

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

LETTER FROM HERBERT H. BROWN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 10, 1900.
Special to THE PATRIOT and the donors of our Xmas boxes:

You folks at home have had Xmas festivities some three and a half months ago; we are having ours now, and that in good shape. The boxes arrived here on the 5th, and we received them on the 6th. Almost everything turned out in as good shape as if it had just been manufactured, by first, the quality of the different articles; second, (in some cases) the quality of the cook; third, the care taken in packing. As I mentioned a week ago, we got the news of the arrival of the boxes, immediately on our return to camp, having marched 40 miles. The time of our arrival at camp was in the vicinity of 1 o'clock, and if we had followed out the usual routine, we would have at once set to work to unload the boxes, go to the pump and fill them with water, and then hand it over to the cook to be manufactured into soup; but no thank you, soup was out of the question for once in their lives. We immediately set to work to open the boxes, and Lieut. Jones, who now has command of the boys, owing to Capt. MacDonnell's illness, distributed to each man the parcel that was addressed to him. I can tell you, chums and friends, it was a day in our history that we will ever remember. I am sure it would have done you all good to see each of our elastic countenances drawn into a grateful and meaning smile, as in our turn we heard our several names called out, and saw the huge parcels taken from the box. As each of us answered "Here, Sir" to the officer, we at once advanced and seized our parcel with a grasp as strong as a miser would grasp his gold. Why wouldn't we? It was of a thousand times more value to us than gold. We were hungry, and we felt confident that they contained the where-with-all to supply our want. That's not all, nor the half of it; they contained tokens of remembrance and love from our friends at home. It demonstrated more clearly than ever that we are far away, still we have true friends in our native land who have not forgotten us; and we feel that "friends in need, are friends indeed." All I hope is, that the time will some day come when we will have a chance to repay in some manner at least, so many true friends who have been so kind to us, ever since we started on this expedition. For the present, I am sure we all join in tendering our most hearty thanks, for such a valuable and unexpected remembrance. I suppose that by this time you at home have realized that your winter season is almost over and you are anxiously looking forward to the time when the remains of the snow will have melted away, the streets and roads dry up, the grass once more begin to sprout and that soon you will be ushered into the summer of 1900. It is slightly different here. Our summer season is almost over. The sun has ceased to be so hot, the nights are much cooler, and everything is pointing in the direction of winter. As yet we are all prepared for any cold weather. We have had no clothing issued since we left the Cape and not only are we getting terribly ragged but the ordinary khaki clothing is not intended for anything but warm weather. We expect to get another issue soon, as I have no reason to believe, it is here in stores for us; also our heavy winter blankets. We are very comfortable the last four days. We have got our tents up from Belmont, where we left them some two and a half months ago. I tell you it is quite a change to get in under canvas once more. The difference is not so noticeable on a clear night but I can tell you its pretty tough on one's constitution lying out on the wet ground without any shelter and the rain coming down in torrents. Often we had to stand up all night with our backs to the storm, like so many horses, after just finishing a fifteen or twenty miles march. But then in the morning, when the sun comes out and we get nice and dry, we forget it all and go along on our usual route as if nothing had happened. Since our arrival at Bloemfontein we have had a very pleasant time indeed. We are camped about a mile outside the city and are allowed in on pairs, five per cent of the regiment at a time. By this time we have all had several turns. First when we arrived here the stores were fairly well supplied with goods of all kinds, but its not so now, one can scarcely buy anything in the line of groceries or eatables at any price. Trains are running regularly and transports are continually coming in, but as yet most of the goods have been for the troops, and the storekeepers have had little or no chance. After this the merchants have been promised so many carloads per day and I have no doubt but that they will fare all right. Probably it might be of interest to some of you to give a short account of

