

PARRDEBERG DAY.

Seventh Anniversary of Great Fight, Which Ended in Cronje Surrendering to Canadians.

Seven years ago Wednesday Lord Roberts with his British and Colonial troops, wiped out that humiliating disaster to British arms, inflicted by the Boers at the storming of Majuba Hill in 1881, which resulted in the death of Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley and the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of nearly the whole of the four hundred to five hundred officers and men, who were posted on the fatal hill.

On the 25th February, 1900, the British Colonial Army, under Lord Roberts, surrounded the Boer General Cronje and his 5,000 fighting men at Paardeberg, on the Modder River, about midway between Magerfontein and Bloemfontein. The "Lion of South Africa" was hurriedly retreating on the latter place, but was out-generalled and neatly trapped by "Fighting Boers" and his army, and after a couple of days' fighting, on the morning of the 27th Lord Roberts sent the following despatch to the War Office, which when made public sent a glorious thrill of joy throughout the whole British Empire and especially in Canada, for our gallant Canadian Regiment, commanded by Colonel Otter, C. B., stood in the foremost line, with the Cornwalls, supported by the Highland Brigade, under Sir Hector Macdonald, when the order came to "charge" the Boer entrenchments.

The despatch read "7.45 a. m. General Cronje and all his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that Her Majesty's government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

In a second despatch to Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, and announced by him the same afternoon in the House of Lords, amidst great cheering the Field Marshal stated that the prisoners captured with Cronje numbered between four and five thousand men. The captured Boers and their general were sent as prisoners of war to the Island of St. Helena, until peace was proclaimed.

CANADIANS PLAYED PART.

The part the Canadians played in the battle and surrender, resounds to their credit and that of their country and called forth not only the uncompliments of the Commander-in-Chief, but the whole British Army. They marched and fought like veterans and formed part of Major-General Smith-Dorrien's brigade.

On the night of 26th February it was determined by Lord Roberts that an advance should be made on the Boer's encampment, and that the Canadians were to have the honor of leading as they had given proof the previous day of their soldierly qualities and the reliance that could be placed in them for serious and dangerous work.

The movement to be made was to take the Boers in flank and force their surrender. Before the moon had yet risen the advance began, the Canadians in the front line with the Gordons in support, and the Shropshires on the left. To keep in touch in the darkness each man grasped the left sleeve of the man next to him, and the rear ranks carried snafes, for, enchain, their rifles being slung

behind them. A company of Royal Engineers were close up on the rear of the line, carrying small sacks full of earth for trench purposes.

From the reports of correspondents the distance to be traversed was about eight hundred yards. It was a perilous undertaking for the stoutest veterans to face, almost as difficult and dangerous, as was the assault and capture of the Cashmere Gate at the siege of Delhi in 1857, for at any moment the line might be met by a hail of lead, such as had struck down the brave Highlanders at Magerfontein.

Everything went well until within fifty or sixty yards of the Boer trenches, and here the cunning enemy had strung a wire of empty meat-cans, against which the front rank came, at once setting up a rattling alarm, and bringing forth a few rifle shots. Immediately the Canadian companies and sappers followed quickly by Gordons and Shropshires, threw themselves on their faces, just in time to escape the hell of fire which belched forth from the Boer trenches eight hundred yards long. To move forward was to be treated with bullets, so the leading companies and sappers immediately entrenched on the ground they had gained, as the moon was getting up and cover was very necessary from the unerring aim of the Boer rifle-men. The companies on the plain in support fell back in open order with only a few casualties. The leading companies during the night increased the strength of their entrenchments and as the morning broke the Boers saw their position seriously open to a heavy flanking fire from the Canadians, who they well knew were effective rifle shots. Cronje and his lieutenants were astounded at the position captured by Colonel Otter and his men, and that to continue the struggle would result in their entire destruction.

At six in the morning, 27th February, Majuba Day, the white flag was raised and Cronje and staff rode out to the British lines and surrendered himself and his force as prisoners of war to Lord Roberts. The terms were unconditional. Cronje's wife, grandson, secretary, adjutant and servants were allowed to accompany him to St. Helena. In the Boer camp were nearly two hundred wounded. The killed, about fifty or sixty, having been buried. The scene in the camp was described at the time as horrible, the stench terrible, quickly driving back the soldiers who were there. Destruction from the British artillery fire was in evidence everywhere, and the aspect of the prisoners, sullen, dirty and ragged.

