

VERONICA TRAGEDY.

Most Extraordinary Tale of Mutiny on St. John Vessel.

Special Cable to Toronto Papers Give News That the St. John Owners Have Not Disclosed.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The News special cable from London says: The story of the ship Veronica and its murdering crew is the most extraordinary tale of murder and mutiny on the high seas. It seems the bark Veronica, Captain Shaw, owned by Wm. Thomson of St. John, N. B., bound from Ship Island, Mississippi, to Montevideo, was reported as having been destroyed by fire and sunk December 20 by the survivors, four Germans and a black cook. The crew were rescued from a desert island off Brazil by the English steamer Brunswick and brought to Liverpool. The black cook now says that a German sailor quarrelled one night, and the fisherman was killed, then the four Germans seized the captain and the rest of the crew, seven in number, throwing the bodies overboard. The murderers fired and deserted the ship, reaching Teutonia. They are now jailed at Liverpool, and were charged today with murder on board their bark, the Veronica.

Liverpool despatch received Friday contains the following additional information: The four seamen of the British bark Veronica brought here yesterday by the British steamer Brunswick were remanded at the police court in this city today on the charge of murdering Capt. Shaw, two of his officers and four seamen, the Veronica. Two of the prisoners have made a statement implicating themselves and the others. Another of the accused men, William Smith, an American, who shipped at a Mississippi port, declares their statements to be untrue. Capt. Shaw belonged to Cardigan, P. E. I., and word has been sent by the Messrs. Thomson to his widow. It does not appear where the mate, McCord, hailed from. He was in St. John yesterday that he was a St. John man, or rather that his family resided here. Inquiries proved that the man referred to was not in the Veronica, but in another vessel about due at New York.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 29.—The crew of the British bark Veronica were remanded at Scranton, Miss., forty-one miles from this city. Capt. Shaw, of the Veronica, the mate, McCord, and a hard man with his crew. The cook is a Mobile negro. The others of the crew were picked up along the Gulf by the captain himself. Sailing masters say crews of this kind are generally of the worst type of sailors.

\$2,000,000 ACTION

Won by Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Joyce.

(Montreal Star.) Mr. Justice Langlois has sent up from Quebec his judgment dismissing the action of Edwin R. Whitney of Manchester, N. H., who claimed from J. N. Greenfield, K. C., of this city, and John Joyce of Boston a sum of \$3,333,333, and two million dollars worth of the stock of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, or in default of the transfer of the stock, \$2,000,000 in cash. The plaintiff alleged that he had commissioned J. N. Greenfield, K. C., in 1897, to purchase the power at Shawinigan Falls, for the purpose of establishing a calcium carbide plant for the production of electricity. He further alleged that Messrs. Greenfield and Joyce had joined with him to form a company for the purpose of securing the putting up of the Shawinigan Falls power in the interest of the plaintiff, and had secured the purchase in June, 1897, through David Russell, the plaintiff had been able to pay only \$1,100. The Quebec government agreed to wait until September 25th for the payment of \$400,000, the amount of the purchase price, but at that date Mr. Whitney was still unable to pay up the money. He had endeavored to get Mr. McKee, the head of a large electrical manufacturing firm in the United States, interested in the matter, but that gentleman declined to put up the money. Under those circumstances, Mr. Whitney appealed to J. Joyce, who agreed to pay \$100,000 on condition that unless the balance was paid by Mr. Whitney within a month to the government, or his share paid back to him by Mr. Whitney, the latter should transfer to him all his rights in the matter. Mr. Greenfield secured the transfer from David Russell, through Beaumont Shepherd, his confidential clerk, to Mr. Joyce. The latter was alone concerned in forming the company, and Mr. Whitney, having failed to secure the money to make the further payments, was no longer considered to have anything to do with the matter.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Standard Oil Company is making an investment in the oil fields of Galicia, with a view to purchasing the entire production of the province, but this is only a rumor. The Standard Oil Company's trade in Galicia has been suffering by the competition of Galician oil.

NORMAN'S WOE.

Henry to Well Known in St. John as a British Newspaper Visitor.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The divorce court today heard the petition for divorce entered by Henry Norman, the well known writer who before marriage was known as Mr. Dowling, who is also an author. The petition named Edward Arthur Phipps as respondent. Mr. Norman is a member of the Fifth Dragoon Guards. He is a member of the A. D. C. to the Governor of the Gold Coast. The divorce was granted by the court. The court would not contest the case. Divorce was throughout granted.

