

JUDGES TO BE REMOVED?

PLAN TO PROCURE MORE ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE BENCH.

Parliament Will Be Asked to Make Provision for the Retirement of Aged and Incapacitated Justices Who Do Not Resign.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—It is understood that it is the intention of some members of this house of commons and the senate to present an address for the removal of certain judges who ought to have sufficient sense of responsibility and good taste long ago to have retired.

There are men on the bench who are so deaf that it is well nigh impossible to make them hear. There are paralytics. And it is understood that prominent members of the legal profession on both sides have represented to the government the scandal of permitting these men to continue in the positions for which they are no longer qualified. The representations made to the government have been so well supported by men of both political parties that parliament may undertake the discharge of its duty, however disagreeable, without leaving itself open to any adverse criticism.

Judges were a good while ago appointed during good behavior, but it was never intended in making them independent of the influence of the crown to enable men who have ceased to qualify for the discharge of their duties to continue on the bench. There are, for instance, in Ontario several men upward of 80 years of age. Some of them are so deaf that they do not hear half of what is said to them by the counsel. Some, owing to their great age and the failure of their mental faculties, forget whatever law they know and do not remember near the close of the proceedings what was said to them at the beginning. If these men have not the good sense to retire, parliament will undoubtedly discharge its duty and enable the government to discharge its duty as well. If this is done there is not likely to be any adverse criticism or any misrepresentation in the matter.

ITEMS OF ROYALTY.

British, German, Spanish and Chinese Movements.

London, Jan. 16.—The appointment of Whiteley Reid as special ambassador to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward has been received with much satisfaction in official circles here. The Globe says:

"The selection is a very happy one, as Mr. Reid has always been persona grata in this country, and has done all his life, and that has been a great deal, to promote good relations between his country and our own. The name of Mr. Cleveland was originally suggested, but the President declined to do it. We cannot quite forget the Venezuelan message to Congress."

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 16.—Mr. Cleveland, who is asked if he had been tendered the appointment of special ambassador to the coronation of King Edward, answered, "No." He declined to discuss the appointments.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—It has been announced that Prince Henry of Prussia is to depart from the United States with the coronation of King Edward.

Kiel, Jan. 16.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which is to sail for the United States on Saturday, is completing her preparations for the transatlantic trip.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived here today from Kiel. He will remain ten days in Berlin.

The details regarding Prince Henry's visit to the United States and his movements thereafter, are entirely in the hands of Secretary Hay and the German ambassador at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Dr. J. L. M. Curry has been appointed special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the president at the coronation of the King of Spain. Dr. Curry is a native of Virginia and was formerly minister to Spain.

Pekin, Jan. 16.—The Emperor went from the Forbidden City to the Temple of Heaven before daylight, offered sacrifices and gave thanks for his safe return to the capital. All signs of the British occupation of the temple were removed and the stately travelers were illuminated. A military escort surrounded the emperor and a great body of nobles and officials followed him in chairs or on horseback. The Manchurian negotiations continue slowly. Russia, in spite of her protestations of firmness, is disposed to compromise.

HOT ON A WATER QUESTION  
Truro Local Politician Fighting the Intercolonial for Pay.

Truro, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Municipal politics have worked up a heavy tension in the majority election over the fight between Truro and the Intercolonial. Candidate George W. Stuart held a large public meeting tonight speaking two hours and giving a full history of his fight for advanced rates for water supply to the railway already reported in the Telegraph. He stated that if elected he would get the railway to pay for the water or shut off the supply as he did before. He claimed that had the water not been turned on a supply last summer during his absence from the town the railway would now be paying the town \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Kent being present, was given half an hour. He will have a meeting on Monday night with Hugh McKenzie, barrister, as the principal speaker on the water question against Stuart.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

Belief That Agricultural Depression is the Real Cause.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—During the discussion of the estimates in the Diet today, the question of the protection of Prussian agriculture was figured prominently. The speaker expressed the belief that the depression in agriculture was at the bottom of most of the recent financial and commercial difficulties and that the proposed tariff bill would meet the situation adequately.

