POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 3, 1900.

B SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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emi-Weekly Telegraph

ST, JOHN. N. B., MARCH 3, 1900

NTHUSIASM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ly not behind any of the other splayed on receipt of the news of e's defeat. It appears from the desying Buller for the relief of Ladybut when the morning bulletins fortune brought the news of Cronie's enthusiasm that stood ready for and general uproariousness tesin their own peculiar fashion to en interest with which the course war has been followed by the peo-Canada. Even sorrow for our local was momentarily forgotten in genjoicing over the Empire's victory.

BRAVO, CANADIANS.

appears from despatches sent by Roberts from the front that it was entry of the Canadian regiment anniversary of Majuba Hill. Lord realized at once the importance adians as "a gallant deed worthy colonial comrades," adding that "it ently clinched matters for at daytoday a letter was received from ral Cronje in which he stated that endered unconditionally and sent flag of truce." In Canada there will eigned joy that the decisive stroke victory was given by our gallant dian soldiers. The death list is no ng as on the first occasion, eight only anada will be glad of it, that among ounded members of the Canadian ent which has thus distinguished re names which reveal to the world of the Canadian confederation. Englaish and Scotch names appear in the unded is that of Major Pelletier, Nearly a third of those wounded s of the one French Canadian my. Every province has given of its a sacrifice and a victory which s. Canada to all the fair things that en said about her by the states-

he assurance that our soldiers at nt have, in the words of La Presse, ing French-Canadian newspaper, under fire, on a field of carnage, murderous bullets, what might be a concordat of lasting love between erent nationalities which are prethe future of the Canadian nation." have just sown," says La Presse, side by side, blood in the same furgoodwill and confidence between The decisive charge of the Canaset the red seal of common sacrifice

enced that the Shah himself is to visit the Paris exposition of this year, the susin Persia and in China and that the Russian railways of Central Asia are being overlaxed by the movement of large bodies

of troops in the direction of Persia. Lord Salisbury's oracular statement that withwould know the geography of the Persian Gulf better than that of the English Chan the signs in that quarter of the world take its proposal to continuing its line of railway communication from Central Asia to Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf. The answer was quickly at hand, Lord Salis bury contenting himself with the intimation that such a step would be construed as an "unfriendly act." At that

going to war, for that was what Lord

Salisbury's polite language clearly sug-

Today, however, with nearly 200,000 of the best of Britain's troops in South Af rica and the British military authoritie somewhat puzzled about the plans tha Russia has evidently seized the opportun ity. The diplomats of Europe do not carry their hearts on their sleeves, and the outside public can only guess what is likely another. There are signs, however, that England's secret treaty with Germany is of such a nature that Russia will not be disposed to overstep the bounds in Persa or anywhere else. On the other hand war in South Africa. One of the bad weathe signs is the re-appearance of M. Constans in Paris wither he has sudden ly returned from Constantinople.

M. Constans at the time of the Bo langer trouble acquired the reputation of elegraph in the various towns of the being the most aggressive and determined among the French statesmen. It cannot he said that he has shown himself dis made on Monday evening at it through. His presence in Paris may i deed mean that he is interfering on behal of the Sultan against Russian designs, but the activity in all the courts of the con tinent must be occasioning Lord Salisbury and his advisers many a momen

> It may not be out of the way to be lieve that the studied and long sustaine policy of official England is drawing clo er the ties which bind the colonies to th motherland is one incident in a ver arge diplomatic struggle that has been going on for a year or two and is likely tic war should break in upon it. In such case there can be no doubt about where the colonies will stand. The condition n South Africa are more regrettable, but Canada and Australia are certain to stand firm in defence of the Empire. It is als to be remarked that the immense body of trained British soldiers now in South Af rica, a force which would seem to be too arge for its immediate purpose, is al ready more than half way to the Persian Gulf, to which it may be sent a little later A few months ago, the British squadre n the Indian Ocean was sent to patro the mouth of the Gulf, now we hear that a Rusian cruiser is going in the same direction. There is plainly something afoot.