Henry Norman will be remembered in St. John at least by the citizens whom he interviewed here for the London Chronicle about 1887, at the time that the relations between Canada and the United States were troubled over the fishery question. On that occasion he expressed a desire to obtain information of all who met him, and seemed to discover in his own disposition to give instruction. Mr. Norman afterwards settled the Veronica, and later qualified himself to write several books on China, Japan and India. He began his journalistic career with Mr. Stead on the Pall Mall, where he may have acquired the didactic habit and gift of absolute certainty. Mrs. Norman, who was married to him before her marriage, is a granddaughter of Robert Chambers, author of "The Vestiges of Creation." The year before her marriage she started a reading public in her home, "A Girl in the Karpathian Mountains," describing a wonderfully adventurous tour made by her alone, in a man's clothes, through this rude and dangerous country.

A MEMORABLE EVICTION.

(London Times.)

The death of Michael O'Dwyer of Ballycoy, which has just been announced, recalls one of the most singular and tragic episodes of the land struggles in Ireland. Ballycoy is a townland in the county of Tipperary, a few miles from Limerick Junction. In 1887 it came into the possession of his brother, and was purchased by the purchase of William Scully, a member of one of the oldest Catholic families of position in Tipperary (two of the Scullys sat in parliament as home rulers for Tipperary and Cork), who immediately presented an extraordinary form of lease to the tenants for ninety-nine years, and to pay all the taxes and rates in the premises. The tenants were to pay their rent quarterly and to be always half a year in advance in their payments; to pay all the taxes and rates in the premises; to surrender their holdings at the end of any quarter on twenty-one days' notice, and to forego all claims to their crops which might be in the soil at the time of the surrender.

The tenants refused to accept the lease, and the landlord in consequence determined to evict them. He took out a writ of ejectment, and on the 24th, 1888, proceeded to Ballycoy himself to serve them, accompanied by his land bailiff and an escort of constabulary. A large crowd of angry and threatening had gathered around the principal group of houses in the townland, and the bailiff and the constabulary were obliged to retreat. The situation became so menacing that Mr. Scully and his escort decided to retreat to the station at Limerick Junction as the nearest shelter. On the way, still pursued by the crowd, they passed the residence of one of the tenants, William O'Dwyer, and the landlord, who was a brave and reckless man, decided to make an attempt to leave the ejectment, and make an attempt to break back the crowd. The landlord and his party opened the door of the house, and entered the hall a volley of stones and revolver shots completely disabled the bailiff and the constabulary. Mr. Scully and the driver, who were constabulary then rushed into the house, and another volley was fired by the occupants, and another constable fell. The shots were fired from a loft at the end of the hall. It was usually approached by a step ladder, which had been removed, and when at last the police mounted to the roof they found that the occupants had escaped through a hole in the roof to the garden in the rear, whence they dispersed among the crowd of sympathizers which now surrounded the house. In the loft were found, behind a breakfast table, several firearms and a quantity of ammunition.

The indignation aroused far and wide by the episode was entirely directed against Mr. Scully. Even the landlords of Tipperary, fearing that they might be regarded as typical of that class, had a meeting and passed a resolution reprobating his conduct. To end the contest between Mr. Scully and the tenants, Charles Moore of the Moonsary, then member of Tipperary, induced the landlord to sell him the property, and Mr. Scully disappeared from Tipperary. None of the party were ever brought to justice. Every member of it was well known, and it was well known too that his land bailiff had just died in the house where the scene took place, but the authorities were unable to obtain evidence that would convict. Now a movement has been started in Tipperary to erect over the grave of Michael O'Dwyer a memorial worthy of the "great event," which, to quote the words of the English government, "dealt with the Irish land question." Mr. Gladstone, introducing the Land act of 1880, referred to the affair of Ballycoy as a proof of the urgency of the measure.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

T. B. Barker & Son, wholesale druggists, have leased T. S. Simms & Co.'s old stand on Dock street, and will move into it in March. Manchester, Robertson, Allan, Limited, will occupy the building now held by Barker, and C. Flood & Son will remain in where they are. A partnership having been effected between that firm and M. R. & A.

BOER COMMANDANT

Hopes to Pursue Paths of Peace in Canada.