The speaker promised to urge the protection of agriculture with the greatest energy. The house must not insist on a departmental budget but lay down by the federal governments in the tariff bill.

Herr Richter, the radical leader, remarked that the chancellor, Count Von Bulow, had capitulated to the rightists in regard to the canal bill, was not equally likely to capitulate in respect to the tariff bill.

Count Von Bulow took exception to the remarks of Herr Richter and said he wished the house to understand that the government was wholly behind the statement made by the "tribune of finance."

"Personally," said Count Von Bulow, "I am willing to render all possible aid to agriculture but an extreme agrarian policy now would be as harmful to the interests of the country as would a purely free trade policy."

The chancellor urged all those interested in the support of national industry to confine their efforts within the bounds of practical legislation.

CAPTAIN STRICKEN BLIND.  
Hard Experiences of a French Bark Without a Navigator or Food.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 16.—The French bark Marguerite, from the West Indies for St. Pierre, Mig., has put into the harbor of La Poie, Newfoundland, after a voyage of thirty days during which the cargo was short of food and water.

When three days out, the captain of the Marguerite was stricken blind. He was the only navigator on board. There were twelve men and a dog on the bark. Fortunately the bark was north and fortunately the Marguerite into La Poie, where a new captain has been obtained to take her to her destination.

FROZEN TO DEATH.  
Terrible Experience of a Party Lost in a Mountain Storm.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16.—News reached here today from Nelson, B. C., of the terrible sufferings of three men and a dog of a party from the mountains of the Sierran district, 50 miles west of Nelson. On Jan. 4 J. P. Stevens, W. G. Thomas, S. Rosewater and M. W. Smith, four men, were on a party to the mountains to visit the Bonhomme mountain. They were accompanied by a dog named "Lilab." They were in the mountains for three days, during which they were snowed out and suffered from lack of food and water. On the fourth day they were rescued by a party from the mountains. Stevens, Thomas and Smith were found dead, but Lilab was found alive.

NEW WEST INDIA LINES.  
Arrangements Being Made for More Steamers from Boston.

Boston, Jan. 16.—The announcement was made in various circles today that the representative of the United States Steamship Company, which is to sail for the United States on Saturday, is completing her preparations for the transatlantic trip.

The Immigration Question  
Deputy Minister Smart to Be Welcomed in His English Mission.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable says: London's papers referring to the visit to England in the interests of immigration to Canada of Mr. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, generally predict that his success in his mission will be very great. The Daily News, however, commenting on the difference in the immigration laws between the United States and Canada, says that a remedy is almost beyond Mr. Smart or any government agency, as the best thing to do is to let the immigration laws remain as they are.

PROPOSED DUTY ON GRAIN.  
English Importers Will Not Oppose a Shilling a Quarter Tariff.

London, Jan. 16.—The proposed duty of a shilling a quarter on imported grain has been widely discussed during the past week, and the feeling among importers on the subject is that the duty is likely to be imposed in the new budget. Some of the largest importers of grain in the world, however, are in favor of the imposition of the duty, and say they will not oppose such a proposal. The duty is not large, but it will not be imposed on the grain imports. The burden of the duty will fall upon the consumers.

That Polish Tragedy.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—1893.—An alleged murder and assault on the Polish settlement, an unusual condition and their death is uncertain. Vincenzo, the father of the family, who was out in the supposed struggle with wife, Rose Lak, is still two of the children will be over, but very little hope in the recovery of Della, girl. The police investigation yet resulted in any developments.

Murder Case Concluded.  
Newport, N. H., Jan. 16.—The fate of Geo. K. Briggs, who for three days past has been on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Florence Jones of London on Nov. 2, 1901, now rests with the jury. The testimony and arguments having been completed and the case given to them about 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is not likely a verdict will be reached before tomorrow morning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

Speech from the Throne—Debate in the House of Lords by Spencer, Salisbury and Rosebery—In the Commons Campbell-Bannerman, Harcourt and Others Discuss the Boer War.