THE WARNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

It is lamentable to a degree that th two races set side by side in South Afric should find themselves at cross pur poses, and if it be true that the irrit tion which has resulted in placing the Dutch majority in a position of obstinat antagonism to the British interest arises from the lack of consideration on the part of English officials and English public men in former years, it is all the mor regrettable. The Dutch say that their first great trek was made because they could not get along with officials who that they trekked out of Natal for the same reason, and some of the many who are loval through all say that the failure of British officials and English public men the Datch alone made possible that tacit ulation. The constitution of the human united Canada and an Empire that root principles are believed to be at Cape.

field, find themselves in duty bound to

As the Toronto Globe has pointed out n this connection, we have our own race division in the Dominion, and the question that ought to be settled from day to lay and not left to the harsh treatment that is generally necessary in times of are of other than British descent shall from their own preference and in their own interests, or whether they shall be made to feel from one year's end to the ther that there is between them and the English people of the Dominion a barrier which precludes mutual good feeling. At ield up to execration as entertaining disoyal designs.

than one side to any argument. The erts. are we to think when we find the pres- and his four thousand. The war cannot natred in the Dominion. That they are nent leaders of the Conservative party back of the rebellion can be broken. went so far as to say in ordinary conversation that if Laurier did not send the contingent they would kill him in Ontario, and if he did send it they would kill him n Quebec. Men who would inaugurate such a policy, who would deliberately prehare to excite dissension, who would seek to put English against French and Protessts in North America than would be an nemy posted before Quebec. The camaign on these lines has, however, been consistently carried out up to this time. In Ontario, in New Brunswick and in Manitoba we are told that never again must there be a French premier. In Juebec, while the leaders publicly protest the loyalty of the French-Canadians, the rural French Conservative press and Conervative speakers in the country parishes are stirring up wrath against Great Britain and reproaching her statesmen they recognize the danger of such a his children's children. course and the best of the English press is ontinually impressing upon the Canadian conservatives the need of abandoning their dangerous course. No one doubts

THE WISDOM OF MAKING ALLOW-

that Sir Charles Tupper is a sincere

patriot. But unhappily there is as little

doubt of his willingness to use danger

ous and even base means when they give

promise of serving his own end. The

present policy contains both ingredients.

The time of trial that Great Britain s likely to experience in the immediate future because of the action meditated by the Dutch majority in Cape Colony will have its lesson for the people, and especially for the politicians, of this country. Not much that is unfavorable to the English element has come from Cape Colony of late months, but there is enough in the impartial historical studies that have been made by such men as the have gone right off and divided them. Hon. James Bryce and Mr. F. C. Selous the geographer and world famed big game hunter, ho spent many years in South Africa, and in letters that have appeared in the English Opposition press, to warrant the belief that the disaffection would not take the trouble to please, of the Dutch in Cape Colony and perhaps having it, and so far are not doing so in Natal has been largely due to the dom- badly. ineering ways of British officials in years past. This position has been fairly well established in recent contributions by Mr. in the colony to deal sympathetically with Albert Cartwright to the London Speaker. Mr. Cartwright did not depend on support of Kruger's reprehensible meth- his own view of the matter, but since ods which constitutes his strongest back the beginning of the war has interviewed ing in the present difficulty. There has hundreds of intelligent and educated been a disposition to blame Sir Alfred Dutch colonists and found them all more Milner in the same way, but a careful or less aggrieved over the intolerence of weighing of the evidence available on this certain representative English colonists point leads to the conclusion that Sir and officials, who seem to have been un Alfred Milner has done the best in his able to understand the necessity of conpower to reconcile the two races, but sulting the good will of their Dutch that the mischief was done beyond remineighbors and in many cases unwilling edy before he went there. Constant and to make any allowances for differing irresponsible nagging without much defi- points or view. As a lamentable result nite purpose has resulted in the estrange of this treatment the majority in the ment of the Dutch from the English pop- legislature of Cape Colony are today be lieved to be prepared to sacrifice the inmind is such that no amount of persua- terests of Great Britain in that part of sion can alter the settled convictions of a the world and to declare for an indepenlarge community in a time of crisis when | dant federation from the Zambesi to the

tacked. The Dutch in Cape Colony pro- The danger of an attempt at secession fess to be loyal to Great Britain even to- by the Dutch majority in Cape Colony

ness, however much mistaken, they must sist that the independence of the republies be guaranteed.

INVADING THE REPUBLICS.

