

ST JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904.

Many Years of Adventure.

Stirring Career of Bennet Burleigh, War Correspondent—Beginning with Imprisonment in Richmond During Rebellion—Concerned in Plot to Release Prisoners.

Now that the veteran correspondent I was in the ladies' cabin. The twenty conspirators produced from the trunk swords and pistols and stood at arms.

The eighty passengers and crew were transformed into prisoners in the twinkling of an eye. A guard was placed over them and they were huddled in the main cabin. The confederate flag was then unfurled to the breeze.

The boat was headed for Middle Bass Island, where the prisoners were landed and where it remained until the island Queen, was also captured, its passengers taken into similar custody and the craft scuttled.

OBJECT OF THE BOLD ATTEMPT. Then it was that the true object of the bold undertaking was revealed; nothing less than the capture of the prison camp on Johnson's Island and the release of the 2,500 confederates there imprisoned.

Under full moon the Philo-Parsons, with its new officers, steamed toward the prison isle. A rocket signal was expected from the ship that was operating there and among the crew of the United States gunboat Michigan, but none appeared.

At this critical moment, when the outlines of the guns on the Michigan could be seen, most of the privates under Beall and Burleigh mutilated on the grounds that the plans of co-operation had failed.

Beall's next adventure was to join a small privateering party of ten under a fellow daring spirit, John Yates Beall. A series of filibustering expeditions were made on the Potomac and Chesapeake rivers, in which Burleigh achieved his evident purpose of leading an exciting life.

In midwinter Burleigh and a friend were taken on board a vessel bound for Philadelphia, having made his master believe they had been upset from a fishing smack.

Beall was also on board, disguised for the purpose. At 4 p. m. the next day the boat had just left Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, when a commotion was heard on deck.

Beall pulled a revolver on the helmsman and cried: "I am a confederate officer. I seize this boat and take you prisoner. Beall performed the same operation on the captain-purser, Ashley, ordering him into the cabin while he counted three, and, as Ashley afterward tersely remarked, "Before the end of the count

permits, but he is brought with plaintive voice and affectionate entreaty to try and take a little more." And to stay the current of gentle complaint he assents, and, with some violence to his nature, forces his palate to comply, thus adding a slight burden to the already satiated stomach.

In addition to such coaxing to eat more the old man is made the victim of "specially prepared" foods, highly concentrated extracts and "peppinied" or "predigested" foods, so as to introduce the nourishment by hook or crook into the system.

SUGGESTS REGIMEN OF OLD AGE. Following the course, the animal food supplied for breakfast and at luncheon may include an egg or fish cooked in various well-known ways.

At luncheon a little tender fowl may be taken, unless it is preferred to reserve it for dinner, in which case fish and the farinaceous pudding may be substituted. This last named meal should commence with a little good consommé, after substituting a vegetable puree, varying with the season, and made with a light meat stock or broth or cream.

NEW YORK DELIGHTS EARL OF SUFFOLK. Noblesman Who is to Wed Miss Lett—Has Seen Every Phase of Metropolitan Life.

Although the Earl of Suffolk has seen many phases of New York, he says he is not a sociologist. From the bench he has seen Nan Patterson on trial; he has visited Chinatown; dined at the subway; watched the ambulances come and go at Bellevue Hospital;

Believing he has a good general idea of New York, he will leave this morning for Washington. Miss Lett and he will be married the day after Christmas, and on December 28 the couple will sail for his home, Charlton House, in North Wiltshire.

"I was much impressed by the trial of Nan Patterson," said the Earl of Suffolk to a Herald reporter last night. "Naturally, as it involved the life of a woman, I felt sympathy for her. What struck me most of all was the senselessness of the charges. I should hardly have believed it possible had I not seen it. There was what might be termed by some persons a falling in with her behavior, but it seemed to me that her bearing came rather from a thorough self-control."

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DIMS THE FAME OF GIBRALTAR.

Historic Siege Nothing to That of Port Arthur.

British Troops Lost Only 1,231 During the Four Year Conflict—Supplies Were Plentiful.