London, Jan. 16.—Parliament was opened today by the King in person, who delivered his speech in a dignified manner.

The Speech.  
The speech opened with a reference to the war in the South African Republic. "They were everywhere," said the King, "received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection, and I am convinced their presence served to give more closely the bond of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

Referring to Great Britain's relations with foreign countries, the King said: "My relations with the other powers continue to be of a friendly character."

Conspiring to expectations, the King's reference to the war was just as indefinite as the statements on the subject made in the last half dozen messages from the throne. "I regret," said His Majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arrangements. The area of war largely reduced, industries are being resumed in my new colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, my soldiers throughout have displayed a cheerfulness in the endurance of the hardships incident to guerilla warfare, and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in their treatment of the enemy, which are deserving of the highest praise."

In regard to the sugar conference the speech says: "I trust its decision may lead to the abandonment of the system by which the producing colonies and home manufacturers are being unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this important industry."

The following clause: "I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

Next followed references to the Anglo-Brazilian treaty, to the referring of the British Guiana-Brazil boundary questions to the arbitration of the King of Italy, to the necessity for the continuance of famine relief measures in India, and to the death of the American, "whom we deeply mourned, and an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations of Afghanistan with my Indian empire."

After announcing that the estimates have been framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present emergency," the speech concluded with a mention of the proposed "consolidation of the law of the land to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland."

Campbell-Bannerman.  
London, Jan. 16.—After the speech from the throne had been formally read in the House of Commons and the address in reply to the King had been passed, the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, spoke in general terms against the course of the government in South Africa, and in the colonial secretary, who was in a most militant mood. Mr. Chamberlain declared that Sir William Vernon Harcourt ought to have placed a question of such vast importance in the form of an amendment, and proceeded to justify absolutely the action of the Cape government. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not care a scrap

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for legal opinions on one side or the other; that the government had to deal with an emergency and that it had followed the universal practice of all countries. He also said the government of the Cape Colony would ask parliament to indemnify their acts. Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked: "When will that be done?" Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "When as the war is going to end" (laughter; cheer). John Redmond (Irish Home Affairs parliamentary party): "By the next general election."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was protesting against the suggestion that he should overrule the private council, when Mr. Redmond interjected: "Hear, hear, you ought to be King!" Mr. Chamberlain then replied: "That is very good of the honorable gentleman, but that is not my ambition."

The House of Commons then adjourned.

House of Lords  
The House of Lords was well filled when business was resumed. The Prince of Wales occupied the seat formerly used by his father. Many peers were in the gallery.

The lord chancellor, Earl Halsbury, formally read the King's speech.

The Earl of Harrowby (Conservative) in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, referred to the non-interference of foreign powers in the South African war as being evidence of friendly relations.

The Earl of Lytton, who seconded the motion, congratulated the government "on their more than friendly relations with the United States and South American Republics." He added that though affairs in Ireland were considered critical they might safely be left in the hands of the government.

Spencer.  
Earl Spencer (Liberal) criticizing the address said that while he recognized the impossibility of granting the Boer demands for independence, yet he deprecated its silence on the subject. He urged the government to promise the Boers autonomy similar to the government of Australia and Canada.

Salisbury.  
The premier, Lord Salisbury, whose entrance into the house was greeted with loud applause, said he was glad to hear Earl Spencer vent an utterance for which he, the premier, had been frequently and unparagonably condemned. It was quite true that there was no possibility of granting the Boer independence. Neither was it the government's business, after being gratuitously attacked, to inform the Boers that they were to be forgiven.

Rosebery.  
Lord Salisbury defended martial law in South Africa and urged the opposition to remember they were not dealing with the question whether they could make out a case against the government. The premier pleaded that they should not allow their eagerness to improve their party position make them forget the interests of the country. He reminded the opposition that a wrong settlement now would impose grave difficulties and embarrassments on the government.