They had been living in curiously designed rifle pits, which had, all admitted, saved them from greater loss from the gun fire. The Boers had been led, by Lord Kruger, De Wet and other leaders, to believe that British and Colonial soldiers were poor marksmen and fighters, and hardly up to their standard. At Paardeberg they were deceived in this idea, and further, astonished at the kindness shown the wounded and their generous treatment of the British foe. All honor to the brave "Tomnies" who so gallantly upheld the honor of the Union Jack and spouted out the memory of Majuba Hill.

MEN FOR THE WOODS SCARCE.

High Wages and Fat Fare Now, But Natives Fight Shy of the Lumber Camps.

(Bangor News.)

One of the labor problems that greatly puzzles Maine is the scarcity of men for woods work, notwithstanding the advantages offered. Woodsmen are now getting higher wages than ever before in this state, and the conditions attending the work, and the manner of living are far more favorable than at any other time in the history of the industry.

In the good old times, so-called men worked in the woods for \$12 to \$18 a month, ate pork and beans 21 times a week, worked as long as they could see a tree, tramped most of the way to and from the scene of operations and were glad of the chance. Now the crews are carried most of the way by rail or steamboat, have comfortable camps, are fed, literally, on the fat of the land, have improved implements and methods in logging, and are paid all the way from \$24 to \$60 a month—cash "on the nail" when they reach Bangor, with no "store pay," no waiting or uncertainty, and none of the "gouging" that was too often practiced by principled employers upon unsophisticated employees in olden times. Today it is a strictly business proposition all through, in which everybody is obliged to do his part promptly or get out of the game. Employers will not hire for the second season men who have proved unreliable once, nor will men go in a second time for operators who have not paid promptly and otherwise kept faith. Work is now plentiful for that—business is now so good that in order to "stay" in every man has to keep right on

the mark.

About 20,000 men are required to gather Maine's annual harvest of 800,000,000 feet of logs, and of these about 6,000 are employed on Penobscot waters. In former times there were always available enough resident loggers, and when immigration to the west took many of these away the deficiency was made up by men from the maritime provinces of Canada, who poured into Maine upon the completion of the first international railway line—the European & North American, from Bangor to Vancuboro on the border, there connecting with the provincial system, in 1870. For many years these men from the provinces filled the gap satisfactorily, but in recent times the harvest excursions to Manitoba and elsewhere in the Canadian west have drawn so largely upon the lumbermen labor that the Maine lumbermen have been at their wits' end to get crews. The employment agencies have raked over the large cities for help, with the result that men of all nationalities, many of them just landed, have been sent into Maine by the railroad for work in the woods. Many of these had never had a cant-dog in their hands, nor seen a felled tree until they came here, and being thus green they were poor substitutes for the old time loggers. It is calculated that after a few weeks experience, three of these newly-arrived foreigners are about equal to one good

woodsmen.

Meantime, the state is full of men who are doing harder work than is called for in the woods, living upon poorer fare, and getting in the sun, less money out of it. Men go coasting (the hardest and most dangerous job that could be picked out, if we except coal mining and powder-making) for \$25 to \$30 a month, and yet they can't be coaxed to go into the woods for better pay and better living. No one knows why.

Ten years ago this scale of wages prevailed in Maine woods camps: Head choppers, a month \$24; second choppers, \$16; sled tenders, \$24; teamsters \$24; swamper, \$16; cooks, \$30 to \$45.

The scale of wages for woods work this winter is: Head choppers, month \$35; second choppers, \$24; sled tenders, \$35; teamsters, \$30 to \$32; swamper, \$26 to \$30; cooks, \$40 to \$60.

Ten years ago, saw mill hands were paid \$1.50 a day for 12 to 14 hours now they receive an average of \$1.75 for 10 to 11 hours. In addition to these wages, the men are boarded.

So far as the standard of living is concerned, it is a fact that the fare in any good woods camp is far superior to that in the average "tin-tel" boarding house or second class hotel. It is excellent in quality, generous in quantity and of satisfactory variety.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Doctor's Treatment Had Failed.