The fame of Gibraltar and its four-year siege has been spread wherever the English tongue has been able to carry it, and in referring to sieges the mind turns almost instinctively to the remarkable struggle begun in 1779 for the possession of the great stronghold at the southern end of the Spanish peninsula.

One thinks nothing of glancing at an account of an assault or a repulse at Port Arthur in which thousands are lost and more are killed and wounded in single battles of the Fort Arthur siege than in the whole four years of the struggle at Gibraltar.

The ferocity and desperation displayed in the Fort Arthur investment far exceed that recorded of Gibraltar, and the weapons and devices used by the English and their Spanish and French allies were more advanced and more effective than those of the Gibraltar siege.

It goes almost without saying that under the sustained and fierce pressure to which the Gibraltar garrison was subjected, it is doubtful if it could hold out more than a few months.

The siege of Gibraltar, that is meant when the subject is alluded to is the great one lasting from Sept. 12, 1779, to Feb. 6, 1782, a period of three years and six months and twelve days. Gen. G. Elliot, commanding the garrison, had a military force of 5,383 officers and men in the entire of the Gibraltar garrison lost 333 killed and 138 disabled by wounds.

Indeed, the total casualties of the garrison in the siege were but 1,231, including the killed and wounded as given on the side of the attacking forces were much heavier, no doubt, but while not the French and Spanish work on the siege, that of Capt. John Drinkwater, they must have been insignificant as compared with the losses of the Gibraltar siege.

As for the English garrison losses proper, there were no losses from time to time engaged in the waters of Gibraltar, but these did not reach serious proportions.

The fact is, the great siege of Gibraltar was more conspicuous for the incompetency displayed by the commanders of the attacking forces than for fighting on a great scale.

Too high tribute cannot be paid to the ability of Gen. Elliot, who, in the face of the valour of the stubborn garrison. At the same time, the Spanish and French commanders of the attacking forces were not without vigor that has been displayed in later sieges.

The battle was a desperate one, and in the end the English saved the day by the use of hot shot. Beside each battery on the rock was a furnace kept at white heat. Into this furnace the pieces and fired. After an all-day bombardment the Spanish and French vessels and floating batteries were so severely wrecked by flames caused by the hot shot that panic followed and heavy loss of life. For weeks afterward the shores of the bay were strewn with hulks of ruined vessels and the backbone of the great siege was broken.

The whole circuit of the Rock of Gibraltar is seven miles. In the great siege the attacking force had no rifled guns, but only smooth-bore cannon and mortars. They were able to reach nearly all parts of the stronghold, however, and it was to seek protection from the shells that the garrison at this time began work on the long galleries that are now a feature of Gibraltar.

While the siege was in progress and since that time about two miles of solid rock has been blasted out of the solid rock.

BLIND LEADING THE BLIND. "Don't you sometimes forget which fork to use when you go out to one of these elaborate course dinners?" "Of course I do. I always rely on one of my neighbors at the table to set me the right example."

"So do I, usually. But I got caught at it once." "How was that?" "Why, it appears that the woman I took out to dinner was one of the newly rich, and didn't know any more about forks than I did. Consequently she watched me and I watched her, and the result was we both slipped some very delightful courses and left the table hungry."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FIRST ROUND. "Just one kiss before I go," he pleaded. "And will you be satisfied with one?" she asked. "I should say not," he replied. "Then not busy," she said.

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Puts Span of Life at 100.

Sir Henry Thompson, Eminent Surgeon, Gives Opinion—Proper Diet is the Great Secret of Longevity, Also Health and Happiness.

That 100 years, instead of three score years and ten, should measure the normal span of life is the opinion of a prominent English surgeon, who does not speak from theory, but from the experience of three generations.

Although 84 years old himself, he says that by following certain rules of living he still enjoys the vigor as when he was young, and he is still free from the stiffness which generally comes with years and that his joints are "as supple and mobile as they were in youth."

The views of this man are received with a great deal of respect in England, for he is no other than Sir Henry Thompson, the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir Henry is also known on the continent almost as widely as at home, and in Belgium he is especially noted, being the surgeon extraordinary to the King of the Belgians and a commander of the Order of Leopold. His honors, medals and prizes may be numbered by the score.