Replying to the premier, Lord Rosebery said he favored a passive policy of peace, which would receive overtures which would be the truth of the rumors concerning the visit to London of Dr. Krupp, the premier of Holland; and Dr. Krupp brought such overtures.

"I have any overtures been received from the Boer leaders in Europe?" asked Lord Rosebery.  
"To this question Lord Salisbury answered 'No.'"

The Night Session.  
London, Jan. 16.—On the opening night of parliament the debate in the House of Lords was far more interesting than that in the House of Commons which, except for Mr. Chamberlain's speech, proved rather dull and languid. In the House of Commons the debate was more spirited, and proceeded to justify absolutely the action of the Cape government. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not care a scrap

Tragedy at Truro.  
Truro, Jan. 16.—(Special)—A terrible case of infanticide occurred here this week. Margaret Shute, aged 22, a domestic in the family of Mrs. Mahon, was found in bed with a child, dead. The child was wrapped in its mother's night dress with a sleeve tied around its neck. It had died by strangulation. The mother was very ill with convulsions and died shortly after without speaking. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the child had been killed by its mother. The girl has a mother, one brother and two sisters living here and had been out, her brother's home the night previous to the birth of the child.

Fitzgerald Not Dead Yet.  
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Some time ago it was reported that Mr. Fitzgerald, who joined the mounted police in 1900, who formerly resided in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, was drowned in the Stikine river. The constable of the mounted police who was with him at the time, who is safe and well. Two other men named Campbell and Heathcote were drowned.

The New Minister of Marine.  
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—The new minister of marine and fisheries, Hon. Jas. Sutherland, will have tomorrow or next day, for his constituency and will remain there until after nomination January 29th. It is not as already said, likely that there will be any opposition to his election. Mr. Sutherland was receiving telegrams of congratulations today.

British Columbia Salmon Fisheries.  
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—The Liberal members of British Columbia, and Professor Prince have been appointed a committee to investigate all matters affecting the British Columbia salmon fisheries.

Wire 1,000 for McGill.  
Montreal, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Hon. Robert McKey has handed over to the authorities of McGill University \$8,000, collected some years ago and intended as part of a fund to be used in university work as a memorial for Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, formerly premier of Canada. Nothing additional having been subscribed, it has been decided to hand over the amount to be applied to the general purposes of the university.

So That Mariners May Vote.  
Toronto, Jan. 16.—(Special)—John Lee, new member of the Ontario Legislature for East Kent, will introduce a bill this afternoon which will give the mariners a vote at their places of residence two days before election day when necessary. The intention being to elect a plan sometimes adopted by managers of railways and boats of sending employees who differ from them politically to some distant point on election day.

Tunnel Disaster Inquest.  
New York, Jan. 16.—The coroner's inquest to determine the responsibility for the death of two persons in the New York Central tunnel last week was begun today. Coroner Scholer presided.

CREeping COILING SERPENT.

Dr. Philip Cox Tells at Chatham Some Interesting Facts About Snakes.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the Miramichi Natural History Society, held last evening, Dr. Philip Cox delivered a lecture on Snakes, presenting this gruesome subject in a most attractive way. In the course of his lecture he said, that, perhaps, snakes were the least understood of all animals. Why should these harmless creatures, so beautiful in coloring, graceful in movement, capable of such noiseless undulations of body, and always posing in attitude of trust, dread and cruelty—and that whenever man came near them, he felt impelled to lacerate, torture or destroy them?

