

HE MET OOM PAUL.

Mr. Paul Nelson Arrives Home from Johannesburg - The Outlanders' Flight.

He Had the Pleasure of Meeting Uncle Paul and Called at His Home - Some of Oom Paul's Experiences - The Gold Mines of the Rand - African Labor Employed.

(Charlottetown Guardian, Nov. 18.) This was the Guardian's privilege some months ago to furnish its readers with an interview with a gentleman who was engaged in active service in the Spanish-American war. This morning the Guardian is again able to place before its readers an interview with a gentleman who a few weeks ago walked on the streets of Johannesburg, the gold centre of the Transvaal.

At two o'clock in the afternoon word was received at the Guardian office that David Nelson, who formerly resided in West river, was on his way to the city en route to his home. The reporter grasped the opportunity and made his way to the station to meet the incoming train. There he found that the train from Summerside was late and that the eastern train would meet it at the junction.

In a few minutes we arrived at Royal Junction and boarded the inward train. Not knowing the gentleman from Johannesburg, it was somewhat of a moment's anxiety as to whether the meagre description would locate him at one end of the train or a gentleman who answered the description, surrounded by a group of attentive listeners. The situation was soon rectified and the conversation was cheerfully entered into.

"Let's Charlottetown in the year 1887 and went to Aspen, Col., where I spent three years. From Aspen I returned to Yale on the Fraser river, B. C., where I prospectored for a time. From Yale I went to Broken Hill, Australia, where I spent two years mining.

"Hearing of the wonders of the gold fields of South Africa I made up my mind that although thousands of miles away I would seek my fortune on its sunny shores.

"In August, 1888, I embarked on the Waramoo, a large liner of the Blue Anchor line, which sailed from Adelaide, South Australia, and after a pleasant passage of 21 days we arrived at Durban, a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Durban is a very pretty town, and the summer resort for the people of Johannesburg. The streets are beautiful and level, and bicyclists may be seen on their wheels at all seasons of the year. The residences in many parts of the city are very fine.

"I only stayed in Durban a short time, and took the train to Charlottetown, on the Transvaal line. Charlottetown is just a small village at the foot of Majuba Hill, and at the terminus of the tunnel. I stayed there two days and visited historic Majuba Hill. A large slab of stone marks where the British were defeated during the Boer war.

"We secured a mule team for Johannesburg, a distance of 140 miles. The wagon was a large one and was drawn by ten mules driven by Kafirs. The fare charged was 25. The route was a horrible dust and sand, no end. It took us two days and three nights to make the tedious journey. We called at the stores along the road for lunch. Finally we arrived at Johannesburg, and were glad to abandon the loathsome means of transit.

"The city of Johannesburg is certainly up-to-date. It has all the modern improvements, sewerage, electric lights, etc. The stores are large, and the storekeepers know how to fix up their windows.

"A company has a monopoly for the horse cars, and the people are impatiently waiting for the expiration of the right of way and the adoption of the electric.

"The Crown Deep mine is one of the largest gold mines in South Africa. When it was first opened I was superintendent of the mine. The help are all Kafirs, who are divided into gangs. The rock drills under ground are run by compressed air. The mines are the greatest in the world, and extend from Krugersdorp to Boksburg, a distance of 50 miles. Before I left, there were 50,000 negroes employed in the mines.

"The mines are principally operated by English, German and French capitalists. The working of the mines is done by contract. A practical miner can get good wages, and the usual pay is 25 shillings a day. Engine drivers command 2 1/2 day.

"Along the western border there is some splendid land, which is suitable for farming purposes; but the Boers are certainly far behind the age as practical tillers of the soil. Modern machinery is almost unknown, and oxen do duty in almost every instance. The Boers are certainly not hampered with large houses, the ordinary Boer living in a house with but one room. The vegetables and fruit supplied to Johannesburg are very good, but the meat is exceedingly poor, very little attention being paid to the proper preparation of meats.