Sir Henry's advice to those who wish to be centenarians is summed up in the word "diet," and in a book called "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," published by E. Warne & Co., he shows how not only a man's age but his temper, his pleasures, his fortunes and even his spiritual nature are made or marred by the food he eats.

Many of Sir Henry's dictums, however, deal a hard blow to the majority of men and to the old-fashioned belief that "as a man gets older he should live more heartily." The popular theory, against which he takes up his cudgels, is thus defined in his own language. It is the belief that when aged we may indulge in that extra "support" which the feebleness of advancing years is supposed to deserve.

The little luxuries hitherto forbidden, now suggested by the lips of loquacious women and tendered in the confidence of affectionate hands, are beneficent to be gracefully accepted, enjoyed and turned to profit in the evening of our declining years. The extra glass of cordials and the superlatively strong extract of food are now to become delicate and appropriate aids to the enfeebled frame.

Such a doctrine, the writer says, is all wrong. Such a mode of living shortens life. It is in the years of growth and activity that rich food and stimulating beverages may be disposed of with the least injury to the constitution, for then the eliminating power of the body is at its height. On the contrary, when the system becomes old and less vigorous it cannot grapple with such foods and drinks.

Like a weak geriatric, it is overcome by a too powerful attack of forces. In old age, he says, the flow of blood cannot be driven into any semblance of the youthful torrent by the tempor-

ary force of stimulants, nor is it with impunity to be overcharged by the constant addition of rich elements which can no longer be utilized.

Accordingly, as a man's vitality decreases, says Sir Henry, the quantity and richness of his food should decrease. He contrasts, for sake of argument, the diet of a youth with that of an old man. "A young fellow," he says, "in the fullness of health and habituated to a good life in the country, may, under the stimulus of appetite and of enjoyment in gratifying it, often exceed both in quantity and variety of food what the necessary to supply all the demands of his system without paying a very exorbitant price for the indulgence."

"If the stomach is sensitive or not very powerful it sometimes rejects an extravagant ration of food, either at once or soon after the surfeit has been committed, but if the digestive force is considerable, the meals, habitually superabundant, are gradually absorbed and the surplus fund of nutrient material is stored up in some form. When a certain amount has been accumulated against the feeder, and in young people is mostly rectified by a "bilious attack" through the agency of which a few hours' vomiting and misery purge the account."

In spite of the "bilious attacks" of youth many do not heed their warning. "After the first half or so of life has passed away," as the writer expresses it, "instead of such profuse attacks of sickness, the unemployed material may be relegated in the form of fat, to be stored on the external surface of the body to be packed among the internal organs, and thus he or she may become corpulent and heavy."

It is a lamentable fact that such corpulence, instead of awakening alarm in the minds of most people, generally evokes compliments. As soon as one begins "to fat up" people are wont to say, "You are looking so well!" Yet in truth, the poor victim is committing a sort of gradual suicide.

A middle life passes and old age comes one is tempted more than ever to crowd the stomach, in spite of its increasing weakness. A wife is often proud to blame for really hastening her husband's end, while earnestly believing she is strengthening and sustaining him.

He observes that he is now more fatigued than formerly after the labors of the day, is less vigorous for business, for exercise, for sport, and energetic every way in design and execution. She naturally desires to see the husband, for exercise, for sport, and energetic every way in design and execution. She naturally desires to see the husband, for exercise, for sport, and energetic every way in design and execution.

He pleads in excuse, almost with the consciousness of guilt, that he has really eaten all that appetite

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

Here is a story which Baron Doves, the celebrated Irish judge, often told in that exaggerated "brogue" which he loved to employ.

Baron Doves was in Cork last night holding the assizes. On the first day, when the jury came, the officer of the court said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, will you take your accustomed places, if ye please." And may I never laugh, said the baron, "if they didn't all walk in to the dock."

YOUNG MEN AS PRESIDENTS. (Leslie's Weekly). For the near future, at least, each of the great parties is likely to give the preference to young men for presidents.