It could not be altogether on account of the close connection of the snake with the fall of mankind, and the curse pronounced upon it, for tribes, who had never seen the bible had the same instinctive dread of the snake. It was probably in the east, probably in a warm portion of Africa, men living in a savage state, in the open air wearing a scanty garb, were exposed to snakes, a bite from which would prove fatal. So the dread of the snake began ages upon ages ago and has now become an acquired instinct, which is one of the hardest things in life to get rid of. There are no poisonous snakes found in New Brunswick. They are all harmless, but when one meets a snake it will raise its head, and prepare to lurch forth at you the same as the rattlesnake, but this is only a habit. It has no fangs, or only rudimentary ones, the upper jaw secretes no poisonous matter, the teeth are all the same size and weak. In nature animal life is constantly undergoing changes, and by the rudimentary gland in non-poisonous snakes, we may conclude that at one time all snakes were poisonous, but that they have lost their power through disuse for countless ages, as powers are lost. Its organization ranks very low in the animal kingdom, its rule the greater the length of body the lower the organization. The brain of the snake is very small in proportion to the size of its body—there is an absence of exterior organs, the senses of taste, touch and smell rank very low; it has a number of joints, but no backbone, and no neck. The end of each rib is attached to a large scale, so locomotion is performed on the end of the ribs or in other words a snake walks on its ribs. By a peculiar formation of the jaw and the power of enormously distending the gullet a snake can swallow such comparatively large objects as a mouse, frog, etc.

But, has a large snake, with fibrous walls. Snakes are called cold blooded creatures, but they really are not so, but when the atmosphere is very warm, they have the power of keeping the temperature of their body a little below it, as when the weather is very cold they can keep themselves a little above it. Dr. Cox described minutely the habits and structure of the five different snakes found in New Brunswick. A drawing of each was on the blackboard, viz: The black snake, which is sometimes four feet long, the garter snake, green snake, red bellied and red ring-neck snake.

IN THE THEATRE OF WAR.  
Progress Favorable—Cecil Rhodes Secures Contracts for Supplies.

London, Jan. 16.—It was learned by a representative of the Associated Press today that Cecil Rhodes has secured contracts amounting to several million pounds sterling for supplying South Africa, especially the British troops in that part of the world, with fresh meat, which will be taken to South Africa in refrigerated vessels, from British colonies and elsewhere. Mr. Rhodes' friends admit that one of his motives for so doing emanates from long standing differences which have existed between himself and the head of the South African cold storage concerns, which, at present, practically controls the fresh meat trade of South Africa.

Johnannesburg, Jan. 16.—Col. Wing, acting independently, has captured forty-nine Boers, including Major Wolmarans of the Staat artillerie, at Boschfontein, 25 miles northwest of Ermelo. The captures for the week were slightly below the average. General DeWet is moving about the Reitz district. The Bethelhem and Heilbron commandos are with him. He is inside the British sphere of operations.

London, Jan. 16.—The war news continues favorable, but this is not the real explanation of the activity of the Kaffirs. Work in the mines has been resumed on a large scale, and the crushing mills are again in motion. This information does not come from the stock exchange but from letters from superintendents of mines, who are directing large gangs of workmen.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Hoar today presented a resolution which was agreed to calling upon the president to inform the senate whether the state department had any official information as to whether the British government charges duties on the importation of prisoners of war.

Bombardment in violation of the fifth article of the Hague convention. He stated that information had reached him from a high authority that such duties have been imposed.

More Trouble With Indians.  
Washington, Jan. 16.—Five Indians were killed during the recent trouble at the Louisa River agency in Montana, according to the official report received by the commission of Indian Affairs today from Agent Clifford. The agent recommends that 20 men from the United States army under command of a command officer be stationed permanently at Camp Merritt, near the agency. Now there are only 10 men under command of a sergeant at Camp Merritt.

Blizzard in Germany.  
Berlin, Jan. 16.—A wild storm over Germany yesterday, the first in several days, was accompanied by a heavy communication.

WITH OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

TROOPSHIPS CHEER EACH OTHER PASSING AT SEA.

Victorian Arrives at Halifax Ahead of Time—All Well on the Manhattan—More Recruits from the West—St. John Boy Ill.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—(Special)—The big Leyland liner Victorian, Capt. Sheperd, which will take the second section to the Canadian Mounted Rifles from here to South Africa, and which was expected on Saturday next, surprised everybody by arriving in port at 11:45 this morning, shortly before 11 o'clock the citadel reported two steamers approaching from the southeast, and at 1:30 one was made out as the Victorian, a ship almost in appearance to the Manhattan. She has four masts and one funnel, was built at Belfast in 1885, is 5,733 tons net and 8,824 tons gross, and has engines of 60 horse power. Her dimensions are: Length, 512 feet 5 inches; breadth, 50 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 31 feet.