Skin trouble indicates that the blood is in a poisoned state. It is the position in the blood that causes blotches, pimples, eczema, boils, salt-rheum or bad complexion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, the basis of these troubles. Mrs. Osborne, wife of Andrew Osborne, clerk of the Township of Kennebec, Frontenac County, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they did for me what doctors failed to do. Some years ago I was attacked by salt-rheum in the hands, caused by a run down condition of my blood. I endured the tortures of this terrible disease for some time, and only those who have been similarly afflicted can realize my suffering. At times my hands were so itched that I could not comb my hair, I was helpless. I consulted a doctor but his treatment failed to benefit me—my case seemed incurable. While in this condition I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. Soon I began to improve and by the time I had taken about a dozen boxes I was completely cured and I have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all similar sufferers."

You can't cure eczema, salt-rheum and skin eruptions with salves and outward applications. These troubles are rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure skin diseases, but all other troubles caused by bad blood, such as anaemia, with its headaches, side-aches and backaches, heart palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

recently applied for naturalization papers. He swore allegiance to the United States government, and satisfactorily answered various questions. Finally, says The Youth's Companion, he was asked if he belonged to any society or organization inimical to the government of the United States. This was a poser and had to be explained to him. A gleam of intelligence overspread his face and he replied:

"Yes, I'm a Democrat."

The judge laughed at the joke on his party and granted the Italian his papers.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

That's how pain comes. We sit near an open window, get stiff neck or sore back. Perhaps cool oil too quickly after exertion—rheumatism develops.

Spend what you may, but money, can't buy anything better than Polson's Nervine. Its penetrating power enables it to reach deep tissues—that's why it cures aches that all else can't touch. For outward application we guarantee five times more strength than in any other liniment. Inwardly it's harmless and as sure as the hereafter to ease at once. Don't accept a substitute for Polson's Nervine which is the one

Give some men a dollar and they will believe anything you tell them. Never judge what a woman wants to do by the things she does.



A CHARMING LITTLE EMPIRE COAT.

The modes for grown-ups are often most quaint and fetching when adapted to the apparel of the little people shown in the small Empire coat. The skirt portion is circular fitting the waist exactly and rippling prettily at the hem. The deep collar is a very becoming feature giving the long-shouldered effect and offering an opportunity for trimming. The model is of broadcloth with collar, cuffs and buttons of velvet, but a serge, cheviot or pongee might serve. The sleeves may be full-length or shorter and are exceedingly well shaped. The front of the coat is double-breasted, and the shield may be worn only when desired. The design is a bit different from the ready-to-wear and a very attractive example is styles and therefore will appeal to the particular woman. The medium size requires 2 yards of 54-inch material.

4128—sleeves, 3 to 10 years.

To the Frederickian Herald: Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name.....
No.....
To.....
Measurements—Waist..... Bust

CAUTION.—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

"Yes, sir," said the patient salesman, "I've shown you our entire stock of gold and silver watch chains." "Well, they ain't the kind I want," replied the cranky customer, "and so I ain't goin' to buy what I don't want."

"Certainly not, sir. Perhaps you want a steel one?" "What's that? I'll punch your head off if you say I want to steal one."—Philadelphia Press.

There are some women who seem to be perennially youthful. The grown daughters are companions as well as children, and the color in the mother's cheeks, the brightness in her eyes, the roundness of her form, all speak of abounding health. What is her secret? She is at the middle age of life when so many women are worn, wasted and faded, and yet time has only ripened her charms. The secret of this matronly health and beauty may be told in the brief phrase, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The general health of woman is so intimately related to the total health of the delicate woman's organs, that where these are diseased, the whole body must suffer. "Favorite Prescription" dries the debilitating drains, heals ulceration and inflammation, cures natural vigor and vitality. Women who have lost their health and their beauty have been made "robust and rosy-cheeked" by the use of this marvelous medicine.

La Hamaca Cigar

The only Imported Cigar sold at 3 for 25c.



You can offer a "La Hamaca" to anyone with pride. And yet it costs you the same as you would pay for a cheaper grade.

BETTER THAN EVER.

A fresh shipment just received by JAS. H. HAWTHORN. Cigars, Wholesale and retail.

ASK FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"No," snapped the sharp faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food or you an' I ain't got no old clothes. Now, git."

"Lady," replied Harvard Hasben, I could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I will give you a few lessons in grammar."

City Elections.

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Fredericton, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY 11th day of March next, at the following places, viz:

DIVISION NO. 1.