some of my trips into town. Of course, as I am slow at making acquaintances, it took me a few days before I could travel far to any advantage to myself. Well, I will just tell you how I happened to make the first break. It was a very wet afternoon, night was drawing nigh, we were all wet to the skin, our blankets were just as wet, the ground was worse, and the rain still poured down. Of course those surroundings were just the same as we had of times had them before—save the village, which, as I have previously mentioned, was but a mile distant. After taking in the whole situation I decided that it would be nothing more or less than cruelty to animals to stay out in the cold and rain when there were so many comfortable houses at such a comparatively short distance. Once decided, I immediately talked the matter over with several of the boys, and in a very few minutes we had a crowd who were willing to "chance their arm." As soon as it became sufficiently dark to get out of the way without being noticed, we commenced our tramp through the mud. After arriving in town we had to be careful in keeping clear of sentries, pickets and policemen. Of course we're used to dodging the latter. Luck seemed to be with us, for it did not take us long to find a lady kind enough to let us in for the night. Not only did she afford us comfortable lodgings, but she provided us with a very nice supper as well. So far, so good. The next consideration was to be into camp in the morning before daylight. We soon arranged on a plan; it was this: One man should be awake all the time; when one would get sleepy he would arouse a relief, and so on till morning. We provided ourselves with candles enough for the night, and the man on watch (in most cases) monopolized his time in writing letters. We arrived in camp the following morning just as day was breaking, and no one but ourselves was any the wiser. Every wet night since we have done the same thing, and as yet we have had no trouble in executing our plans.

Yesterday A and G companies were presented with their Queen's Chocolate Boxes. All of the other companies got theirs about the 1st of Feb. We were out at Richmond at the time, and this has been the first opportunity since. The boxes are nicely designed and contain the genuine article. The most of us are sending them home by mail, so you will all have a chance to see them. A number of the regular troops, as well as a few volunteers, are offering theirs for sale. The price ranges all the way from 10s to £3, according to what time of the month it is. One thing I am glad to tell you is that the vast majority of Canadians would not sell theirs for love or money.

We notice by late letters and papers that the affair at Paardeberg has caused considerable excitement in almost every part of the world; but by the accounts we get "Canada has eclipsed them all." It is quite amusing to us to read the various accounts of the elaborate celebrations. While I do not for one moment claim any right to interfere in the matter, still I think that in this case as in all others there is a possible chance of people making too much noise over small matters. In my opinion there is no doubt in the world but that the Canadians on that occasion did their duty as best they could, inasmuch as on the morning of the surrender of Cronje they got the order to advance, and they did so, the result of which was the enemy, seeing that the new position which they thereby took up was so close upon them that it would be useless to hold out any longer, at daylight surrendered. Possibly we look on the matter in a slightly different light from what you do, on account of our being altogether differently situated; but that morning when we were ordered to advance we did it as cheerfully and obediently as ever we obeyed an order before; we considered we were doing our duty, but no more, and that's all we wish to get credit for. Be that as it may, there is no use of us trying to deny, that when daylight came, and we found out that our advance had been the cause of the enemy's surrender, we were pretty happy boys, not only were we happy because of the fact that we have won a name for ourselves; but we knew and felt that we were debtors to Canada. We felt then or we did for 4½ months previous, and as we do now, that it is Canada we have to thank for all we have and are, Canada is our home, Canada has sent us here, and it is the honor of Canada, as well as Great Britain, that we are therefore duty bound to uphold at any cost.

For a long time previous to that engagement we were very uneasy, we feared that we were never going to get the chance to see what we were made of. We lived in hopes, and our hopes have been realized. The men of the enemy and defeated them. The majority of us are still alive, and ready for the next emergency, but sad to say some of our comrades have gone to a soldier's grave, to be rewarded, I believe, by the happiness of a never ending eternity. For they died fighting on the side of God and justice against a people who were guilty of wilfully breaking every divine law.

So much for the dead. It is our hope that they will be rewarded thus, as for us who are still alive, we consider ourselves, and the Continent as a whole, amply rewarded, in our knowledge of the fact, that the little we have done has been appreciated by our people at home, by Canada as a Colony, and the British Empire, whose flag we are fighting under. In conclusion as a timely word of advice, be a little cautious, we may have a long road to travel yet, and our efforts may not always be crowned with the same success, and if the time does come when we suffer a defeat, I hope you have not been too much elated over our past victory to look at it in the proper light. As for war news I have none. We have not heard a single word since we came here. We do not even know whether or not we will go to Pretoria. It is reported that there are 80,000 troops to be left here on garrison duty. There is considerable speculation as to who they will be. My private opinion is that we will not go to Pretoria. At present our regiment is very weak. A lot of our best officers and men are in the different hospitals sick, and it will be at least a month before we can muster half of our original strength, and I think by that

time the bubble will have burst. As for the Island boys they are all doing well a few have been sick, but not at all serious. We are more than holding our own. By this time I expect you are tired of this sort of reading. I will therefore close with love to all. Good-bye.

