SEMI WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 2, 1901

THE REAL DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

2

A Statesman Who is Much Mis-

understood.

(By Charles Benham in the London Daily Mail.)

If any public man has reason to be If any public man has reason to be dissatisfied with the illustrated press, it is Spencer Compton Cavendish, eighth and present Duke of Devon-shire, and lord president of the coun-cil in the conservative government. But the Duke of Devonshire is never dissatisfied with anything; and that is one of the chief claims upon the affec-tion and confidence of his countrymen tion and confidence of his countrymen He looks under sixty; is actually on

the verge of sixty-eight; while those whose knowledge of him is limited to the illustrated papers, might imagine him to be seventy and extremely tired

The general presumption about his grace is that he is tired-well, he has every right to be. He began life early When only four-and-twenty, in 185 that is to say, he was returned to the house of commons, unopposed, as one of the liberal members for North Lancashire-a district where, as everybody knows, the Cavendishes are part and parcel of the faith of the land.

ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE DOWN BE-LOW.

His grace's life in the house of commons lasted thirty-four years; and may be said to have been uninterrupted. It is true that he lost his seat for North Lancashire at the general election of 1863, when Mr. Disraeli's first administration succumbed; but he was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first accepted the office of postmaster general in Mr. Gladstone's new cabinet.

Not that the Marquis of Hartingon of those active house of commons days otherwise escaped the rough as well as the smooth of parliamentary life. After his definite split with Mr. Gladstone over the home rule question in 1886, his candidature in the Rosendale division of Lancashire was bitterly contested: his abandoned Gladstonian friends succeeded in polling 3,949 votes as against 5,399 cast for the strayed marquis, who, however, declined to give more than "outside support" to the conservative government, which he and his liberal unionist followers had helped to place in power.

That is another secret of the duke's popularity; he would ever so much rather be without office than with it. At the present moment there are two men alive, and no more, who have served the office of prime minister in these islands. There is one man alive who has refused it-refused it twice; would probably refuse it a third time, if they were to offer it him. Among a generation ceaselessly wrangling for the loaves and fishes, a man who can afford to walk along Piccadilly with his head high in the air, and positively staring at nothing at all, as does his grace, refusing premierships and suchlike bagatelles whenever they are thrust in his way, may lay claim to a higher title than that of duke one man out of millions in his time and generation.

TRUE DISTUNCTION.

It's a short road from a cough to Consumption. When your cough appears take Shiloh's Consumption Cure It will cure a cold at once and the

Don't Neglect

A Cough.

"ounce of prevention" is better than years of illness.

words cannot express my gratitude for the good SHILOH'S Consumption Cure has done me. I had a chronic cough-was in a dangerous condition. SHILOH cured the cough and saved me from consumption " J. E. STURGIS, Niagara Falls.

Boers.

put on canvas.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed uarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book ou Consumption Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

who have had interviews with him on any subject relate that he never by any chance begins a conversation. He lets the other man begin, hears what the other man has to say, then speaks. In business there is no shrewder way of getting what you want: the duke, it may be added, has been a very capathe business man in his time. East-

bourne testifies to that. Barrow-in-Furness as well; and the efforts made by his family to galvanise that rather costly seaport into life brought it about that his grace was for a while chairman of the Naval Construction and Armaments company, which, having lived to do good work, passed from the controlling influence of the Cavendishes in 1879.

A DUKE IN THE CITY.

One who was present at board meetings in those days, and saw this particular chairman manage the opposing

interests and ruffled tempers to be found in shipbuilding concerns as elsewhere, speaks of him as wonderful in his calmness, has quiet authority, his absolute removal from the ruck of hustling men. And with it all he was rever anything else out kind and considerate.