Though a Young Man, He Has Seen Much Actual Warfare—Was at the Head of the Men, Some of Whom Surrendered to Col. Sam Hughes in Bechuanaland.

(Toronto Globe.)

W. J. De Jonghe, a young Boer advocate or barrister, who was a commandant in the late South African war, in a visit to Toronto, and local interest attaches to him owing to the fact that he was at the head of the 500 men who were followed by Lieut. Col. Sam Hughes into Bechuanaland, where most of them surrendered to Sir Charles Warren. He says that at Maseraphi he had an interview with Col. Hughes and that the colonel advised surrender. Most of his men, 250, did so, but he himself joined Gen. De Villiers, who, with 40 others, returned to the Transvaal.

Mr. De Jonghe before taking part in the Boer-British war had done much active service. He was in the engagement of the capture of Dr. Jameson, following the raid, and later engaged in the Swazi and Matabele wars. In 1898 he entered the Boer secret service in Cape Colony, and when the war was declared was made a commandant and lieutenant of the Boer secret service in Magerfontein and Paardeburg, and managed to escape from the Boer secret service by crossing the Molder River and recrossing lower down.

After skirmishing about for some time De Jonghe started from Uppington in May, 1900, with 500 men, most of whom made up the number that surrendered in Bechuanaland. Upon his return to the Transvaal he joined Scheepers' column and again entered Cape Colony, where he also took part with Maitland in the guerrilla warfare. A year ago he fully surrendered to Col. Woodhead. He left Cape Town in November for Canada, coming via Plettyburg. At London he received letters of introduction to W. H. Frost, Canadian emigration agent. His object in coming to Canada is to surmount a field here for enterprise, and with the hope of securing a material welfare. He is but 28 years old.

CHATELAIN.

CHATELAIN, Jan. 30.—The death of Miss Mimmie Pickett of lower town took place on Wednesday after an illness of only a few days. She was stricken with pneumonia. She had a certain hour on Wednesday, which was finally fulfilled, and during her illness she called the attention of her family to some mysterious appearances which she affirmed were in the room, but which none of her friends could see.

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MAY USE TORCH AND SWORD.

Southern Negroes Preached Anarchist Doctrines at a Mass Meeting in Washington Recently.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At a mass meeting of negroes under the auspices of the Afro-American league, resolutions were adopted endorsing the doctrine of non-resistance in the application of the law to the negro. The number of speakers, among them some of the most prominent colored men in the district, preached a doctrine impregnated with anarchist sentiments, and threatened that unless the south there was an early change of government, the negro would take the law into their own hands. James H. Hays of Richmond, a lawyer of ability and one of the counsel in what are known as the Virginia test case, was the speaker of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Hays began his address with the statement that the negroes in the south were living in a state of lawlessness, and that the Atlanta Constitution has said editorially that negro officials will be kicked after a revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Let me tell the south people right here and now that the negro race of today are not the people who submitted to the outrages in 1888.

PARALYSIS.

The Dreadful Result of Neglected Nervous Diseases—Study the Symptoms.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Prevents and Cures Paralysis by Restoring Wasted and Depleted Nerve Cells.

To understand paralysis and its causes it is well to remember that every movement of the body of its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force. As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted through the nerves to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord or nerves may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases. If you find yourself nervous and irritable, over-sensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual twitches of the limbs, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headache and dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel down-hearted, discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, and your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

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Advertisement for Sunlight Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text: 'SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Brand. LORD WILLIAM NEVILL. He Writes of His Five Years' Prison Experience.'

Advertisement for You Can Buy Soap, featuring an illustration of a soap box and text: 'You Can Buy BEST FOR WASH DAY. SURPRISE SOAP. of any Grocer.'

Advertisement for Late Leonard Allison, featuring text: 'LATE LEONARD ALLISON. A BAD WOMAN. Is a German Countess of High Rank 57 Years Old and White Haired. Funeral at Sussex Saturday Largely Attended.'

Advertisement for Paralysis, featuring text: 'Paralysis. The Dreadful Result of Neglected Nervous Diseases—Study the Symptoms. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Prevents and Cures Paralysis by Restoring Wasted and Depleted Nerve Cells.'

