ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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OTTAWA.

Governor General's Patriotic Speech at Paardeberg Dinner.

Why Canada's Apple Trade With Great Britain Is Not What It Should Be — Militia Enlargement — The Campbellton Case of the King v Shives.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Bourassian propaganda got a hard rap from the Governor General last night that was received in a wildly enthusiastic manner. His excellency's remarks were cheered by over fifty officers, who fought in South Africa. The occasion was the annual celebration of Paardeberg Day. Early in the morning the soldiers' monument in front of City Hall was beautifully decorated with bunting and a wreath placed on it to the memory of the 21 Ottawans who are sleeping their last sleep in South Africa. In the evening at Rideau Hall, the officers who served in South Africa were the guests of his excellency at dinner. The toast of the King, proposed by the Governor General, was honored with enthusiasm. Then followed the toast, Our Fallen Comrades, which was drunk in silence. This was to have concluded the list of toasts, but Sir Frederick Borden, who had just returned from Boston, asked his excellency's permission to say a few words and, having received it, the minister of militia invited the guests to join him in a bumper to their host, His Excellency the Governor. In proposing the toast, Sir Frederick referred to the keen interest which his excellency had manifested in all things for the welfare of the Dominion, and especially his friendly interest in the militia. To his excellency they owed observance of Paardeberg Day by Canadian officers, who had served in South Africa. The toast was enthusiastically received.

His excellency on rising to respond was greeted with prolonged cheering. He said he deeply appreciated the too flattering terms in which Sir Frederick had proposed his health and the way it had been received. He admitted his warm interest in the welfare of the militia and perhaps his interest was the more thorough because he had had the privilege of serving on the field with them. (Cheers). Sir Frederick Borden and he had much in common in their views and for that reason they had invariably worked together in perfect harmony. In inviting his brother officers to join him in observing Paardeberg Day, it was not with the object of asking them to listen to speeches. His idea was simply to get together those who had served in South Africa and let them talk over their battles and their experiences. He would give a broad hint to his successor not to let the Paardeberg Day dinner be a thing of the past, and if his hint was not taken he hoped Sir Frederick would give a similar hint in ample time next year. (Laughter and cheers.) Canadians at Paardeberg had played a glorious part in a great imperial battle. He had no intention of discussing Canada's future responsibilities in imperial wars, but no matter what anyone might say, he doubted if Paardeberg would be the last imperial fight the young soldiers he saw around him would share in—(cheers)—and he did not think his hearers were men to sit down and quietly look on if the empire were hard pressed. (Prolonged cheering.) He regretted that this would be the last occasion on which he would welcome them there on Paardeberg Day, but his interest in them would always continue, and wherever he might happen to be on future anniversaries of the day, he would not fail to telegraph them his best wishes. (Prolonged cheers.)

Prizes for band music to the amount of $30,000 are offered by the St. Louis Exposition authorities, but under the rules Canadian military bands are shut out.

In the exchequer court on Saturday, the case of the King v. Shives was argued. The case arises out of the expropriation of water-side property at Campbellton for the purposes of the Intercolonial railway. The crown offered $5,000 and the defendant claimed $55,000. The referees to whom the question of damages was submitted found for $35,000 in favor of the defendant. The crown appealed from this report to the exchequer court. Judgment is reserved. Pugsley, K. C., for defendants; McLatchy for the crown.

The minister of militia has sanctioned the establishment for the coming year, which makes provision for a force of 4,429 officers and 43,334 rank and file. The old establishment was 3,449 officers and 39,293, so that, as will be seen, gives us a considerable increase in militia strength. The new establishment is as follows: Cavalry, 595 officers, 4,607 men; field artillery, 153 officers and 1,860 men; garrison artillery, 221 officers and 2,125 men; engineers, 36 officers and 732 men; infantry, 3,781 officers and 31,426 men; army service corps, 40 officers and 808 men; bearer companies, 27 officers, 342 men; signalling corps, 18 officers, 72 men; corps of guides, 25 officers.

Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Alonzo Wright, M. P., Ottawa county, died this afternoon in her 76th year. She was the eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Sparks, an original settler of Ottawa, who got 200 acres of land, now constituting the most valuable portions of the city, as wages owing to him by Philomon Wright, the first settler in Hull.

DORCHESTER.

Gala Celebration of the Twentieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Allan W. Chapman.

DORCHESTER, N. B., Feb. 29.—The beautiful residence of Allan W. Chapman was the gathering place of about seventy-five of the leading citizens and their ladies of Westmorland's shiretown this evening. The intention of the happy gathering was to celebrate the twentieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Although the surprise was genuine and complete, it was not many moments before the genial host and hostess made their friends very much at home.

The following is but part of an elaborately worded address presented:

"This extra day in the year reminds us of the good use you made of it twenty years ago, and availing ourselves of the freedom the occasion affords, we come to offer you a token of our appreciation of the advantages which we and Dorchester society have derived from your constant companionship since that happy event. From the memorable day on which you were consecrated one, your combined [illegible] hospitality, your unfed cheerful readiness to initiate or co-operate in any event intended to further social intercourse among your friends and neighbors were as conspicuous as they were generous and well directed. May the lives of you both and that of your loving daughter be as long and as happy as they are sincere and true. Our most hearty good wishes and may the humble token which we present often remind you of the affectionate place you hold in the esteem of the sincere friends who have the honor to subscribe to this tribute of respect."

Among the names on the document were those of Hon. Justice Hanington, M. G. Teed, K. C., Rev. Ernest J. Wood, Sheriff McQueen, G. R. Payzant, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, W. B. Meynell, Hon. Justice Landry, H. W. Palmer, G. P. Palmer, M. D., Hon. A. D. Richard, C. L. Hanington and a host of others.

Accompanying the address was a a very valuable set of china, together with a large number of gifts, both valuable and useful. The venerable Dr. J. Roy Campbell sent a particularly felicitous letter, he being the officiating clergyman on Feb. 20th, 1884. Mr. Chapman is the very popular manager of the Intercolonial copper mines, and is a successful lawyer and business man. Refreshments were served, and the company enjoyed cards and other amusements throughout the evening.

DOES HE RUN A LAUNDRY?

A correspondent in a Pennsylvania paper gives as a sure cure for catarrh the following: Bathe the feet every night in cold or cool water and put on clean stockings every day.—New York Tribune.

Mill Supplies.

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VLADIVOSTOCK BLOCKADED.

Japanese to Make a Concentrated Land and Sea Attack on Port Arthur Tuesday.

A Report to the London Daily Telegraph That a Furious Bombardment Was Commenced and Kept up for Two Hours, This Morning---Japan Got the Best of It.

VLADIVOSTOCK BLOCKADED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—It has been impossible to obtain direct confirmation of the reports from Hakodate that Vladivostock is blockaded by Japanese vessels, but it is not considered improbable. During the Japanese landing operations in Korea the Russian warships to the north were a constant source of menace, and blockading them would be the most effective means of securing non-interference. Furthermore, it is worthy of note that for more than one week no word has been allowed to come from Vladivostock, and this itself seems strong presumptive evidence that important events are transpiring.

The report from Liau Yang, Manchuria, that the Japanese fleet has received orders to attack and capture Port Arthur Arthur on March first, at all costs, coupled with the comparison of Port Arthur and Sebastopol made by the Novo Vremya, has created a profound impression and has added to the belief that the Japanese intend to commence land and sea operations against Port Arthur sooner than was anticipated.

A JAPANESE CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Thus far the United States government has not received formally an application from the Commercial Cable Company to land a Japanese cable on the island of Guam. The government, however, has been appealed to in a tentative way by representatives of the company so as to ascertain how the U. S. would view such an application if it were made. No decision has been reached, although in the light of present information there is a manifest disposition to regard such a request as entirely reasonable and proper. It is considered that the laying of the cable would be purely a commercial transaction and the granting of permission for laying the cable at Guam would not violate in any sense the position of neutrality which the U. S. has assumed in respect to the Russo-Japanese conflict. As heretofore indicated, if the permission should be granted, it is quite likely that the use of the cable during the progress of the war at least might be brought about by certain conditions, but even as to that point no definite decision has been reached. It is said at the war department that this is the only outlay that is possible for Japan under present concessions. The Great Northern Company, it is stated, is the only company which has cables running into Japan, and that is a Danish company, which is under Russian control, it being the land line along the Siberian railway to the Asiatic coast.