His last appearance as chairman tock place at a luncheon in the Barshipyard, the day the Powerful TOW vas launched. He looked quite different from his accepted portraitsthis, for the twenieth time-which make him out as always neatly dress ed and always bored. He was neatly dressed, of course: he displyed his favorite broad-braided cutaway coat and waistcoat, though braided clothes appear to have gone out of fashion this twenty years. But if he was bored

he most assuredly did not know it. He took the keenest interest in everyim: as for his sn it was very far from being the tired effort to be looked for from a man who is reputed always weary. The Lord President of the Council has not much to do; his room at Whitehall is mostly saddle-bag furniture and a desk with a vacant chair, kind. In reality, what the writer of ind brooding over all the flavor of abparagraphs who sees the duke out sent statesman. Yet the duties of his cffice he performs conscientiously, and not a school inspector or examiner is appointed, but the Lord President first interviews the candidate, and puts him to the test of shrewd ducal eyes and abundant silence. No, the man is not weary to whom by now all offices must be but weariess. And as he walks long Piccadilly, in his thickly braded clothe

CANADIAN VALOR AT BELFAST which was our next position. We had not gone fifty yards before the Mausers began to sing Hark from the A Graphic Description of the Fight in Which Our Cavalry and saw a sight the like of which had not Artillery Won Glory. been seen before in this war. Square across our rear a line of Boers Lieut. Morrison writs to the Ottawa nulle long was coming on at a gallop Citizen a very interesting account of the fight near Belfast on November 7 over the plain, firing from the horses. It looked like the roestabular finale in in which the Canadian Mounted Rifles, a wild west show. They were about Royal Canadian Dragoons, and two 1,500 yards away, but coming on raguns of D battery, Royal Canadian Arpidly shooting at our gun, most of tillery, were engaged. Extracts from his letter are as follows: them, to try and stop it. I looked up the plain to the ridge we had to reach BELFAST, Nov. 9 .-- We returned and I thought indeed we saw our finvesterday with General Smith-Dorrien ish. The Mauser bullets streamed after two days of "extremely hard fighting" (vide official report) south of here, at Witkloof and Lillefontein, around us and the so-called explosive bullets cracked in the air on every side like miniature shrapnel. On we on the Koomati river. On the secwent, the driver's whip going and the ond day the Canadians fought one of

Mausers cracking. Every moment I the most spectacular actions of the expected a horse to go down, but still war, and I suppose it would not be out our luck held with us and they were of place to say that we won much not gaining. They were firing from their horses and their aim was wild. glory, seeing that a number of us have been mentioned in despatches and sev-Then my poor old horses began to eral V. C.'s may come out of it. The fag. They slowed from a gallop to satisfactory thing about it was that a trot and graadully from a trot to a it was a purely Canadian affair-Canwalk. And we were barely two-third, of the way to the ridge yet. The adian mounted troops pitted against five times their number of mounted Boer line was coming up on us raridly, so I judged the time had arrived We fought a hard fight. against an enemy whose dash and for case shot. We halted and went into action. They were too far off bravery exceeded anything yet done for case (its extreme range is 400 by the Boers in this war: we "epulsed a well-planned attack, which, if it had yards), so I gave them shrapnel at 1.200. It smashed through the line and been successful, might have meant a serious disaster to British arms, and burst a hundred yards behind them. our losses, while heavy for the num-Those immediately opposite to us scatber engaged, were wonderfully small, tered to the right and left, but still came on. I gave them another at considering the odds we fought against and the wild melee that followed the 800. It burst about 500 yards in front charge and repulse of the Boers. The of them and the shrapnel bullets made a wide gap. But the line still came on. fight was one of the finest military Off to our left I saw the little spectalcles of the war. One Canadian gun overtaken and then I realized trooper, who was severely wounded that it was no good trying to stand and lay on the ground watching the charge and fight at close quarters, thom off, because even if we cleaned which concluded the engagement on cut those behind us the long line would still envelop our flanks and the second day, said he would not have swamp us. So we limbered up and missed being wounded for the privistarted again. I dismounted my gunlege of being a spectator of the scene. Anything more thrilling or fine in the

ners to lighten the gun, and the horses having had a brief respite while we military spectacular way has not been were in action, broke into a toot again, the gunners running alongside, pull-November 7 will always be a memoring on the traces. We were bound able day for the Canadian mounted they would not get a Canadian gun. troops. The orders came for the return to Belfast, with our men as the rear