Advertisement for Saved from the Grave, featuring text: 'SAVED FROM THE GRAVE. What T. C. Marsh Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Did for him. Story of a Nova Scotia Man who had Almost Given Up Hope of ever being Well Again.'

Advertisement for Fits, featuring text: 'FITS. Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, or any other form of convulsion. CURED. THE LEBER CO., 775 King Street West, Toronto.'

CANADA'S INHERITED BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(Toronto Empire.) Neither Canada nor the United States can claim to be an original party to the Alaska dispute which was accomplished a few years ago by a sort of arbitral tribunal. Russia bought the Alaska territory from the United States, and the British Columbia had inherited British governments.

HOW THE DISPUTE AROSE. The boundary dispute takes long years back. One hundred and forty-two years ago a Russian expedition was sent to the coast of Alaska to establish a trading post. It was led by Alexander Baranov, who had an expedition to the northeastern extremity of the continent of America at the same time. This new outcrop of the boundary of the North American continent was followed by hunters, who found abundance of furs. The boundary was followed by the British States, and the great Russian-American Fur Company, the officers of which were the lords of the fur trade in the district of the North Pacific. The British had invaded the district from the east, and exploring and occupying the coast of California, the boundary of the United States was extended from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of California, and the necessary for Great Britain to fix the limits of their respective territories, which they attempted to do by the treaty of 1824. It is the basis of the present controversy. The boundary of the United States is alleged inaccuracies and ambiguities have kept the boundary question in the courts of the United States for a century. In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000. The Russian side of the controversy is the Russian Republic, and the same year saw the birth of the Dominion of Canada, which eventually took over the British side of the case.

WHAT IS THE COAST? Many interesting points have been raised in connection with this paralytic, but the most important is the question of the "What constitutes the coast of the ocean?" Under article III. of the treaty it was to follow the summit of the mountains, and the coast of the ocean. It was provided that wherever the mountains more than ten leagues (30 miles) from the coast, the boundary was to follow the line of the mountains. Does the coast mean the outer fringe of islands, or does it mean the mainland? If it is the mainland, the boundary is to follow the line of the mountains, and the boundary is to follow the line of the mountains. The boundary is to follow the line of the mountains, and the boundary is to follow the line of the mountains.

GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE TO COME DOWN. Goldsmith's house in London, No. 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet street, where he dwelt from 1781 to 1784, has lately been braced up by wooden crutches, in order to prevent its falling down, in company with the house next door, but preparatory to its own demolition. It was here that Goldsmith lived with the relative of John Newbery, his publisher. The arrangement was that Newbery's man should continually urge the not over diligent author to produce copies, and the device was more or less successful. Here Goldsmith was visited by Dr. Johnson, who is said to have dressed with immaculate neatness on these occasions in order to set an example to his careless friends. Truly an amusing picture of the untidy old moralist. In this house Goldsmith wrote The Traveller, and Goldsmith's House to Come Down, a novel and play. The Deserter, and The Vicar of Wakefield, and the poem to Conquer. The Harpers say that when they announced their plan to demolish the house, Goldsmith was so angry that he wrote a letter to the Harpers, in which he expressed his surprise at the extent of the works. Four out of the twelve volumes cover Goldsmith's Life and Times, that loyal biography of John Forster's which involved him in his quarrel with James Prior over their respective property in the facts of Goldsmith's career. Forster dedicated this life to his friend, Charles Dickens in a sonnet, of which the last lines are:

"Come with me and behold That there is fiercer crowded misery In garret toil and London loneliness Than in cruel islands' mid the far-off seas."

This "garret toil and London loneliness" were a portion of Goldsmith's experience in the house in Wine Office Court now doomed to early extinction.

AREA IN DISPUTE.

So far as Canada is concerned main contention has been for an inlet to the sea. Indeed the Canadian government offered on a recent occasion to abandon the claim to the greater portion of the territory, including Dyma and Siaslaway, provided it was a straight line from the right Pyramid harbor, which would cut a highway into the interior. The proposal was declined. We fall therefore, on the territorial originally claimed, less the important concessions made in the new arrangement. Altogether the territory inland water in dispute is about 70 miles wide. It is a territory which is said to be rich in gold deposits, has very valuable fishing grounds. But still more important is the fact, according to the United States, that Canada's natural gateway to Canada's important gold fields, have now in that far-off country, the Arctic Circle, a Canadian in twelve millions of Canadian can they have done for me."