Russia has made no protest to this government against the granting of permission to land the cable at Guam. It is assumed by Washington officials that if a protest is made it will be filed through regular diplomatic channels. What action the U. S. would take in that event cannot be foretold, as it would depend entirely on the circumstances of the case.

FURIOUSLY BOMBARDED PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, March 1.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Yin Kow, dated Feb. 29th, says:

"Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 until 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian criusers Novik, Askold and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition. The Novik was badly damaged and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order."

LONDON, March 1.—The pause in the war operations in the far east has been broken by another Japanese attack on Port Arthur, of which only the foregoing brief account is yet to hand. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan.

It is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather, previous telegraphic advices having reported a severe gale raging at Port Arthur. As usual the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their range. Again also the same three cruisers, the Bayan, the Askold and the Novik, came out to meet the attack, and this suggests that either they were the only effective ships there, or that the larger battleships were unable to get out.

LONDON, March 1.—No news is published here today of operations or movements other than at Port Arthur.

As an indication that the Japanese possess full command of the sea, the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says it has been officially announced that the Japanese mail boat service between Shanghai and Japan will be resumed Saturday without naval escort.

Many alleged dispositions of the opposing military forces are published this morning, but they differ too much in detail to be of great value.

According to a report from St. Petersburg, a body of Cossacks from the South Ussuri province, with quick-firing guns, is advancing along the east coast of Korea to prevent the landing of the main Japanese army and the comment is made that possibly the reported Japanese landing at Possiet Bay may have been made with the intention of attacking this force.

A despatch from Shanghai to the Daily Chronicle says the Russians are transferring the guns from the disabled ships at Port Arthur to the forts there.

A despatch from Che Foo to the Standard dated Feb. 29, says a Japanese cruiser and torpedo boat entered that harbor without lights at one o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and it is believed they embarked the Japanese who took refuge there after the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur.

A correspondent of the Times at Wei Hai Wei cabling under date of Feb. 29, says:

"A Japanese fleet was seen off the Shan Tung coast this morning."

A Tokio correspondent of the Times cables that the steamer sunk by the Japanese on either side of the Russian battleship Retvizan at Port Arthur, has partially obstructed the entrance to the harbor.

WAR BRIEFS.

GRAJEVO, Russia, Feb. 29.— The Hebrew community here crowded the synagogue Saturday to pray for a Russian victory. The rabbi compared the Japanese to the Amalekites, the memory of which "would be wiped out." The congregation raised a patriotic subscription.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.— The family of a foreigner employed at Port Dalny arrived here yesterday, having made the trip in 18 days. One of the members said: "The day after the outbreak of hostilities the authorities ordered all non-combatants to leave Port Dalny in order to have as few mouths as possible to feed in the event of a siege. If the Japanese invest Port Arthur there were enough provisions there when I left to last eight months. We passed continual streams of troop trains going east."

NIJNI NOVGOROD, Russia, Feb. 29.—Reports from Saroff, province Tamboff, say that pilgrims from various parts of Russia are arriving there to solicit the intervention of St. Seraphim in behalf of their relatives. St. Seraphim was canonized by the Czar last summer, on account of his fame as a miracle worker

MONCTON.

Sunday Bridge Building Along the I. C. R. by Mr. Emmerson.

Resigned Pastorate of the Free Baptist Church—Dedication of a New Church at Cornhill.

MONCTON, Feb. 29.—Hon. C. H. Labillois passed through here today en route to Fredericton. He said the government business at the approaching session will not be heavy.

Grand Master Heine went to Norton yesterday and tonight paid an official visit to Admiral Nelson lodge at Sussex. He is preparing for the Grand Lodge meeting at Sussex, March 8th.