Lord Roberts reports from Paardeberg that Cronje's army which surrendered to him consisted of only 4,000 men. It is almost incredible that it was a force millions of our fellow countrymen who of this size that has held Methuen at bay for so long, and which Lord Roberts with quired ten days to capture even after they had been surrounded. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the possibilities open to a small defending army with a country of the canadian nation. The mourning is great, but the hope is still greater. If our first thought, which precludes mutual good feeling. At good country to fight in. We get a hint of the heart, is for the bereaved families, the second, coming from reason, goes to our country, which has valor to annot venture an opinion ever so little ter where Buller is still sending forward deverse to that entertained by the most his choicest regiments to be slaughtered then, that we sent there. What could we streme of the majority without being extreme of the majority without being although there can be only a mere handwith which Canada is favored? The art of hounded as disloyal to the country and to ful of the enemy opposing him. Heliowar is not learned, it is in the blood. Our the Empire, and what is still worse, without the race from which he springs being that the Roers have been reporting that the Roers have been that the rock of a natural strength and the reporting that the Roers have been that the rock of a natural strength and the reporting that the Roers have been reporting the Roers have been reporting that the Roers have been reporting that the Roers have been reporting the Ro retiring in large numbers for the last two weeks. As they cannot be there and remain as well the probabilias always contained a large number of ties are that when Buller eventrdent imperialists, men who are for ually does get through he will find Britain right or wrong, and who when himself to have been opposed by relative-England's prestige is believed to be in- ly as small a number as Cronje proved to volved will not admit that there is more have in opposition to Methuen and Rob-

ecurity of the British Empire in all its | These conditions are not reassuring. It parts is their sole political passion. What has taken four months to capture Cronje ent day leaders of this party, even when be ended until the main army of the re they are face to face with the disastrous publics has been met and beaten. Should experience of South Africa, wilfully and the Dutch of Cape Colony come to the wantonly setting about to stir up race aid of their kinsmen in the republics and succeed in endangering Lord Roberts' loing so admits of no doubt. When the subject of sending Canadian soldiers to South Africa was first mentioned, promi-back of the school of th

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Kitchener's Canadians Conquered Kru-

Any other anniversary of British defeats

to be celebrated? Out of forty casualties suffered by the

Kruger's day of thanksgiving for Majuba Hill was badly needed. But it was badly spoiled.

Now that Khartoum and Majuba are wiped off the slate will somebody please rake up something else to revenge.

Lord Dufferin nethe forgets Canada Whenever there is a chance of putting in a good word he always bobs up some

That Canadian who was sought out by because of what is called her unjust war his aged sovereign because he is a Canaof greed and oppression. In England dian will tell the tale to his children and Roberts did the decent thing with Cronje

> and the world will like him for it ever better than before. Britishers admire ourage, even in an enemy. The French-Canadians at the front are fifty-five in a thousand Their casualties

> yesterday were nine in forty. Evidently they were very much in the fight.

> the finish, but was there not somebody or other who complained that they were late in being started out? It is now in order for Sir Charles to

> tell the country that if he had been in power the Canadians would by this time have raised the siege of Ladysmith and captured Pretoria. "Commander Cronjs, sir," said Genera

> Prettyman. "You made a very gallant defence, sir," said Lord Roberts. If there had been any gate receipts they could When an old British admiral was told

by a cynical foreigner that Great Britain would not be able to hold her Empire together, he replied: "That may be, but we mean to have a jolly good try." We're

Montreal Herald: "There can be, there must be, no dragooning of our fellowimperialism. If it is desirable that they corporation of this nation into a confederacy of British nations, the only way to attain that end is by appeals to the reason ing powers, not by diatribes directed

servative journals that sympathised a good deal with Gen. Hutton who, the Montreal Witness says, was driven out by the colitical colonel. Here is the latest from

the Citizen:command of the militia will be one more triumph for the Conservative element in colonel belongs to Conservative stock and received his first appointment here at the instance of his near relative, Sir John Abbott.

La Patrie, the paper with which Mr DARKENING DAYS.