SAVING THE TWO GUNS. guard under Colonel Lessard, and General Smith-Dorien called me to

once started we had trouble of our htm and asked me if I had lost any own. The Boers became very impudmen. Old company 5 was looking ent. For miles around we could see pretty tough. The horses were stagthem in small parties working towards gering where they stood, some of them us and passing behind the kopjes gowoundel. The gunners, completely ing in a direction so as to get on the exhausted, were lying over the seats, left flank of the convoy. Meanwhile two of them bleeding from the lungs our guns were hammering away, but with their exertions in bringing the as fast as we drove them off one ridge they appeared at another. The Boers gun out. The general asked me if could cross the spruit and take up a commenced to press us and I moved position on the hill beyond and stop my guns back alternately to a better the enemy, who were streaming along position. Up to this point we were out left flank acros sthe spruit. holding our own nicely on the rearsaid I could. My other gun had go guard, thanks to Colonel Lessard's exout ahead of us all right. We crossed cellent disposition of his force. Though the spruit and up the slope on the the Boers were numerous we were not other side as far as the horses could worrying much because we had fought stagger and went into action again. together enough to entertain a sub-The Boers had come on top of the oplime conviction that the dragoons, our posite ridge on either flank and were guns and the Colt could go in on one firing down into the transport at the side of the Transvaal and out the other. food. We cleared them off there asbut in previous fights we were no sisted by two guns of the 84th that hampered in looking after a big transnow came up. The Boers streamed

BOERS CHARGE THE GUNS.

port column.

It was, I should judge, about 11 action here I had my ammunition o'clock, and we, of the rearguard, had wagon teams brought back and hooked been hard at it for three hours when o the guns and



Issued - Privates Will Get Five Pounds Each.

LONDON, Dec. 25 .- An army order has been issued from the war office stating that the secretary of state has decided that a special war gratuity shall be issued to all the troops. whether imperial or colonial, employe in the operations in South Africa. The date on which this gratuity will be issued to forces generally will be notified hereafter, but the conditions of the grant are now published with a view to the immediate settlement of the claims of deceased officers and men, and of those who have complet ed, or may complete, their service with colors before instructions are given as to the general issue of the gratuity. Every officer, warrant officer, nonnissioned officer and other soldier employed in 'he South African command between Oct. 10, 1899, and such date (after the date of the present army order) as may hereafter be no tified in army orders, will be entitled to this grant, unless instructions to the contrary are issued in any particular case.

The gratuity will be issued upon the following scale, according to the rank of the recipient upon the date of this order, or the date on which the officer or soldier previously ceased duty in South Africa. Officers will be allowed the benefit of local or temporary rank and soldiers of any rank, sanctioned in establishments, in which they have acted:

Field marshal.... 500 General.... 400 Major-general.. 70 Brigadier-general..... Staff officer paid at rate VI. or X. of the scale provided in Article 115 of the pay warant: Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps; deparmental colonel; ordnance offloer, first class..... Colonel (except as above defined). Si Lieutenant-colonal-regimental or departmental; staff officer paid at rate XI. of the scale above referred to; ordnance officer, second class.... Major-regimental or departmental; staff officer po'd at rate XII. or XIII. of the scale above refered to; ordnance officer, third

Second lieutenant....

etc., as follows:



Songs of Praise

J. Johnson. Fredericton, N.R. Dec. r5th, 1890. Having used SURPRISE SOAF for the past ten years, I and it the best soap that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other when I can get SURPRISE. Mrs. T. Heary Troup.

Chas. C. Hughes. SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP.

THE FISHERMAN'S STORY

He sat at the door of his shanty And gave his whiskers a wipe, And scanned the sea for a moment And then began to pipe :

'Twas a cold. raw day last winter, And the wind with an angry roar And the wind with an angry re Ripped everything into ribbons And pounded the dreary shore.