"It was in Johannesburg during the Jameson raid of '96-'98, and was on the police service at that time, each member being armed with a rifle. At that time people left the city in large numbers for the port town. The present trouble took form in May last. The Boers, however, have been expecting trouble for some time, and have been holding secret sessions of the Volksraad. Some time prior to the war their rifles which were of the Martini-Henry make, were discarded and 148,000 Mauser rifles took their place. The Mauser is supposed to be one of the best rifles made, and will carry and kill at 2,000 yards.

"In the Boer army every man is his own general. When it comes to engagements he takes in the situation and fights in the best manner possible, taking refuge behind a rock or anything that will serve as a temporary defence. In the present conflict they are determined to fight for home and country. The war will last for months.

"The Boer armies are led by General Buller as commander in chief. The army is a strange mixture of the young and the aged, all apparently inspired alike with patriotism.

"Have you ever met the president of

the South African republic?" asked the reporter.

"I have frequently met Oom Paul and have called at his house. He lives in a small cottage in Pretoria. On one occasion I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Kruger through the window as I neared the house. The president receives his visitors on the verandah, where he sits and smokes. He is an inveterate smoker and coffee drinker. There is no pretense of pomp or splendor about his house with the exception of the guard. He informally receives his visitors, and addresses them in English if necessary, and is particularly partial to Americans. The president's church is across the street, and Kruger is said to be a very religious man. The parliament buildings are near by and are grand structures. The guard and police force are, of course, Boer. When it became generally known that Kruger had issued his ultimatum and even days before, the exodus of refugees to the sea port was very rapid, and the railroad accommodation was overtaxed. Box cars and trains with three engines attached were necessary at times to convey the people out of Johannesburg.

"On September 23rd I left Johannesburg and arrived at Durban on Monday, where we took the Durban Castle and sailed two hours before the expiration of President Kruger's ultimatum, en route to Charlottetown.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir - A few days ago I read an article from the Daily Sun entitled 'Scott Act Campaign in Westminister' and in its perusal that Mr. Sumner is actively engaged there in the same unwholesome work as he is doing in this country a few months ago. Mr. Sumner has been known to the people of Brome as the 'Scott Act' man, and he is now advising the voters of Westminister to follow the noble example.

True, 'nobility' would not cause to glory in the claim of forcing the slave to a free and prosperous people. The fact is that the 'Scott Act' man in Brome, and some from other places, who met him in public, refuted his arguments, and proved the falsity of many of his statements. It is hardly necessary to say that ministers of the gospel were unanimous in their denunciation of the 'Scott Act' man, and that the possibility in this enlightened age for any man to deliver a sermon in support of traffic in strong drink, and be a Christian. The evils of the terrible system are too plainly seen to be known.

There are some temperance people who believe that bribery was the great factor in the license victory in Brome. In 1888 an intellectual attempt was made by an act, and a comparison of the temperance vote in the year 1888 and 1898 shows but a slight decrease. The increase in the number of license votes may be accounted for by the fact that those who through indifference or neglect vote, having but little interest in reform.

Before the enactment of prohibitory laws in the night by drunken shots. I remember the quiet of the Lord's day being rudely disturbed by drunken shots in the street, and remember those who, fearing to return to home, were in the darkness and the storm to escape from drunken cruelty. In the village streets it was not safe for women or children to walk after nightfall without a protector. But a change has come, and the streets during which no license was granted in Brome for the sale of strong drink. Many of our young people were seen in the streets, and the advantages attendant upon the sober community. Some of the realists of the desecrating character of the rum traffic have been heard to say that an advance movement in education and morality that even a return to the license system would never bring back such a full state of affairs as once prevailed. Mr. Sumner's advocacy of a license law is a reform movement, tending to lessen the amount of drunkenness. Our experience since the passing of the Scott Act has proved the truth of such a claim.

Five months have elapsed since the backward step was taken and ready hands have been brought trouble and contention into the general mind of our people. The dwellers in farm houses situated upon various roads leading from the village tell of the great distress which has been visited in the night time from those who are availing themselves of the benefit of license. Many devoted Christians have been striving throughout the year to impress upon sinners, suffering humanity the truths taught by the great Father. All have now chosen the better part, and even some whose names are upon the church rolls are unfaithful to their trust, but we should have a poor opinion of the wisdom or morality of one who would advise us to turn back to our Bibles, and break down all the safeguards that the Christian religion has thrown around our consciences. And some unscrupulous men seek to evade prohibitory laws would it be wise to give up all the protection which those laws afford for our homes, our children, and our noble institutions?