A new Free Baptist church at Cornhill was dedicated yesterday. The collections during the day amounted to upwards of a hundred and fifty dollars, so that the church opened debt-free. Rev. Dr. McLeod preached the dedication sermon in the morning, Rev. R. W. Ferguson of St. John preaching in the afternoon and Dr. McLeod again in the evening.

Rev. Gideon Swim yesterday announced his resignation of pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Moncton to take effect next September. It is understood he has received a call from Yarmouth Co., N. S.

Considerable bridge work has been done on the Intercolonial of late. The second span of Belledune bridge was put in place on Saturday, completing the structure. A new span was also put in place at St. Joseph on Sunday and work is proceeding on the new bridge at Matapedia.

Moncton's lady curlers who are taking great interest in the game, play points competition on Thursday for a brooch, presented by President Mrs. H. C. Jones.

MONK'S POSITION.

Tells Why He Resigned Leadership of Quebec Conservatives.

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—F. D. Monk, who recently resigned from the leadership of the Quebec conservatives, explained his action at a meeting of the electors of Jacques Cartier, his own constituency, at Lachine, tonight. He reverted to the platform decided upon by the conservative leaders at the Cartier Club in 1901, which he claimed to be the real policy of the party, and then led up to the withdrawal of Hon. Mr. Tarte from the Laurier government. His own differences with the party leaders began then, because he did not see with them that to accept the ex-minister into the party councils would bring strength. He knew that it would mean an arraying of Mr. Tarte against the premier. "Let me sum up the situation," said Mr. Monk. "The majority of my colleagues looked upon the intervention of the ex-minister as essential. This opinion was a sincere opinion. I never had any ground of complaint against any of my colleagues. They are as fine a set of men as one would wish to meet. Other members of the party here shared the opinion already referred to."

Continuing, Mr. Monk reviewed Mr. Tarte's introduction into the party, and said that it had never met with his approval, nor had he approved of the plan of campaign adopted after Mr. Tarte appeared. He had held out for the old conservatism of Macdonald and Cartier, and when a change to that of a "protection party" was made in the towns of the eastern townships, with Mr. Tarte as one of the speakers, he declined to take part. Again, when a political rally was held in Montreal with the ex-minister again to the front, he was prevailed upon to be present only after earnest solicitation. He did not wish to resign when a general election, as every one knew, or thought, was in sight. But as soon as another session of parliament was announced he handed his resignation to Mr. Borden at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Borden wished him to reconsider it, but all he promised to do was to defer the publication of his letter until after the by-election in St. James and Hochelaga. He further explained that because he had not shouted for Tarte at the mass meeting, he was severely criticized, and rumors were set afloat that he was to be deposed. An organizer was appointed in the Montreal district without consulting him, and that added to his determination to withdraw from the leadership. Mr. Monk worked in the by-elections because the conservative candidates were old friends of his. After the election a paragraph appeared in Le Journal saying that as he had been apparent for some time, Mr. Monk had resigned. This note, said the speaker, "seemed to intimate that I was severing my connection with the electorate of this county. I then decided, in the interest of truth, to publish my resignation. Need I say that I was not consulted on the change which suppressed the old flag of our country, our mottoes, the glorious traditions of the party, and then the names of Macdonald, Cartier and Chapleau? It was a poor piece of business, which lost us many votes. People laughed grimly at the transparent disguises. Protection was inaugurated by our party in 1878; it has always been an article of our programme; we have voted against the present tariff since it was brought down, but protection alone cannot constitute a party."

Mr. Monk concluded by pledging himself to the electors of Jacques Cartier as long as they wished to support him.

N. S. LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Estimates Brought Down—Special Liquor Selling Privilege Granted to a Halifax Hotel.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 29.—The legislature a few days ago passed an act incorporating the Imperial Hotel Co. of Halifax, the hotel to be built on the old drill shed site, Spring Garden Road. One of the clauses in the charter stated that the Nova Scotia liquor license law shall be binding in the hotel except the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor within certain distance of churches and schools. St. Mary's Catholic, the First Baptist and the Grafton street Methodist churches are within the statutory distance. Learning this Mr. Bancroft of Annapolis, introduced a bill repealing the permissive clause, but his bill is in the law amendments committee, and the chances ten to one are that it will stay there till the house adjourns.