"And we was out in a dory, Without bein' battered to death; We gasped like wolves with hunger As the nor' wind froze our breath.

"Then suddenly out of the water There bobbed up somethin' black, While all on us looked in wonder-For it warn't no big fish back.

And smoked right out o' the wave, We rowed for it, all on us frightened-Our hunger made us brave.

"We soon hauled it into the dory, And what do you think, by Jove ! It warn't no big sea monster, But a fine little kitchen store.

"The pipe was a-stickin' upward, And the lids was on in line, And we warmed ourselves around it, For the fire was goin' fine.

"Then stillness fell on the waters, And the big storm all went down, And we ate from the pan in the oven The turkey nice and brown."

And then he said in conclusion, With an awe-inspired "alas !" "It simply beats thunder

Some things what comes to pass.' Overcome by his great emotion, He gave his whiskers a wipe And lagsed into awful silence While he pulled away on his pipe.

18.3 19 HIGHLAND HEROES.

man's shroud; Horrid sounds rise from this blood-liveried

Roar of the cannon and shrick of the shell;

And the last gasping, agonized moan of his

toe; And the soldier's face whitens, his teeth firm

he sets-"Highlanders! Highlanders! fix bayonets! For the ranks of the foemen who hate at who fear us, Charge! Charge! Charge! Highland heroes!"

II.

e victor's fierce shout as he deals a death-blow,

The Charge at Elandslaagte.

(For the Sun.)

(Moneton Transcript, The outbreak of sm Highlanders! Highlanders! war-pipes are And the Demon of Murder his form is revealeastern end of the coun

along on our left flank across the spruit trying to cut us off again, but we shelled them back. While we were in Class I.....

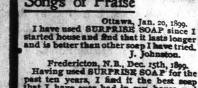
No. of Rank, Etc. Shares

olass..... Captain-regimental or departmental staff officers paid at rate XIV. of the scale above referred

to; ordnance officer, fourth class. 1 Lieutenant.. 71-2 Warrant Officers, Non-Commis-

sioned Officers and Men. Warant officers Non-commissioned officers and men, according to the classificattion contained in Article 1, 144 of the Royal Warrant for Pay,

Because it frizzled and sizzled,



St. Thomas, Ont. I have to wash for three brothers that work on the railroad, and SURPERSE SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried very other kind of scop, and I tell every-body why our overalls have such a good color. Maudie Logas.

treal. Can't get wife to use any other soap lays SURPRISE is the best.

care" attitude about him, combined with the inherited Cavendish mouth, that no beard can adequately hide, which enables caricaturists and paragraphists to palm him off as an exceedingly tired nobleman; when he neither is nor looks anything of the walking takes for extreme weariness, is merely good manners. Dukes don't gaze open-mouthed into open doorways, or stop to watch you fighting your cabman; at all events, this duke doesn't. When ill-bred people tread on his heels, or swerve needlessly in front of him and put him out of his stride and tread on his toes, it is conceivable that he does not blaze up into a pugnacious "Manners, sir!" but keeps unhis head high in the air altogether dis. dly on his way.

This has been his mode of progress through life; taking his fill of office because he had to, and tasting to the dregs the vanity of it. Nearly forty years ago he was a lord of the admiralty and under-secretary of war within the same twelve months; on the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second administration, in February 1866, he took charge of the war office. His tenure of the office of postmaster-gen-

eral in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet lasted from 1868 to 1871, when he became chief secretary for Ireland; and ohief secretary he remained until Disraeli tri-umphed in 1874.

THE LOST LEADER.

Then Mr. Gladstone made up his mind that he preferred Homer to the house of commons: the world was informed that the ex-prime minister would never go back to Downing street any more. He resigned the leadership of the liberal party, and Lord Hartington resigned in his stead. For five years the latter labored at about the hardest task that has ever fallen to the lot of political man. Disraeli sat opposite him for twelve months of the time. Mhat was the least part of the trouble; and in any case the Duke of Devonshire is not a successful foil for badinge, whether heavy or light.