Voters in Brome are beginning to realize their mistake, and we hear the expression: 'Let voted for license, but I had to decide again in the matter. I would vote and work for the Scott Act, and earnestly hope and pray that Westminister will heed the warning and not lose her laurels as in Brome.' (M.A.S. A. J. CASTLE, Sutton, Que., Nov. 28, 1899.)

We fully concur in the statements contained in this letter. MRS. S. A. DYER, Co. Pres. Brome Co. W. C. T. U. MRS. A. J. DYER, Pres. Local W. C. T. U.

THE E. NORRIS. The names of the crew of the unfortunate ship 'E. Norris' reported to have been drowned in the late storm, are as follows: Capt. E. Ray of Bear River, married, leaves wife and children; Mrs. J. A. G. of Bear River, married, five children; John Adams of Bear River, leaves wife and two children; George Ford, Newfoundland, single, and Edith Ford, of Bear River, single. Nothing has been heard of the crew since the wreck, and it is feared to be too true that they are all dead.

ANY PORT IN A STORM. "I'm sorry, colonel," said the foreman to the veteran diller, "but your editorial on the death of Major Shore is so good."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"He's done so well."

"That's so bad! But just switch it around to his grandfather. I'm certain he's dead, for I killed him myself." Atlanta Constitution.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Explanations Asked and Given Regarding the Cordoba Affair.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse Favors Mediation and Arbitration in Regard to the Transvaal Dispute - in the Far East.

PARIS, Nov. 24. - In the chamber of deputies today, during the discussion of the foreign estimates, Count Montagu, conservative, asked for explanations as to the incident of a British cruiser stopping and boarding a French steamer, the Cordoba, in Delagoa Bay. M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, replied that it was not an isolated case. Belligerents during a war, he explained, had the right to ascertain the nationality of any vessel.

"Turning to the situation in China and the recent incidents in Kwang-Chow province, the minister reviewed the concessions obtained by other nations and said France's share had been inferior to Great Britain's aidings.

"We took what we think is the most moderate position. Our immense empire and frontier in China ought to keep us from impatient enterprise which might cost us dearly. The partition of China is not imminent. Russia has reached Peking because she has not met with equal resistance. Our zone of influence lies beyond Tokin. The point in dispute is in a poor province, but what is important to us is that China has undertaken not to yield the neighboring provinces to the influence of other powers."

The statement was greeted with cheers. "We must seek to maintain the open door." Referring to the Transvaal, the minister said he favored mediation and arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not yet signed the Hague protocol.

Regarding the Fashoda settlement, the minister remarked: "Some papers make it a business of dwelling on our humiliation. The government took a decision which it was quite justified in doing, and a subsequent treaty gave France vast territory and consolidated our African empire. The government's adversaries unceasingly demand territorial agrandissement, as if we did not have already an immense colonial empire to administer."

"When the government considers where our vital interests lie and the fact that the population of France increases but little, it comes to the conclusion that it ought rather to devote its efforts to maintain what is acquired rather than seek agrandissement."

Loud cheers followed this statement of policy. Alluding to the commercial agreement with the United States, M. Delcasse said: "By a clear and simple policy we have thus acquired the friendship of some and the esteem of all."

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

Miss Lena G. Ferris, Milford, and Mr. Robert J. Murphy are this week's graduates from the Saint John Business College.

The following is a partial list of those who have recently obtained good situations: Mr. J. A. G. of Bear River, married, leaves wife and children; Mrs. J. A. G. of Bear River, married, five children; John Adams of Bear River, leaves wife and two children; George Ford, Newfoundland, single, and Edith Ford, of Bear River, single.