The provincial estimates were brought down in the house of assembly today. They anticipate a revenue of $1,173,355. Of this sum royalties from mines are expected to yield $585,000, crown lands $20,000 and succession duties, $35,000.

The house will adjourn Thursday after an eight weeks' session.

ESQUIMALT ONCE MORE.

Yankee Story About Increasing the Defences at Canada's Gibraltar.

(U. S. Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 29.—England is hurrying supplies, guns and ships to Victoria and plans to make the capital of British Columbia a western Gibraltar. These preparations for defence have been long in progress, but it is only since the war in the Orient began with the possibility that England may become involved, that the work has been pushed with energy. It is generally known that the squadron is to be enlarged greatly by vessels now rounding Cape Horn and immense pieces of ordnance are on the way from Woolwich. The range limit of the old guns is seven miles, but the new ones will greatly exceed this distance.

St. John, N. B., March 2nd, 1904

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You can get some Genuine Bargains at This Store Now in Overcoats, Reefers, Suits and Pants on many of these lines. The prices have been cut 20 to 50 Per Cent.

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THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Surrender of Cronje at Paardeberg.

St. John Boys Who Led the Van in the Memorable Attack Celebrated Saturday Night — Presentation to Capt. Jones.

The fourth anniversary of the final assault at Paardeberg was appropriately observed on Saturday evening by a dinner tendered by Capt. F. Caverhill Jones to former members of G Company. The table was prettily decorated, the centre piece being a miniature guard tent, at the door of which a soldier was doing duty.

Those present were; Capt. F. C. Jones, who presided, Roland Penny, A. P. Simpson, Fred McKein, M. Burnside, J. McCollan, J. Chisholm, W. Donohue, Fred Coombs, W. Hunter, W. Downey, C. Redmond, W. Raymond, F. Sprague, A. Pelkey, M. Foster, E. Craig, T. Johnston, J. Scott, H. V. McKinnon, George Polkinghorn, S. Hatfield, W. Erving, Robert Turner, J. Monteith, John Welsh and John Williams, living in St. John, several who served in F Co., and one or two of the boys who reside elsewhere, but who came to the city for this occasion.

Capt. Jones presided, with Sergt. Polkinghorn at the other end of the table.

After the bill of fare had been properly disposed of and the company had settled down to the more serious business in hand, the health of the King was drunk, and His Majesty could have no stronger proof of loyalty than the manner in which the national anthem was sung.

Corporal Coombs on behalf of the company presented Capt. Jones with a handsome office chair of oak, at the same time expressing the esteem in which the recipient was held by the boys, both on account of his management of them while on service, and of the interest he has taken in former members of the company since their return from Africa.

Capt. Jones was properly surprised at the gift, but briefly thanked the men, and repeated his assurance that he would at all times feel most kindly to any who had been connected with G Company. At the conclusion of his speech he was given three hearty cheers.

About this stage of the proceedings the boys were busily engaged in recalling old times, and this brought out suggestions for songs which had been helpful in former days "on the everlasting road." Ned Craig made the first break, and with two hundred and forty pounds of vigor gave the company, Patsey Hooligan, a Soldier and an Irishman. Then "Chips" Williams sang something about Keeping It Up, Roland Penny and Alf. Simpson blended their voices harmoniously in a popular come-all-ye telling the troubles of one William Hall; Minard Foster contributed The Night that Murphy Died, Alfred Simpson In Gay Paree, and Sergt. Polkinghorn all that he could remember about Nancy Lee.

Capt. Jones brought up the subject of joining the Veterans' Association, of which some of the boys are already members. It was, after some discussion, decided that all the names should be handed in for election, and this was done without further delay.

Another toast, The Boys of No. 1 Section, those hailing from P. E. Island, was heartily drunk, and was honored by the singing of They Are Jolly Good Fellows.

This closed the proceedings and the meeting broke up shortly before eleven o'clock.

IN FRONT OF THE BOER TRENCHES.