No, the liberal leader's troubles came from his own side of the house "I, for one," he said, many years later, in that inimitable way of his, which year are assured is sleepy, "I, for one, found Mr. Gladstone a very unruly follower." The great old man had grown weary of Homer. After a few weeks of retirement he not only re-sumed his attendance in the house of commons, but from his place on the front of the opposition bench indulged in a perfectly independent line of pol-icy with regard to the Bulgarian atro-cities, and in every way embarrased der and party, not deliberately, it may fairly be assumed, save in so far as the set purpose of enthusiasm must be called deliberate.

What Lord Hartington thought of that five years' leadership, with the exception of the single sentence recorded above, will never be publicly known. He is not the man to invite the world into his confidence. Those

tirguished from the rest of his kind who hustle and jostle round him, you feel there is one degree mor lespairing than the disappointment of failure-the disappointment which falls upon those who have succeeded, who ask for nothing, absolutely nothing more in the wide world.

LORD KITCHENER. (Harper's Weekly.)

HORD ATTERNES.
(Harper's Weekly.)
Hitche mere delight of being cruel, appar-for the mere delight of being cruel, appar-for the mere delight of being cruel, appar-for the mere delight of being cruel, appar-ter apparent of the mere delight of being cruel, apparent occasion an officer who had been away for some days on a delicate and dangerous mis-dent of the mere delight of being cruel, apparent occasion an officer who had been away for some days on a delicate and dangerous mis-dent of the mere delight of being cruel, apparent without waiting to wash or change is withorn, travel-stained and with a worked is provide in chief. Kitch-mer listened in silence until he had finished over they know that he done the set bears. They know that he done the set bears of the appropriation the set of the appropriation. The office was as set loug on the organization. The obstacles to be overcome with the difficulties were successfully met inits of the appropriation. There was he waited until everything was ready, and they heated until everything was ready, and they inits of many things, to which the solider from Kitchener. Some days hitsen different his chief intelligence office by indent his chief intelligence office by imparting certain information. How he other witten difficulties were successfully met inits of the appropriation the proves and they inits of the appropriation was ready, and they inits of many things, to which the solider from Kitchener. Some days hitser different indent in come knew, but long afterwards indent in the the intelligence office by imparting certain information. How he drunken solution out that Kitchener was the drunken is the different in the inself arrested to have bolder, and had had himself arrested to hout to the the had the balter on an out and proverse out that Kitchener was the drunken is the the the the based about amount is of the appropriation. The descent is object and the had himself arrested to hout the fit has one knew, but long afterwards is the different his

WHAT WOULD THEY HAVE SAID ?

When two countries are at war, it cannot be agreeable to the feelings of one of them to find a large portion of the population in a neighboring state throwing themselves openly on the side of their adversaries. What would Frenchmen have said, if we had offered municipal banquets to a German general in the course of the campaign of 1876 "-London Standard.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

"Johnny," queried the teacher of the pupil, "do you know your alphabet ?" "Yes"m," answered Johnny. "Well, then," continued the teac "what letter comes after A ?" "All the rest of them," was the tri phent result will this

right rear with a large looking-glass and began signalling rapidly acros our position towards the left flank. At this time the tail of the transport column had not got over the ridge two miles back, which was to be our next position, and the rearguard was in the condition of being "in the air." Just for a joke we laid a gun on the man with the mirror, ranged for 3,500 yards. and dropped a shell so close to him that he disappeared in the dust. He threw the mirror from him as if it was red hot, and piked for cover as fast as his legs could carry him. Everybody roared with laughter. Immediately after a courier came hot foot from the right rear (the opposite end of our line) o say that Lieut. Cockburn, who was holding that corner with two weak troops, was being heavily pressed. Col Lessard ordered me to take a gun and go over and help him. Leaving Corp. Kerr in charge of No. 5 gun, I started off with No. 6 as fast as we could go. It was over a mile and a half across, some of it up grade. Things were cen tainly hot over there when we arrived The Boers were swarming up from the southwest and coming on with determination. As we unlimbered and went into action the Mausers began to incise the air around us. As our shells began to drift into the Boers they dismounted and took cover, but still continued coming on-rushing from cover to cover and firing. I asked Lieut. Cackburn to extend some more men further to the front to keep them off the gun until we put some shells into them. He did so and we kept on soaking in shrapnel. We had not dred a dozen rounds when Colonel Lessard came gailoping across from the other flank, and as he got up he shouted: 'For God's sake Morrison, save your guns!" It was certainly warm around there, but I did not see any other cause for serious alarm as we were 'holding them nicely, but the colonel's manner sugested that there was something up. I asked if I would fire another shell of limber up. "Limber up!" he shouted. "They're coming down on our flank to cut us off!" And he pointed towards our left rear. One glance was enough