Miss Annie Cox, Habitant, N. S., with the R. Kineman Co., Ltd., Nanaimo, B. C.; Miss Flora Russell, Lower Derby, with James Russell, Lower Newcastle; Lorne Grossett, city, with the Mispic Pulp Mill Co.; Miss Grace Smith, Barronville, with K. Henson & Co., St. John; Wilson Dalton, city, with T. McArthur & Sons, St. John; Miss Bessie Carleton, city, with the St. John Exhibition Association; Harry Brown, city, with E. Henderson, manager Sun Life Association, St. John; Arthur Kerr, city, in the office of the passenger department of the C. P. R., St. John; Arthur Mortimer, city, in the office of the passenger department of the C. P. R., St. John; Fred Reid, Riverside, A. Co., with Messrs. Emerson & Fisher, St. John; Miss Aileen Parks, city, with Messrs. D. F. Weaver & Co., St. John; Edward Barry, Sutton Station, with James Reid, brewer, St. John; Frank Reid, Riverside, A. Co., with Messrs. Daniel & Robertson, St. John; Peter Cosman, Kingston, K. Co., with the St. John Hotel, St. John; Miss Ella Darling, Apohaqui, with the McLean Stamp Co., St. John; Miss Mary Gallagher, Quispamsis, with R. G. Murray, barrister, St. John; Harold Sears, city, with Messrs. Merritt Bros., St. John; Wm. E. Cooper, Point Wolfe, A. Co., with Chas. T. White & Co., Apple River, N. S.; John C. Price, Havelock, N. B., with S. E. White & Co., Sussex; J. Frank Wilson, St. Stephen, with Brantford Clark Co., Truro, N. S.; Wm. A. Clarke, Newcastle, with Messrs. Clarke & Co., Newcastle; Miss L. Roberts, city, with Mr. Fenelon, manager National Life Insurance Co., St. John; Miss Marie Connolly, Sussex, with the Schofield Co., Ltd., St. John; Miss Lena McIntyre, Loggieville, teacher in St. Joseph's Convent, Chatham; Otto Nese, city, with Jos. A. Likely, St. John; Alfred Drowley, city, in accountant's office of C. P. R., St. John; Edward J. King, Kings Co. in New York office of the Estabrook Steel Pen Co.; Robert J. Murphy, city, with James Murphy, St. John.

SELF JUSTIFICATIONS. "England persists in the contention that its motives are entirely philanthropic." "Well," answered John Paul, severely, "so are mine. I wanted to see if I can't get up a good Rhodes movement in South Africa." - Washington Star.

MAKING HENSLAY.

Nothing on Earth will do it like Sheridan's Powder.

Thousands of successful Powder-keepers all over the country are to be found. The success of the powder is due to the fact that it is made of the finest quality of gunpowder, and is perfectly adapted for all kinds of powder.

PULP IN MAINE.

Labor Commissioner Matthews has completed his report on the pulp and paper industry in Maine. In the report is given the following, which will be found interesting:

"Counting ground wood pulp mills, sulphite mills and paper mills separately, there are 83 pulp and paper mills in the state, there being 80 pulp mills and 23 paper mills. These are comprised in 87 different plants. Total number of operatives in these mills is said to be 6,000 at present. When the plants now building and being enlarged are completed, the operatives will number over 7,000.

"Average daily wages paid, \$1.62. This does not include the salaries paid to the officials. The whole sum paid in wages in the pulp and paper mills amounts yearly to over \$6,000,000, and the cost of the wood used amounts to \$2,500,000.

"There are produced daily in the state 800 tons of paper of all kinds, 735 tons of ground wood pulp, 330 tons of sulphite pulp, 110 tons of soda pulp, and 60 tons of leather board, making a production of 1,835 tons of pulp and paper daily, and a total of 650,000 tons yearly.

"Besides the operatives in the mills there are thousands of men employed in cutting the wood in the forests and conveying it to the mills. The above figures will be largely increased when the Great Northern Paper Company's plant at Millinocket and Madison are completed, and when the Continental Paper Bag Company's plant at Rumford Falls is ready for business.

"Including these last named plants, we find the total amount of capital invested in the pulp and paper industries in Maine will exceed \$50,000,000. The total value of the various kinds of pulp and paper produced in the state annually amounts at present to about \$17,916,000. This amount will be very largely increased when the plants now building are completed and in operation. It would probably be a conservative estimate if the total value of the production should then be placed at \$20,000,000 annually."