For all voters residing or owning property above the centre line of Carleton Street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall in the said City.

DIVISION NO. 2.

For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, not included in Division No. 1, at or before four o'clock on Monday the 4th day of March next, and must be signed by at least two qualified Electors, and the signatures at tested to under oath.

Polls will be opened at the above named places at nine o'clock a. m. of the said day of Election, and will close at the hour of four p. m. of the same day.

Nominations for the office of Mayor or Aldermen must be filed in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, at or before four o'clock on Monday the 4th day of March next, and must be signed by at least two qualified Electors, and the signatures at tested to under oath.

Forms for Nomination can be procured at the City Clerk's Office. A certificate of the City Treasurer showing that all rates and taxes of the Candidate have been paid within the time required by law, must be attached to each nomination paper.

Dated at the Office of the City Clerk, Fredericton, this 21st day of February A. D., 1907.

J. W. MCCREADY, City Clerk.

Feb. 21—dtf.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented to the General Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next session, to amend "The Municipalities Act," (Consolidated Statutes 1903, Chapter 165, Section 13), in so far as relates to the County of York, so that the election of County Councilors may be held in the month of September.

Dated Jan. 22nd, 1907. By Order of the County Council, FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, Secretary-Treasurer of York. Feb. 5—d181.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for extension of Souris Wharf," will be received up to and including Thursday, February 28th, 1907, for an extension of the Railway Wharf at Souris, P. E. I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at the Assistant Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, and at the Station Master's Office, Souris, P. E. I., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., February 13th, 1907.

Time for receiving tenders for the above work has been extended up to and including Thursday, 7th March, 1907.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., February 23rd, 1907. Feb. 28—di.

Grand Clearing Sale

GRAND BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

S. KERNER'S

Bargain Prices for this week.

Don't miss them.

Ladies Underskirts and Drawers worth 35c to 50c Special for 24c only.

Ladies Coats to clear at half their regular price.

Ladies' wool Waists the latest in the market, to clear at half price.

Fancy Neckwear at extra grand Bargains.

Men's Suits Overcoats, Pants Underwear, Hose, Suspenders and Neckwear at Special Grand Values.

We must clear all our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, come and see prices, they must go, prices will do it, come all and save money, at

S. KERNER'S

The Store of Satisfaction.

450, QUEEN ST.

New Spring Suitings

Some have arrived. Also Vickerman's Serges, wear and color guaranteed The new Spring Fashion plates are here.

W. E. SEERY 550 Queen St.

BURT'S MACHINE SHOP

Turning, Planing, and Drilling. Repair work of all kinds. Edge Tools Sharpened. Have your wheel repaired now, before the rush.

Keys. WM. C. BURTT, 3 in 1 Oil. 625, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

FREE Assessors' Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned this day been duly sworn into office as

Principal Assessor

RATES and TAXES

In the City of Fredericton.

Any person liable to be assessed in the City may, within Thirty Days after the publication of this notice, give to me, the said Principal Assessor, a statement in writing under oath, before the Mayor, City Clerk or the undersigned, of his or her Property and Income, according to the form provided in "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Levying, Assessing and Collecting of Rates and Taxes in the City of Fredericton."

Forms can be had from the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned. Any person neglecting to make a statement to the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned, previous to the Assessment Roll being made out, will be required to appeal to the Assessor by Petition, in strict accordance to the instructions on the back of their Tax Notice.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1907. E. WETMORE HENRY, Principal Assessor, Feb. 20—dimo.

DENTISTRY.

Maritime Dental Parlor.

J. B. CROOKER, D.D.S.

All Dental work done by latest and improved methods. Teeth extracted abs lutely without pain. Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Office KITCHEN BUILDING

Wedding Invitations

Herald Office

Branches in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

James Manchester, President. R. B. Kessen, General Manager

A Branch of this Bank is now open in business in the Pitt's building, York Street, Fredericton. C. H. LEE, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Amounts received of one dollar and over and interest added half yearly.

A. T. McMDURRAY, D. M. D. Office Hours: 9 to 5

Dentistry in all its modern branches. Special attention given to the care of children's teeth. Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail, and thus do away with an unnecessary delay. By the use of our improved Electric Light, appointments can be made for any evening. Lady in attendance, 'Phone 93.