The Victorian's run from St. Vincent, C. W., is considered a fast one, it being nine days since she left that place, and 22 from Cape Town to St. Vincent on the 8th about 4 p. m., remained about fifteen minutes and proceeded; had fine weather up to Wednesday morning when it came on to rain and blow.

The Victorian is troopship, No. 66, and has been engaged by the British government for the past two years. She has made two trips to Australia during that time, once to Victoria and once to Queensland. Her last voyage was from Southampton to the Cape with the Worcester Mounted Infantry.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday she passed the troopship Manhattan, hence for South Africa. The ships went about two lengths apart. The Manhattan was making good time and the water was smooth. Her troops were massed on the upper deck and cheered loudly and waved handkerchiefs, etc. The Manhattan also displayed the signals "All well" and the Victorian replied "Pleasant passage."

Chief Officer Capitis is a Canadian, a native of St. John, N. B. There came on the steamer from the Cape, Capt. C. Conroy Alston, of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, otherwise known as the Imperial Bushmen. The captain has seen about two years' service in South Africa. He is here in the Victorian and was an aide-camp to Lord Methuen, from Melbourne in England.

Col. Gordon of Montreal, Dr. Farrell, of Colver, Mr. Ricketts, of Montreal (who served in the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteers), and Trooper Brown, of St. John, who was in the S. A. C., also came on the Victorian. The Victorian is splendidly fitted and has accommodation for 600 troops and about 500 horses. Her officers on the 18th December, while the ship was in the Bay, had an opportunity of witnessing some real warfare. While at anchor there on that date the British cruiser Thrush, formerly on the coast of the Cape, was engaged by the new Prince of Wales, steamed in, cleared her decks for action and commenced to shell her, some distance inland. The British ship was plainly seen straggling in all directions. After shelling for about two hours, the Thrush put to sea again. It was a grand sight.

It is expected that the Victorian will leave here about a week's time. She will take about 2,000 tons of coal.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—The ship's departure was delayed this afternoon by the arrival at Halifax of the transport Victorian from Cape Town. The Victorian was reported due on the 14th (Thursday), but it took three days longer to get to Halifax. She made the trip in 27 days. The supply transports sailing between St. John and Cape Town take 32 days for the trip.

The fifteen trained scouts asked for by Lord Kitchener passed through the city today en route to join Colonel Evans in Halifax. Accompanying the scouts were fifteen extra men to take the place of men who have been discharged by Colonel Evans for misconduct. The whole party were recruited in the Northwest.

The following cable was received at the militia department today from the colonial secretary: "Regret to inform you that Kenneth Morrison is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Heidelberg, 10th January. His father is P. Morrison, Yorktown, N. W. T. Beverley Green Schofield is dangerously ill with enteric fever, 10th January, at Heidelberg. His mother is Mrs. Fenwick, Fairville, St. John. (Sgd.) Chamberlain."

[Many friends throughout the city will regret to learn of Trooper Schofield's illness. He served with the first contingent and went to the Cape again last March as a member of the Canadian constabulary. Trooper Schofield's mother is Mrs. W. F. Fenwick, of 22 Harding street, Fairville, where he resided before donning the king's uniform.]

ST. JOSEPH'S FESTIVAL.  
Distinguished Speakers Yesterday at the Annual Event.

Memramook, Jan. 16.—(Special)—A large crowd of old students of St. Joseph's College with many guests joined with the undergraduates today in celebrating our president's festival day. A dinner was given. Addresses—representative of students—were made by H. McInerney and A. Lavol, Provost and English.

Among the speakers were Senator Hon. H. B. Emerson, Vicar Michael and Rev. Father Bell.

Blizzard in Germany.  
Berlin, Jan. 16.—A wild storm over Germany yesterday, the first in several days, was accompanied by a heavy communication.