THEOS. S. WHITMAN.

Tells the Annapolis Spectator About a St. John Oil Shipment in 1858. (Annapolis Spectator.)

"Tomorrow, Nov. 17th," said Mr. Whitman, "I will have reached the threescore and ten mark." In the summer of 1858 he sailed from the line of steamship enter the harbor of Halifax. It was the Unicorn, commanded by Capt. Douglas.

Mr. Whitman has spent 55 years in active business, twelve of which were in Halifax, at the end of which time, 1870, was witnessed the greatest commercial panic the civilized world ever experienced. He also spent thirteen years in New York, in the fall of 1857, where he opened an office on 72 Beaver street. At that time every bank in New York had suspended specie payment, and bankruptcy was the order of the day. Mr. Whitman witnessed the great panic known as "Black Friday," in New York city. About 1858 he sold in New York the first one hundred barrels of coal oil ever brought into that city. This was before any oil wells had been bored, and before "Dad struck oil." This 100 barrels of oil, then called kerosene, was purchased by James DeWolf Spurr, of St. John, N. B., and sold in New York at \$1.25 per gallon. The same oil is now selling at 9c. and 10c. per gallon. He also sold the first 50 barrels of cotton seed oil ever imported into Halifax, at that time every bank in the United States of the sugar house molasses (called black strap or residuum), of which he had over 5,000 hhd. afloat at one time, sold on an order from Greenock, and later fully bore out the confidence placed in him by his admirers, who played him as a sure winner. The men were scheduled to lose 20 cents at catch weights, but the fight was stopped in the fourteenth by the referee. Craig then being weak and nearly knocked out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. - Peter Maher and Kid McCoy will fight after all. The statement was made today that Maher will agree to a postponement of three weeks as a result of McCoy's illness, and will not claim his fight for a month or longer. It is expected that the fight will take place in the week of January 1st.

THE RING.

GRAIS BEATEN BY WEST. NEW YORK, Nov. 24. - Tommy West, that rattling welterweight boxer, gave Frank Craig, the colored man, known as the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," a severe drubbing before the Broadway Athletic club tonight. Craig never had a chance with the little boxer, and he later fully bore out the confidence placed in him by his admirers, who played him as a sure winner. The men were scheduled to lose 20 cents at catch weights, but the fight was stopped in the fourteenth by the referee. Craig then being weak and nearly knocked out.

RESERVISTS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Following is an extract from an Imperial health commission report: "Mr. Vincent - May I ask the under-secretary for war what proportion of the reservists who are called to the colors have responded to the appeal of what regiments besides the Royal Welsh Fusiliers all the reservists have come up, and how many of the whole have been rejected as medically unfit? What arrangements the government is making to keep open the posts of reservists in its employ against their return after the manner of whether the example set by many employers in Sheffield and elsewhere has been followed of granting maintenance allowances to wives and children during the absence of their husbands in the service of the country."

Mr. Wyndham - Of the reservists summoned to the colors 88.0 per cent. rejoined. (Cheers.) 21 per cent. accounted satisfactorily for their absence, leaving 1.06 per cent. who obtained from reporting themselves. Of the reservists who rejoined 71 per cent. were found unfit for service. The posts in government employ were vacated by reservists will be kept open, and the maintenance allowances for their wives and children will be granted, as already explained in this house. In the Royal Welsh Fusiliers six reservists are unaccounted for, and so far the Royal Scots have been the only regiment in which all are accounted for - 100 per cent. (Cheers.) Mr. Vincent - Does that statement as to the allowance apply to the men in the post office service on account of medical unfitness? Mr. Wyndham - Understands that it applies to all employed under the government. Sir H. Vincent - What proportion of the men ordered on active service have been rejected as medically unfit or under twenty years of age? Mr. Wyndham - The figures can only be given approximately. So far as the returns show, the percentage of rejections for fitness is about 10 per cent. We are deliberately leaving behind everybody under twenty years of age, and, of course, that accounts for a very great number. (Hear, hear.)

CASTORA

For Infants and Children.