For over half a mile back on our left flank the Boers were swarming over the hills from the west. Good old Cockburn looked too, and without a vord he turned and shoved in the rest of his two troops against the enemy we had been firing at. Not a man hesitated. One chap as he jumped off his horse and unslung his rifle looked at me with a cheerful grin and said: "I guess we can see our finish, sir." Col. Lessard rallied all the men who were left and rode toward the left flank to try to hold back the flanking force. They were a mere handful and the Boers were in force.

A MILE-LONG BOER LINE.

Meanwhile I sent my mounted orderly. Gunner Gamble, to hurry up the other gun on the far side of the plain. It was already well on its way

to the ridge, but not going fast enough. No. 5 limbered up smartly and we

a Boer appeared on a ridge on the business again. When I tell you that we went through this without having a man hit you will think I have exaggerated the affair. Well, I have not. I cannot ex-

> can. MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Col. Lessard, Col. Evans and myself were mentioned in despatches by General Smith-Dorrien and the Canadians were highly praised. As we came into Belfast next day a train load Tommies cheered us. In his report the general said, speaking of the action: "Col. Lessard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns, the latter under Lieut, Morrison, covered the rear and I have no praise too high for the devoted gallantry they all showed in keeping the enemy off the infantry and convoy."

He referred to the Boer charge as "an event unprecedented in the war." He also referred to the great dash displayed by Col. Evans and the C. M. R. in seizing the Boer stronghold earlier in the day and holding 300 Boers at hav until the latter were dispersed by the artillery.

A GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin Paper Styles the Amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty a "Slap for England."

BERLIN, Dec. 28 .- The Kreuz Zeitung, conservative, the chief mouthpiece of the government, and whose editorials are often prepared by government officials, devotes two long articles today to the Nicaragua canal controversy, pronouncing the Davis amendment of the Hav-Pauncefote treaty a "slap for England." "Treaties could not be more reck-

lessly brushed aside than they have been in this case by the United States senate," says the Kreuz Zeitung. 'This disregard of the law of nations which had already been manifested during the peace negotiations with Spain, is in the highest degree rerettable. It is a counterpart of England's treatment of the Boer Republic "President McKinley's administration has been placed in a highly dis agreeable position, inasmuch as the action of the senate is a grave provocation to England and it is impos

sible to face the anti-English feeling in the country. The administration could not thus wound Yankee pride. "If the president adopts the sen-ate's position, England will have a moral right to prepare a Fashoda for the United States, but judging from

previous experiences, she will not do so. The present tone of the British press toward the United States is in striking contrast with its ferocious

tone toward France in 1898. "England is likely to play her strongest trumps against the United States, but if she were to do so, she, started at a gallop for the ridge, the sufferer. Fortune is fickle."