In the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship for their own kinsmen, whose manner of life and habits of thought they share. The out Persa. It has also been anough the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship for their own kinsmen, whose manner of life and habits of thought they share. The out Persa. It has also been anough the choice between their loyalty to the war and a despatch from Cape Town the capital of Persa. It has also been anough they share the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship for the war and a despatch from Cape Town received yesterday indicates that the line said to have been long ago mapped out is now being developed. Sir Alfred out Persa. It has also been anough the choice between their loyalty to the the war and a despatch from Cape Town the capital of Persa and a despatch from Cape Town in a received yesterday indicates that the line said to have been long ago mapped out is now being developed. Sir Alfred out Persa. It has also been anough the choice between their loyalty to the the war and a despatch from Cape Town the war and a despatch from Cape Town in a recent issue: "In the war and a despatch from Cape Town the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship for the war and a despatch from Cape Town the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship for the war and a despatch from Cape Town in a recent issue: "In London, Feb. 28–8.55 p. m.—The rapid ly growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They show that up to this morning the total number of casualties in the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their friendship in the choice between their loyalty to the sovereign power and their fr

realized by anyone more keenly than islature to April 6. The English or political rights. Together with the conby those who, like Mr. Chamberlain, Sir gan of the Afrikander Bond is already tribution of men and money, here is the Alfred Milner and the generals in the proposing the formation of a conciliation tribute of blood. And it is paid by men committee, the real object of which, what of all races, of all provinces. Among the wage war upon men for whose devoted- ever may be said about it, will be to in- victims are French-Canadians, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. We respectfully uncover before these glorious

> sentiments which will be echoed this of the different towns, singing and cheermorning from Halifax to Victoria. It

the main division of the Brit-has just been signed, under fire on a field ish army, consisting it is be-lieved of nearly 40,000 men, re-lieved of nearly 40,000 men, reopen to a small defending army with a that of the heart, is for the bereaved country, it seems that the roots of a na-tion will be strengthened in that pure fernothing like a common fate, dangers shared, solidarity in glory. We have just sown, side by side, blood in the same furrow; the promised harvest must be union, good will, confidence between us, for nature has fixed it that life should proceed from slumber in a foreign land be also the confraternity of joint existence on Canadian reservations of vesterday.

THE WAR NEWS.

Milner Will Not Let Them Meet.

Cape Town, Feb. 28-The governor of ther prorogued the Cape parliament to April 6.

London, March 1-4.15 a. m.-General Buller's distinct success in storming Pieter's Hill brings the rescue of Ladysmith near, but the war office intimated late last evening that an immediate an-

successful attack came after the hard fighting of Friday and it was improvised and its execution began during the armistice the British commander stipulated that both sides should be free to move, He was, therefore, within his privilege in immediately beginning to transfer his

General Buller's tidings came weighed with his long list of casualties. His losses, in the four attempts to get General

White out, aggregate 4,000. Ladysmith is in desperate straits. Mr. Charles Williams, the military expert, says he learns on very high authority—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—that "General White's force is almost at its

liams, "on account of any lack of provis-ions or of ammunition, neither of which is exhausted, as because of the poisonous fects of the heat on the terrain, in which the garrison must reside. Even those who assault; but they can initiate nothing. General Buller now knows that, as units, the regiments will be of no use to him

for drinking and to boil it is impossible because of the scarcity of fuel. It is thick with putrid animal matter. Tea made of it has a suspended fibre, something like beef tea. It is caused by Mr. Williams adds that when news like it more than offsets whatever jolly news may be heliographed from Ladysmith.

There is no authoritative indication yet of what Lord Roberts will do next. It be built across the veldt to lessen the difficulties of transport. Col. Girouard, who built the Soudan railway is with Lord Roberts. The strain on the western rail-way is seen from the fact that the population of Kimberley, two weeks after the relief, continues on reduced rations. Lord Roberts' troops have thus far only been

It is quite clear to technical heads that those who talk of an immediate and rapid advance far into the Free State do not Boers, as it now appears, have built a railway from Harrismith to Kroomstadt to facilitate the movement of their troops between Natal and the Free State.

London, Feb. 28-8.08 p. m.—The war office has received the following despatch

escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and mounted infantry.
"Later in the day, the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll, and escorted by the Gloucesters and 100

"The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct for the women and children and medical care for the wounded, 170 of thom are now in our hospitals. Very want of care at an earlier stage.

"I inspected the Boer laager yesterday

and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

Casualties Increasing Rapidly.

for he has put of the session of leg- the glory of the flag which protects our of the 11 Scotch regiments lost about 2,-2,000. Then come the Gloucesters and Northumberlands, while of nearly 200 Colonials the Royal Canadians lost 121 and the Victoria Mounted contingent 26.
The casualties are classified thus:

Killed, 1,993; wounded, 6,838; missing, 3,173; disease, 830. Total, 12,834.