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RECENT DEATHS.

Joseph F. Whittaker, whose death at New York has been reported, was a son of James B. Whittaker of the customs, and had a large circle of relatives and friends in St. John, who will feel deep regret at his death. For many years he was in the employ of the marine insurance company, and afterwards was in business for himself, and subsequently removing to New York, where he had held a good position. He leaves a widow (daughter of B. Lasselle) and two sons. The remains will be brought so to St. John for interment.

It will be with deep regret that the friends of Albert F. Millar, the very able and genial representative of the Beaver line steamers during their previous operations in this port, will bid adieu to his death. Last Monday, when ready to leave Montreal for St. John, he was seized with typhoid fever, and taken to the Western hospital, where he died on Friday night. Mr. Millar had many friends in this city, who will all sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement. Deceased was about 27 or 28 years of age, was unmarried, and had been in the Beaver line office for nine years.

John Donaghy, who died at Bridgetown on the 20th, was employed on the I. C. R. here for about twelve years. He had been a resident of Bridgetown about one year. Mr. Donaghy leaves a family of three - one son and two daughters. He was in only a few days before his death.

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THE BISHOP-ELECT OF ST. JOHN.

(Catholic Record, London, Ont.) We notice by the papers of St. John, N. B., that the Rev. T. Casey, of Fredericton, has been chosen coadjutor to the venerable head of the St. John diocese, Dr. Sweeney. Bishop Casey in his priestly career has shown that he was possessed of many of the attributes required of a successor of the apostles, and the diocese has good reason to rejoice over his selection by the Holy See. As an administrator, orator, scholar and theologian he is well qualified to take his rank as a member of the episcopate with his eminent predecessor - the mainly Dillard, the eloquent Conolly and the prudent Sweeney. The Catholic Record joins his many friends throughout Canada in congratulating Bishop Casey on his becoming a member of the Canadian hierarchy.

LOSS OF THE MAINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. - The World tomorrow will publish a letter from Havana stating that U. S. officials, after months of secret investigation, have discovered that the battleship Maine was blown up by gunboats torpedoed placed in the bay for the purpose. The gunboats, 700 pounds of which was used, was sent from Barcelona to Admiral Manterola, commanding the port of Havana, and was the subject of the order. The decorations of the order were red, white and blue, even the buttons being tied with dainty bits of ribbon. The centre of the tables was a large ham, decorated and bearing the letters, U. S. C. Four charming young waiters stood ready to attend to the wants of all, Misses Florence Stevens, for the supreme court, and Mae Philbrick, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, and Miss Dolly Mrs. F. W. Marsh, who acted as toast master. The toast, our visitors, was responded to by Judge Webster, for the supreme court, Clarence Scott, H. C. R., for the high court, and H. L. Hinton, H. C. of Oakland, for the subordinate courts. After tea a short time was pleasantly spent in the large hall, an address being made to city hall for the PUBLIC MEETING.

The city hall was filled by an audience that numbered between 700 and 800. Clarence Scott presided, and the orator of the evening was Hon. Judge Webster, who spoke eloquently for nearly an hour, and so closely did his language and manner that there was desire that he continue longer when he brought his speech to a close. In addition to the oration of Hon. Judge Webster, the audience was favored by music by the University of Maine orchestra, the subject of instrumental music, reading, etc. As the result of the two days' sessions, the public meeting was a success. Forestry in Old Town and vicinity is expected to take a great boom. The court meeting was in a spacious new room, situated on Friday by the F. S. C. R. It is a beautiful room, extensively furnished, with a band hall adjoining. On Friday evening an encampment of Royal Foresters was instituted.

THE PRINCE AS A PIGEON FANCIER.

In his round of multitudinous duties the Prince of Wales finds time to figure as a pigeon fancier. It was in the year 1887 that the Prince first took to pigeons, thanks to the interest of King Leopold, who presented him with a number of fine birds for the purpose of starting a "loft." Not long since his royal highness won a keen contest in the Shetlands, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to allow his name to be mentioned as the prize winner. It is said on good authority that under the guise of plain "Mr. Jackson" the Prince of Wales entered the lists of many previous pigeon contests, and that "Mr. Jackson's" birds brought their royal owner several prizes for their excellent flying powers.