HERB.

LETTER FROM REV. T. F. FULLERTON.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 12, 1900.

MY DEAR DR. WARBURTON,—I desire through you to express in behalf of all from the Island their thanks for and keen appreciation of the many great and "solid" comforts, which came to hand the other day. They travelled, as you know, far and wide, and while they may have lost somewhat in the course of their peregrinations; they also gained much, yes, very much, they became high and in some cases mighty (miter) e. g.: Yesterday two officers were sick and both acknowledged that the widely travelled cake had proved too many for them, and yet both are brave and courageous fellows. I see that, in common with other parts of the Empire, our Island home rejoiced over the surrender of Cronje and the raising of the siege of Ladysmith, both of which were the direct results of Lord Roberts' invasion of the Orange Free State—I presume one of the most successful moves ever planned and carried out by any strategist either past or present. Your participation in the joy of victory should be deeper, even if more solemn, than that of most places. Your representatives in the contingent have covered themselves with glory. They showed dash and daring such as even those who knew them best could hardly have anticipated. The section of G Co. that went with Mr. Jones up to 81 paces in front of the Boer trenches, and whose valiant stand in conjunction with that of H Co. hastened the surrender of Cronje, was composed very largely of our Island men. It was they who made the Boer say something to the effect that the Canadians were tremendous fighters. The Gordons, who fought alongside, seeing how our men acted in circumstances most dangerous, declared that they were "fire-eating devils," "reckless looms," etc., etc. I need not add any more concerning the victory of Paardeberg, the press having given you all particulars; but I do wish to say that you cannot be too proud of, as you cannot do too much for, the brave lads who so manfully represent you in this great conflict for toleration, freedom and brotherhood.

There is, as I have indicated, a solemn element in your rejoicing. You are called upon to mourn the loss of two very excellent young men, who surrendered their lives for the Empire's cause. Better boys than they were are not to be found either in or out of the army. While we most deeply sympathize with those who grieve over so great a loss, we must at the same time feel that through the death of these brave lads our province has contributed of her very best for the achievement of a grand and glorious victory.

Permit me now to express to you, and through you, to the citizens generally, the heartfelt thanks of all who are here, for the many tangible expressions of kindness which have arrived at such an opportune season.

Remember me to the "military" of P. E. I. I have just heard that Col. Otter has wired for McDonald, and consequently we expect him now at any moment. Lorne Stewart, who, by the way, is every inch a soldier, as well as an exemplary young man, has shown me the picture of your soldier boy; tell him I accept the salute for myself and return the same.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Warburton, your family and yourself.

I am yours sincerely,

THOS. F. FULLERTON,
Chaplain, E. C. R.

Lieutenant Macdonald writing from Bloemfontein to a friend in this city says:—I have reached the Canadian camp at last. I reported to Col. Otter and he assigned me for duty as subaltern in G. Company, so I will be with the Island boys. The whole company is out to-day guarding the railway line and I will not have a chance to see them until this evening—saw the Island boys who arrived with Strathcona Horse * * * * * The camp is about a mile and a half from the station. I walked out—saw Revd. Mr. Fullerton and Major Weeks, both in excellent health and spirits. I received a very warm welcome all round. I am in excellent health and ready for anything that may come. Don't imagine the war is over—the heavy fighting will have to come yet. I went up to Bloemfontein in charge of Lord Roberts' mail, also mail for staff. I delivered mail to Lord Roberts personally and had a short conversation with him.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER

From Rheumatism, When an Application of Griffiths' Mental Linctament Will Relieve All Your Suffering in a Few Minutes! It is an Antidote for Any Pain.

Mr. R. A. Pignin of Pignin Bros., soda water manufacturers, Hamilton, writes: A short time ago I was attacked so badly with muscular rheumatism in my wrist that it caused my arm to swell to the elbow, the pain being almost unbearable. Griffiths' Mental Linctament was applied, and in a few minutes the pain left me, and in less than six hours every trace of swelling and soreness had entirely disappeared. It certainly does cure Rheumatism. Price 25 cents, by all druggists.