Mr. Roosevelt's experience has settled the matter. As in many other things, Mr. Roosevelt broke the record in youthfulness, being only 35 years of age when he reached the presidency.

On entering the White House Lincoln was 52, Johnson 57, Grant 47, Hayes 54, Garfield 49, Arthur 51, Cleveland 48, Harrison 55, and McKinley 53. This completes the list of presidents since the beginning of the republican ascendancy.

In the early days of the government the average age of the presidents was greater than it has been in the past forty years. On going to the head of the government Washington was 57, Adams 62, Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams each 58, Monroe 59, Jackson 65, Van Buren 55, Wm. Henry Harrison 58, Tyler 51, Polk 50, Taylor 65, Fillmore 66, Pierce 49 and Buchanan 66.

The first Harrison was the oldest of all the presidents on attaining office and he died a month after his inauguration. The next oldest was Buchanan. Possibly, had he been 46 or 56 on attaining office, instead of 66, he would have done more to uphold the government in the days between South Carolina's secession, in the latter part of December, 1860, and his own retirement, two and one-half months later, than he attempted. The next oldest, Taylor, died when a year and a third in office. Harrison and Taylor were the only presidents who died natural deaths during their terms.

Mr. Roosevelt was the youngest of the country's presidents, and next to him, in this order, stood Grant, Cleveland, Garfield and Petrus. Undoubtedly Roosevelt's youthfulness accounts for much of the vigor, the promptness, the initiative, the resourcefulness and the dash of his administration. It accounts also for much of his personal popularity. These are days when young men have the call on the big prizes of politics.

WALTHAM SPINSTER WEDS FARM HAND. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Miss Mary Ann Lawrence, after fifty years of single life, has surprised all her friends and neighbors in Elmhurst, I. I., by becoming the bride of John Burkhardt, a widower, who for ten years has been employed as a farm hand by Mrs. Lawrence's father and after his death, by her. The bride possesses a fortune of \$600,000 and is living with her husband in a beautiful \$100,000 house which she recently built and furnished. It adjoins the tract that was formerly the Lawrence farm, which, with the last year has been cut up into building lots and sold at high figures. About a year ago there were rumors that Mrs. Lawrence and Burkhardt were to be married. These rumors reached the ears of her two married sisters who occupy prominent positions in Brooklyn society, and they called upon her immediately to know what all the talk meant.

"Nothing at all," answered Mary Ann. "John is a good man about the place, but I had never thought of him as a husband."

Nevertheless, last Sunday night, she and Burkhardt went to the house of one of Burkhardt's sons in Brooklyn, and were quietly married. The next day they began housekeeping, as happy as bride and bridegroom should be, and now relatives, neighbors and the world generally may do as they please, for the happy couple have sufficient of the world's goods to live independently, and whose affair is it but their own?

Mrs. Burkhardt comes from one of the oldest and best known families of Long Island. Her father, Joseph A. Lawrence, was a wealthy farmer, and for many years was sought for the most important offices in the county. Her two brothers, Joseph and Peter, died bachelors and left her considerable money. Then the old farm was sold for a large sum, and most of the property came into her hands. Her only relative living are her two married sisters.

Burkhardt has two daughters and two sons, all of whom are married. He is about sixty years of age, and has been a faithful and trusted man for the Lawrence place for ten years. He is known by all the old residents of Elmhurst and is respected by them. Mrs. Burkhardt has always held a prominent place in the society of Elmhurst and has been a favorite among the women of two generations of the old families of the locality. The house which she has prepared for her new home is lavishly furnished and her income is ample to enable her to enjoy the remainder of her days in comparative luxury.

WHAT JONES FEARED. A young lady was out walking with an admirer on each side. A storm came on, accompanied by lightning. Jones said he was frightened. Brown thought it a capital opportunity to show off his superior courage before the adored one. "What are you frightened of?" "I'm as cool as a cucumber." "Yes, I should not fear," replied Jones, "if you and I were alone; but I'm afraid of Miss Smith in this lightning—she is so attractive." Brown is still a schoolboy.

THE LACK OF ADVERTISING JUDGMENT IS often responsible for lack of business success.—Advertising World.