Class 111.... 2 Class IV..... 11-2 Cass V.... 1 The unit of the scale will, in all plain it and nobody who saw the thing cases, be £5. GREAT STRIKES ARE FAILURES. Review of Those Which Have Occurred Since 1877. The rule for years past has been that big strikes are big defeats for the strikers. That of the street car men in St. Louis in 1900 was an abject failure. More men were in-volved in it (a little over 3,500) than took part in any previous strike of street our transit workers in any country, and it fas-bed longer than any other contest in that transit workers in any country, and it fas-ted longer than any other contest in that field. A strike which involved more per-sons, that of the building trades of Chicago, also took place in 1900, and was likewise dis-astrous for those engaged in it. A strike of huge proportions among the collieries of Wales, and another among the miners of Austria, have occurred in 1900, both of which were failures for the strikers, al-though some alight concessions were made in the Austrian case. One of the most widespread labor contests which ever tools place was the general rail-road strike of 1877, which extended through many states east and west, which lasted three months, which resulted in the destruc-tion of immense amounts of property and

Rifle stocks clutched in an adamante grip, Curved in a hungry smile each soldier's lip, Nostrils distended and eyes gleaming hate, Slipped from the leash bound these blood-hounds of Fate! Oh, hear the fierce strains of the pipes loud and shrill: and shrill; See with what giant leaps scale they the hill. Say can such hercoss e'er suffer defeat? Yes, they may fail, but they'll never retreat An iron race are they, in Freedom's mould cast, And their hearts are inspired with the fire of the past. Many a one falls with a shot-riddled breast. His death adds new fuel to the hate of the rest. On they sweep, not a man from his deadly task blenches, And see! they have entered the enemy's trenches.

III. Oh, brave are the Boers, but they now shrink aghast, Face to face, hand to hand, with th' avengers at last. Oh, vain their attempts to oppose that wild

The

dash; Through rib and through breast-bone the bayonets crash; With clubbed rifles they strive, then in ter-

three months, which resulted in the destruc-tion of immense amounts of property and the loss of more than 100 lives, and in which the militia and the regular army had to be employed to suppress disorder. The strikers were everywhere beaten. The same was the case in the strike on the Missouri Pacific railway system in 1886; on the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy in 1886; on the New York Central in 1890, and in that of the employes of the Pullman Car company in 1894, which involved the American Railway Union or-ganization under Eugene V. Debs, in which the center of disturbance was in Chicago. This resulted in the sending of federal troops by President Cleveland to that town, against the protest of Illinois' governor, Aitgeld, to protect United States property. The list of statkes among the coal miners in the United States is long, and repeats the tale of disasters told in the vast majority of labor wars. All of those in Pennsylvania and adjoining states in the seventies and eighties in which the Muly Meevines took ror recoil, And the blood from their perjured hearts reddens the soil; But on rush the victors—dark offsprings of tale of disasters told in the vast majority of labor wars. All of those in Pennsylvania and adjoining states in the seventies and eighties, in which the Molly Maguires took a hand, were failures. So was that which took place among the mine workers of the whole country early in 1834, just before the Pullman contest began, and which involved more miners (200,000) than any other which occurred in the world before or since. That among the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania has thus far been less disastrous to its par-ticipants, but bids fair to be only a little less so than were most of its forerunners. The formidable list of the labor disturbances in the United States in the past quarter of a century, which have been destructive to the strikers, injurious to the employers and costly and embarrasing to the general pub-lic, constitutes a powerful argument in favor of the creation of some tribunal by the state similar to the Austrian board of arbi-tration, to which these disagreements can be submitted, and whose findings will be ab-solutely binding upon both parties.-Leslie's Weekly. Thor-With necks outstretched, glutting their ven-Scale and the second se Charge! Charge! Charge! Highland heroes!"

IV.

Arms and banners reverse-for the battle is o'er, And we mourn for the soldiers-our soldiers

no more. Hark! the bagpipes, but now 'tis a wild mourning strain That pierces the air like a sharp wail of

pain; Diapason of minute-guns over their graves Cannot rouse from that death-sleep the souls of the brave. But what though they slumber in graves

low and gory? Their names are twolled on the annals of glory, And a monument noble those annals shall

To your name-to your name,

JAS. ALEXANDER.

Highland heroes.

Point Wolfe, A. Co., Dec. 15.