THE FAMOUS "EDINBURGH ROCK" CANDY AND BUTTER SCOTCH
Direct from Edinburgh, Scotland at
MACDONALD'S DRUG STORE.

PROWSE BROS.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

We have just put on sale a line of Fancy and plain Silk Waists made with shirt waist cuff; they are handsome styles and were made to retail for \$3.50 we will close out the lot at a sacrifice, and have put them on our counters at \$2.25

Ladies' White Waists.

Our large line of White Waists made out of pretty Piques Lawns, Linens, beautifully trimmed, tucked and fancily made in different ways; they are especially attractive values in quality—ties from \$1.00 to \$2.75.

Colored shirt Waists.

Fancy Colored Shirt Waists, made up in a large variety of ways out of American and Scotch Gingham, as well as Percales and Chambrays, the prices of the different qualities are 50c, 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.75

Ladies' Wrappers.

A real good Wrapper made with separate lining, full skirt, assorted colors, all sizes. 85c up

Wrapper Snap.

Handsome percal wrapper in assorted dark colors, neatly trimmed with ribbon, ruffles over shoulders, cheap at \$5.00 only \$2.25.

Black Skirts

A large assortment of serge skirts \$1.10. Better goods in figured blacks \$4.75. Better still at 6.50. A little expensive, but they are worth it.

Ladies' Capes.

Ladies' Black Capes, very handsomely trimmed with beautiful applique, brims, ribbons and lace, especially designed for middle aged and elderly ladies. We have a very large assortment ranging in price from \$1.50 to 2.50

Ladies' silk waists.

It is a very large assortment of Silk Shirt Waists we are offering in Black Satin, Black Silk and fancy weaves, as well as plain Silks, differently designed in all the latest effects and colors, also Evening Waists in new elaborate designs, price \$2.75.

Ladies' separate skirts.

Ladies' separate skirts in Pique, Crash, Cord, Madras, the right thing to wear with shirt waists 75c to 2.75.

What trade we have we'll hold, and what we haven't we're after.

A TELL-TRUTH EDITOR.

He Gives the Facts Concerning a Local Wedding.

A western editor, who believes in telling the truth, printed the following recently:

"Willie Shortlike and Annie Bloomers were married at the church, last evening. The church was very prettily decorated with flowers and potted plants, borrowed promiscuously from over town from people who didn't want to lend them. The decorating was done under protest by some of the members of the church, who was asked to do so by the bride, and couldn't well refuse. The ladies are of the opinion that if the couple were so bent on having a stylish wedding they should have been willing to have paid some one to chase all over the town for a day getting flowers together and then taking them home again.

"The bride wore a handsome Silverstein gown (made at home), and the groom was decked out in a \$10 hand-me-down suit. The ushers wore cut-away coats, borrowed for the occasion. Sallie Potts was maid of honor, and the consensus of opinion was that she was two to one better than the bride. The young couple took the morning train for St. Louis, where they will spend more money in a few days than Willie can earn in three months.

"Willie says that now he's married he's going to settle down. Some of our merchants think it would have been better if he had settled up first. The groom gets a salary of \$27 a month, which is about the allowance Annie has been used to for pin money. We wish, for Willie's sake, that the old saying that it takes no more to support two than one wasn't a lie.

"The bride sent us a shoe box full of a conglomeration of stuff supposed to be cake. If this is a sample of Annie's cooking we feel sorry for Willie. Our janitor's dog fell heir to the cake, and now he's lying in the cold, cold ground. But this wedding is none of our funeral. If Willie and Annie are satisfied we've got no kick coming."—Indianapolis News.

Japan's Friendliness.

The Japanese people do not regard the British victory as the affair of a foreign country. They have heartfelt and true sympathy with Great Britain. The congratulatory telegram sent by the Emperor on the British victory in South Africa was despatched in view of the intercourse between the Courts of the two countries, but it may be taken as representing the friendly feeling of the Japanese nation at large towards Great Britain.—Jiji Shimpō, Tokio.

Temperance Hotel.

Opponents of Prohibition have often said a hotel business could not be made remunerative unless a liquor license were attached to it. We are glad arrangements are being made in Toronto to prove the fallacy of this argument. It is not announced that liquor will not be sold by the million-dollar hotel company recently organized, but it may be taken for granted that this is so, as most of the men in the company are prominent church members.