Blood Ties in Evidence in Natal.

London, Feb. 28-There has been ex-La Presse, of Montreal, which has the travagant rejoicing in Cape Colony and largest circulation of any paper in Can- Natal at the surrender of Cronje. Crowds ing. Flags have been everywhere dis played, the warships and merchantmen having dressed with bunting and salutes have been fired.

At Durban, the Stars and Stripes have

Supplies Still Short at Kimberley.

Kimberley, Tuesday, Feb. 27-Col. Peakman, with a mounted force and a Maxim, proceeded to Rarkly West where he was warmly welcomed. He left a strong guard and then proceeded to Longlandst, Windsorton and Klipdam. There were rumors of Boers in the neighborhood, but no

demonstration occurred.

The Diamond Fields Advertiser draws though Kimberley was relieved about two weeks ago, there has been no amelioration in regard to the food supply. It is still impossible as it was during the investor cocoa without a medical certificate. The inhabitants continue without many of the common articles of food, although meat rations have been increased to half

Accident Started the Fighting.
Colenso, Monday, Feb. 26—Yesterday an armistice was agreed upon and both sides removed their wounded and buried their dead.

The Boers lost heavily in attacking and many were killed among the trees. Severe musketry fire was resumed las discharge of a rifle. It is reported that there are 400 Boer

London, March 1.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, commenting on General Buller's operations, says:—

"It hardly seems as though Tuesday's attack had covered more than an advanced position, covering the Boer main late last evening that an immediate announcement of relief need not be expected.

The goings to and fro at midnight of ofWhite would have met the same night. The goings to and fro at midnight of or-ficials and messengers suggested that im-portant news had been received. If this were the case, Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to sleep on it, before taking the public into his confidence.

White would have met the same night.

"The next attack ought, one way or fine other, to be decisive. Apparently Lord Roberts cannot for some time in-finence the course of events in Natal, and General Buller's force has now been subjected to a very considerable and pro-longed strain. The moment seems oppor-tune to point the necessity of sending General Buller reinforcements."

London, March 1.—According to a

special de-patch from Cape Town dated February 27, Lord Kitchener is at Arun-del; the Boers are retiring to Norval's Point, and all is quiet at Stormberg. Paardeberg, Monday, Feb. 26.—Yester

Paardeberg, Monday, Feb. 26.—Yesterday was observed as a tacit armistice. The Boers freely showed themselves to the British troops. Our horses are now thoroughly rested and full rationed.

This correspondent has conversed with many Boer prisoners, both Free Staters, and Transvaalers. All seemed convinced now that the war must end in a British victory. They had never before believed that the British would be able to advance except by railway and they had supposed except by railway and they had supposed that the efforts to relieve Kimberley were due to the necessity of securing the Kimberley-Mafeking line, whence the advance into the heart of the Transvaal would be easy. General Cronje, it appears, has steadily refused to believe it possible that the British would make a long march have escaped fever, dysentry and diarrhoea are in a state of low vitality. They can still man trenches and would probably hold their own against a last desperate that the British would make a long march away from a railway, and therefore, he totally misconceived the object of the strategic movement of Lord Roberts, imagining that it was merely a change of direction, in order to attack Magersfor tein by way of Jacobsdal. All the prison ers seemed equally convinced that, wher the British get to Pretoria, some foreign

> unusual activity and firing inflammab 16. At that time the Boers were showing

the Orange river have been weakened. Lieut. Barentzen, writing on behalf of himself and other Scandinavian prisoners affirms that there are no mercenaries i the Boer army and no volunteers who receive a penny for their services.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatel from Colenso dated Tuesday, says:"The condition of the wounded who
were untented on the hillside Sunday was so painful that General Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy, and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military move ments should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting. This truck terminated at dusk. The Boers then re sumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed. Fighting continues vigorously. We shall see who can stand "Bucketing" best, the Briton or the Boer."