It was the men of St. John and those other places from which G Company was drawn who did the work on that eventful morning, and none will ever forget it. The other companies were in it to a certain extent, but it was the boys of G Company who put up the trench and held the position till Cronje surrendered.

For three days preceding the 27th the Canadians had been doing outpost duty on what was chirstened Starvation Kopje. Food was very scarce and a streak of bad luck seemed to follow a flock of goats which at times wandered over the hillside. This was followed by some suffering attacks of acute indigestion, for rain fell most of the time and raw meat was not the most digestible article.

The two or three days spent on this kopje tried the boys pretty severely, and everyone was pleased when on the afternoon of the 26th they were marched to the front, joining the other troops along the banks of the Modder, and in front of the Boer trenches.

Tea was passed round about eight o'clock in the evening and later the company took up a position in the advanced British trench. Instructions were given that at two o'clock the line would advance and at the appointed hour all moved forward, the intention being to build another trench some hundreds of yards nearer the Boer position. The total distance between the two lines was six hundred yards and the advance cut it down to four hundred.

The companies advanced in two ranks, the front rank men with bayonets fixed, while those in the rear slung their rifles and carried picks or shovels for the purpose of digging. When two hundred yards had been covered, the order was given to halt, and the rear rank men commenced to dig, but in a moment or two another advance was ordered and the lines went on. The men knew pretty well how far they had gone and fully realized that they must be getting near the Boer trenches, although none knew just how near.

They soon found out, for the Boer sentry, suddenly alarmed or awakened, fired his rifle. On the instant most of the Canadians dropped to the ground and sought cover. Some who had just come up from Capetown and had not the experience of previous engagements, remained for an instant erect, probably taking surveys of the country, and of these new men the majority were killed or wounded. The single shot from the sentry was followed by a blinding volley, and such terrific and continuous fire that the men who were digging their noses into the ground never once thought of getting away alive. They simply wondered where the first bullets would strike them. But their proximity to the Boers saved them, for the enemy, believing the British to be much farther away, fired high.

When the firing at times slackened to what it is during an ordinary engagement the difference was so great that the rear rank men felt perfectly safe in standing up and digging. They worked well and soon had a fair trench thrown up. Some one ordered the advanced line to retire, but only a few of the men were aware of the order and the majority of the company remained in the front, listening to the groans and moanings of comrades wounded beside them, and to the cracking of thousands of rifles. Not a shot was fired by the Canadians, for their safety was in the Boers' ignorance of their position and the flashes of rifles would have made known their exact location.

The company remained in advance until just before daylight, when they managed to crowd back to the trench. Cronje surrendered early that morning.

The trench dug by the Canadians was at its nearest point only thirty-seven yards distant from the Boer trench, and as the front rank of G Company was fifteen paces in advance of the rear, it will be seen that those in the front were scarcely more than twenty yards from the Boers. The attack was short and trying.

It proved successful not because the Canadians had done sharp fighting, but because the trench had been built and held by them. Cronje must have surrendered in any event, and the fairest summing up of the action of Feb. 27th was that of Conan Doyle, who wrote "The Canadians — — — — hastened the inevitable."

IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 28.—Paardeberg day was celebrated in Halifax on Saturday. The soldiers' monument was decorated. In the evening, a dinner was given by the South African Association, Major Stairs, who presided, regretted the expression of sentiments of sorrow and pity for those who had fallen in the campaign. The idea rather should be that they were honored in being called upon for their lives in the cause of imperialism when assailed by the enemy.

DIED AT CANSO.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—Capt. Albert H. Kelley, a Yarmouth man, died Saturday morning at Canso, aged 49, after a brief illness. He had been master of the strs. Princess Beatrice and Premier, running between Halifax and P. E. Island, some 12 or 15 years ago, and had been conducting the daily steamboat service between Canso, Arichat and Mulgrave with the John L. Cann for the past nine years.

COLLEGE HUMOR.

Sunday School Teacher—We should never do in private what we would not do in public.

L'Enfant Terrible—How 'bout taking a bath?—Princeton Tiger.

I am thorough saturated with the belief that the way to success through advertising is by keeping everlastingly at it.—J. E. Cowles, Austin, Nichols & Co., N. Y.