THE BRITISH FLAG.

Methodist Conference Tables Motion to Place it with Stars and Stripes.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Tuesday's session of the Methodist conference was made exciting quite unexpectedly by a discussion over the British flag. It came in the form of a resolution offered by Dr. John Handley of New Jersey. He moved that "the British colors be given a place alongside the Stars and Stripes on the platform of this conference."

A storm of "Noes" went up all over the house when the resolution was read, and confusion reigned, but Dr. Handley finally obtained silence and made a passionate appeal for the resolution. "The British flag all over the world," he said, "has given to missionaries the protection which encourages us in the great work of preaching the Gospel. It stands for the open Bible in every community. The American and the Briton have locked arms to close the century with one united effort to destroy the crescent and lift the cross in the East."

Dr. Handley's remarks for the moment apparently turned the tide in favor of the resolution, but after several delegates had spoken against it, a motion to lay on the table prevailed.

ONLY ONE WAY

To Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Other Stomach Troubles.

That Way is to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Every Tablet Taken is a Step Away from Death—They are the Only Cure.

We have only one lifetime to live upon earth. Every sane man and woman desires to be happy during life. Only insane people commit suicide deliberately and intentionally.

But thousands of people kill themselves, just as truly and as surely as if they jumped into a river, blew their brains out or hanged themselves, although they don't realize that they are doing so. Everyone who allows disease to eat his life away, without doing all he can to cure it, commits suicide.

Some diseases can be cured by certain remedies only. Dyspepsia is one of these. Indigestion is another. There is only one remedy for all stomach diseases. That remedy is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Fortunately Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for all these diseases. They cure quickly. Their effect is immediate. Their cure is permanent. It is certain. Every dose of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is a step away from the grave. It is easy to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and other stomach troubles with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Simply take one or two of them after each meal. Eat heartily, but not gluttonously. Then your cure is going on every day.

A New Armored Train.

LONDON, May 18.—An armored road train, constructed for the War Office, was tried Wednesday at Leeds. The officers present at the trial think the invention marks a great advance in military science. The armor is half an inch of nickel and steel and is proof against bullets and shell splinters at a distance of twenty yards. Each of the three trucks of the train carries one 4.7 naval gun. The trial, which was made under severe conditions, was completely successful, and the train will proceed to South Africa immediately.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is compounded of the best concentrated extracts of barks, roots and gums, in the world. It is a safe and reliable medicine, pleasant to the taste, and cures coughs and colic, asthma and croup. You can find it at all drug stores, Etc. All Druggists.

Carters' for Wall Paper

STEAMER SOUTHPOLE.—The steamer Southport will leave West River Bridge on Friday next, May 4th, at 7.15 for Charlottetown, leaving Ferry Wharf on return at 4 p. m. She will call at Westville, both going and coming. This trip will be made every Friday until further notice. 94 & w 1 mo.

Carters' Seeds Grow

Wanted.—Coats and vestmakers at D. A. Bruce's. 10, d&w if

White's Caramels and Snowflake Chocolates

Can be had at any of the following first-class stores.
T. J. Morris.
D. L. Hooper.
W. A. Hutcheson.
W. F. Carter.
Stewart & Gates.
Sanderson & Co.
J. D. McLeod & Co.
R. H. Mason.

ROSS & ROSS

Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Sydney, Cape Breton. Solicitors for the Bank of British America, Sydney. Reference: R. E. Island; McLeod Marson & McQuarrie, Summerside. 21, Main Street, Louis. Real Estate bought and sold. HUGH ROSS, LL. B. HOWARD S. ROSS, B.A. LL. B.

He Walked The Floor

In Agony With Pains in the Back—Sleep Impossible—Medicine of no Avail Until He got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlin, Beaucharnois, Que., states:—"I was troubled with Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia for 30 years and have been so bad that I could not sleep at nights on account of pains in the back, but would walk the floor all night and suffered terrible agony. "I tried all sorts of medicines but got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me, and the old troubles seem to be driven out of my system." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have an enormous sale and owe their popularity to the fact that they can be absolutely relied upon to cure all ailments of the kidneys, liver, and stomach. They are purely vegetable in composition, prompt and effective in action, and cure permanently. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co, Toronto.