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Colenge, dated Monday, describing the

Colenso, dated Monday, describing the famous advance of the Inniskillings on Friday, says:-

"I saw the first company waver and leaden hail and within a minute not a man was left standing. It seemed to me From Lord Roberts:—
Paardeberg, Feb. 28—Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major General Prettyman and under the ever, I could see some of them move, then rise and finally walk quietly to the rear, taking cover. The supporting company The Boers are placed on high, unassai able kopjes, and it would take ten times their number to carry these positions successfully. The kopjes command the railway from Colenso to Ladysmith and a real right flank attack is rendered impossible, owing to a high and precipitous ravine, which opens upon the Tugela, while the left is too open and void of cover and cannot be seriously considered as a

"The Boers and British fraternized during yesterday's armistice. It is reported that 4,000 Boers have left the vicinity of

Cronje in the British Camp.

modest cart in which he sleeps, and ordered a guard of the Seaforths to line up. A group of horsemen then approached.

On Gen. Prettyman's right rode an elderly man clad in a rough, short overcoat, a wide brimmed hat, ordinary tweed trousers and brown shoes. It was the redoubtable Oronje. His face was burned almost black and his curly beard was tinged with grey.

Lord Roberts walked to and fro in front of the cart until the Boer general arrived, when the British commander advanced gravely and kindly saluted the Boer commander. General Prettyman said, "Commandant Cronje, sir." Lord Roberts said, "You made a splendid defence, sir." He then motioned Gen. Cronje to a seat in a chair, which had been brought for his accommodation and the two officers conversed through an interpreter. Gen. Cronje afterwards breakfasted with the British officers.

LABOR TROUBLES AT HAND.

Machinists and Stonecutters are Ready to Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The first steps to-ward making general the strike of ma-chinists for recognition of their union and a minimum scale of wages was taken up today by the executive council of the International Machinists' Union, when a member of the executive committee left for Milwaukee to call out the union machinists. chinists there. The number of striking machinists here was augmented today by the calling out of the men of the Gates Iron Works, The Link Belt & Machinery Company, and the Excelsior Iron Works about 400 in all, making the total number of striking machinists here about 2,000. Members of the machinists' executive council intimate that there is a possibility of a strike being ordered of the machinists employed by various railways centering in Chicago. Of the 210 machine shops in Chicago, the union men claim about 25 or 30, are now tied up and that the union meaning the chicago that the proper products in the other shops. the union machinists in the other shops will be called out as fast as possible if

such a course is found necessary.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The granite industry of New England, which has made many localities famous the country over, and which gives employment to fully 8,000 journeymen cutters, will be at a stand-still tomorrow because of a wage conten-National Cutters' Union.

The strike, it appears, will be general, although there are some indications that individual settlements will be reached quickly so that business in such cases will due to an article in the constitution and which says. "That the new scale of wages on March 1, shall be \$3 a day, and eight

Tonight the New England States as a whole face what may result in the longest, costliest labor contest for years. The men who are ready to strike are among the best paid artisans in the east, and the sum total of the wages they will lose if the strike is a protracted one, will be ar inland, vield material which enters nto some of the most imposing struc-

union, most of these quarries will be deserted by the cutters, and the first step will have been taken to enforce a mand. The grievance of the cutters not been uniform. not been unform. Manufacturers here-tofore, have governed their price lists to cutters on individual ability of the em-ployee. The demand of \$3 per day has been paid to skilled cutters, but they obtion, as most quarries have long worked on the nine hour schedule. The strike

strike among the granite cutters will be-Two hundred men are involved. O'Connor & Company are the only local firm that has yielded to the union demands

Return of a Wife,

Dorchester, Feb. '28.-(Special)-Mrs. whose elopement with an employee of the Colonial Copper Company named Burit is stated, says she eloped while under the influence of a drug administered to her by Burnett.

Death of N. S. Inch.

New Jerusalum, Feb. 26.-The death nch, aged 40 years, after an illness of one and one-half years of consumption, which he bore with remarkable patience. In 1884 he married Miss Elthea Johnson, who survives him, with one daughter and two sons; also his father, mother and two isters-Mrs. A. E. Burgess of Jerusale Deceased was a member of the Methodist church of this place, and of Court Inchby, I. O. F. The funeral will be held late residence.

Lord Roberts, the British commander South Africa, is very popular among he rank and file, who usually refer to the rank and file, who the rank and me, who usually refer to him as "Bobs." He began his career in 1851 as a second lieutenant in the artil-lery, and fought and worked his way up with remarkable success. No one better understands "Tommy Atkins." When near gized for their pets' misdeeds. The colonel listened and then said:— "They undoubtedly make good sentries, but I don't like the way they salute their

After an engagement is six weeks old each party to it would back out if it were not for fear the blow would be the death of