouted the sentry, and he held up the minister's carriage. "Where's your pass?" "I'm the minister of militia," was Dr. Borden's reply. "I am going in to see the embarkation of the troops." "I don't care what you're the minister of, you cannot go in that gate without a pass." It was an awkward situation and the crowd standing round who were also shut out for a like reason, looked on with amusement. Dr. Borden was about turning away in disgust when one of the city policemen who saw the occurrence intervened. Dr. Borden and Dr. Borden and stepping up to the dockyard sentry, after considerable argument convinced him that the most important man in the whole proceedings was he who was thus being summarily refused admission. The policeman was able to convince Dr. Borden that it was all right, but it was only in a somewhat un-



gradious way that at last he allowed the minister of militia's carriage to pass in. The Sun correspondent afterwards asked Dr. Borden what he thought of the plan for regulating the admissions to the dockyard, and if he thought it fair to exclude the general public. In the way they had been shut out, and to keep out even those who had passes till after the troops had boarded the transport. "The best possible system was adopted, I have no doubt," was the minister's suave reply.

### ARMY POSTAL CORPS

Last Thursday's train brought an interesting addition to the second Canadian contingent, in the shape of the boys of the Army Postal Corps, who will handle the Canadian Tommy's letters in South Africa. There are five men in the detachment, and they are fine looking, active fellows, who treat the journey of 10,000 miles as though it was nothing more or less than a huge picnic gotten up solely for their amusement. They had been made aware of the dangers they will probably have to face, of the hardships and privations they will have to undergo, but this did not frighten them a little bit, and they are all willing, if need be to swap the mail bags for the rifle at a moment's notice, and to help to defend the empire.

### COMPOSITION OF THE CORPS.

The corps is composed of W. B. Eckerstone, Rowan Johnston, T. B. Bedell, K. A. Murray and Joseph Lalliers. Mr. Bedell is from St. John, but the others are all residents of the upper provinces. They have been in the railway mail services for years, and are all thoroughly familiar with their work. When the Canadian government decided to send a postal corps with the contingent, hundreds of post office employees handed in their applications. It was no easy task to select five men out of so many, but the fortunate ones were chosen because of their excellent qualifications for the duty. In addition to knowing their business thoroughly and well, they have had some militia experience which will doubtless stand them in good stead.

Mr. Bedell, in particular, is a fine athletic young man, who has the reputation of being a crack shot with either rifle or revolver. On the trip down from Ottawa, they had a warm time. Every man in the corps received some remembrances from his friends. At Moncton, Mr. Bedell was presented with a splendid revolver and a box of prime cigars, the gifts of the St. John railway mail clerks. As the train did not pass through St. John, the boys sent the gifts to Moncton to him. He is greatly pleased over the revolver, and announces his intention of turning any Boers he may see into targets. Mr. Lalliers is a French Canadian.

### AT THE HALIFAX HOTEL.

The men of the postal corps quar- (Continued on Page Eight.)

**MAGIC BUNTING POWDER**  
PURE AND WHOLESOME.  
ONE POUND CAN 25¢  
LONDON, E.W. GILLET, CHICAGO, ILL.  
ENG. T. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

### TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, at Hamm's Grocery, March Bridge, for the erection of a Church at Golden Grove. Plans and specifications may be seen at HAMM'S GROCERY, March Bridge. 61

### EPP'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING  
Distinctive everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

### EPP'S COCOA

FREE! This beautiful little one-ounce tin of Epp's Cocoa is yours for the asking. Write for it today. It is the most delicious and healthful of all cocoa. Write and we will send you a tin free. Usual charges for postage and packing will be added. Write to JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