LADYSMITH.

(Kenneth Herford in the Detroit Free Press.) The janitor knew just enough of the Boer tactics to make a mistake. The cook didn't even know that much. The janitor sat on the back porch spelling out the head-lines of the morning paper. The cook was over by the sink wiping the table as if he were a soldier. "What's that?" inquired the remarked janitor. "That's the Boer's name. It's 'scraping' ve kila bit yer bottom tin ciat shot that there's a gurrl in 't case some-ner."

"If that so?" sneered the cook, who for some time had been looking at the janitor, her man having been killed on a detrick three years ago. "What is it yer got 'd wid 't case Boer?" "It's the name of 't others. The poyers is full 'd things about Smith woman. Ye cut 'd bit they bay was in 't summer."

RESERVISTS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Following is an extract from an Imperial health commission report: "Mr. Vincent - May I ask the under-secretary for war what proportion of the reservists who are called to the colors have responded to the appeal of what regiments besides the Royal Welsh Fusiliers all the reservists have come up, and how many of the whole have been rejected as medically unfit? What arrangements the government is making to keep open the posts of reservists in its employ against their return after the manner of whether the example set by many employers in Sheffield and elsewhere has been followed of granting maintenance allowances to wives and children during the absence of their husbands in the service of the country."

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SURPRISE SOAP.

gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes on wash day. The peculiar qualities of Surprise does it easily, quickly, economically. But 'tis good for all general uses. To have the best Soap for all purposes insist on having

SURPRISE.

THE CRUSADERS' WAR SONG.

A poem by Mrs. Hemans, set to music by Herbert H. Nelson, and to be sung by Watkin Mills at his recital next Thursday evening:

Chieftains lead on, our hearts beat high, For combat glorious hour; Who would not deem it bliss to die, Slain in a cause like ours? 'Tis brave who stoop to sell of thine, Die not unmort by sterner, O Palestine. South of the slain in holy war! Look from your sainted rest, Tell us you're in Glory's car. On mingling with the dead-pow'r, How bright the joys of your immortal now.

Salem! amidst the fiercest hour, The blindest rage of fight, Thy name shall lend our falchions pow'r And nerve our hearts with might. Envid those who've their name, Who find their graves beneath thy sacred soil.

For them no need that sculptured tomb Should chronicle their fame, Or pyramid record their doom, Or death-bed verse their name. 'Tis enough that dust of thine Should shroud their forms, O blessed Palestine.

Chieftains, lead on, our hearts beat high, For combat glorious hour; Soon shall the Red Cross banner fly On Salem's mingling soil. We burn to mingle in the strife, Where but to die ensures eternal life. I. G. F. IN OLD TOWN. (Bangor Commercial.)

"One of the prettiest affairs of the kind we have ever attended." That is what was said a number of times about the five o'clock tea which was in Forster hall Saturday afternoon under the auspices of Court Sachem, the completion of Court Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Bangor Foresters. The special session of one of interest and was addressed by Judge Wedderburn, P. S. C. of Oakland, for the subordinate courts. After tea a short time was pleasantly spent in the large hall, an address being made to city hall for the PUBLIC MEETING.

The city hall was filled by an audience that numbered between 700 and 800. Clarence Scott presided, and the orator of the evening was Hon. Judge Webster, who spoke eloquently for nearly an hour, and so closely did his language and manner that there was desire that he continue longer when he brought his speech to a close. In addition to the oration of Hon. Judge Webster, the audience was favored by music by the University of Maine orchestra, the subject of instrumental music, reading, etc. As the result of the two days' sessions, the public meeting was a success. Forestry in Old Town and vicinity is expected to take a great boom. The court meeting was in a spacious new room, situated on Friday by the F. S. C. R. It is a beautiful room, extensively furnished, with a band hall adjoining. On Friday evening an encampment of Royal Foresters was instituted.

THE PRINCE AS A PIGEON FANCIER. In his round of multitudinous duties the Prince of Wales finds time to figure as a pigeon fancier. It was in the year 1887 that the Prince first took