PAPER MILL BURNED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28 .-The Brownville Paper Co.'s mill at Bownville, a suburb of this city, caught fire from a hot box over the engine this morning and was entirely

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PERSONALITY. It must be admitted that Mr. Chamberlain destroyed. The mill was valued at \$150,000 and the owners carried an insurance of

It must be admitted that Mr. Chamberlain erjoys great power and engenders sympathy. He came to Italy when all the Italian papers contained articles against him on the ques-tion of the Italian language in Malta. Never-thelees, he showed himself with the greatest nonchalence in the streets of Naples and Rome. He made known his views on Italy and on her future, and explained the Maltese language question from his point of view. And now he has left the Italians with an en-tirely sympathetic remembrance of his visit. only about \$25,000. The mill was owned by A. L. Upham, C. E. and Munson Gamble of this city. The Watertown fire department was sent for, but before any aid and not the United States would be could be given the mill was entirely titely sympathetic remembrance of -Il Pungolo Parlamentare, Rome, ance of his visit destroyed.

Board of Health held night to discuss the the members of the Bo sent. It was decided der Tweedie requesting sentative be sent here to the Moncton Board wi placing men in the inf to prevent communicat places. The secretary w to communicate with S herst, Shediac and other certain what is being d communication with inf A resolution was pass city council to provide contagious hospital if r A Monctonian telepho ing to Warden Mahone and received the reply Sweeney is not laid up General vaccination ed in Amherst. The een appointed prosecu the compulsory vaccina town. Dr. Myers, county se Board of Health, atten of the county board at terday. He told a Tre er today that the Board

THE SMALLE

Compulsory Vaccinat

Premier Tweedie Talks

The Provincial Board (

riday morning and d

following resolution to be

To the Hon. L. J. Tweedie,

the a copy of the resolution rovincial Board of Health

whereas, it has been brough the of this board by the mallpox is existing axten nonnity of Westmorland; there That the government be re torse compulsory vaccination

WM. BAYARD, Chairn St. John, N. B., Dec. 28th.

INTERVIEW WITH

With regard to the small

cester County, Hon. Mr.

to the Star today that a

a morning paper did a

the health authorities up

had exercised all possib

premier, "the disease v

ed out in Restigouche an Along about the first of

weman, who had been l

consin, returned to her

near Bathurst. After s

was taken ill, and sent

an, of Bathurst, who is

noticed that one of her

ill of small-pox. He im

steps to ascertain what visited the house, and, a

was found that eight

required to be quarant

tunately, a girl named E

shaw, had visited the h gone home, and Dr. Me

told about her. She spre

there. As soon as Dr. 1

of it, he notified the pr

tary. I went up to Bath

sulted with him, and we Dr. Lunam, of Campbel

doctors took such sten necessary. Instead of the fact is that Dr. Me

his Bathurst practice a the district to treat the

has been there two mor

being also in consultation with Dr. Lunam. He has

provincial secretary co formed as to the state of that this should be said

Dr. Meahan and the au

topic of

of the board of health.

"Some three months

enforce compulsory

Yours respectf

E. BAYAR

(Star.)

TWEEDIE

nty of the province break out in the f

and further resolved. That this board recomm

Approved:

I have the honor to sen

premier Tweedie :

Meahan and the Glo

Cases.

ed for Westmorland

guards on at Sackvill the object being to pre-ing to and from the i He says the Board of ing everything in their vent the spread of th Warden Mahoney t noon by telephone from Transcript office, statin r had thoroughly fun

and removed the wa from further quaran stated there was n ontagion. The war able to attend to the next week. Mr. Maho were confirmed by Dr. also at the telephone. there had been some cases in the district an were all well with t ten or fifteen, who favorably. There was Bauld and also one Cane Jourmain, two field, but none at Cap stated in the daily Mahoney says the rep J. Sweeney is ill is en was never in better than at the present

A SIMPLE R

expected to be soon of

An old copy of a St. has been handed to the "A medical man in C curious prescription against smallpox w Place one ounce of c 16 ounces of water sponful three times a eleep with a smallpox fect impunity. If ev do this for fifteen day an end of smallpox in The St. John paper Dr. Botsford thirty-f very successful in