WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 8, 1898.

# TRAGIC TERMINATION TO A BRILLIANT CAREER.

tory.

would be impossible to meet."

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

A Brilliant Military Career Full of

Deds of Daring.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's retterated this as he strode up and Death on Indian Frontier.

The Body Recovered-Accounted the Bravest Soldier in British Army.

He Had Served in Canada-Colonel Denison Recalls an Adventure Which the General Met With in the Eastern Townships.

#### (Mail and Empire, Toronto.) CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.-The diead body of General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, it is announced from Fort Ali-Musjid, has been found, and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

It appears that after visiting Lundi-Kotal Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, coming from Ali-Musjid with an adequate escort, left the latter in order to hurry to Jamrud. Sir Henry was always prone to take rash chances. It is not clear whether his body was or was not multilated.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

Sir Henry Had an Amusing Experiench in Canada After the Femian Raid

The news of Sir Henry Havelock Allan's untimely death in India has caused much sorrow in this country, for the gallent general was known personally to quite a few, and by reputation to a host of others. In Toronto and Montreal military men, now fairly well up in years, easily remember the occasion of the dead hero's visit, and have a lively recollection of his ; sallant bearing and the military ardour which he possessed. They cs pecially lament the tragic close, after an exceptionally brilliant career, of one who was pronounced to be "the bravest soldier in the British army." Sir Henry was sent to this country in 1867 to take the place of Sir Garne Wolseley as assistant quartermaster. general. That was a stirring time in Canada, being just after the Fenian raid, and Sir Henry's duties were neither few nor unimportant. It was thought that a second Fentan incursion into Canada would be attempted. but this did not turn out to be the case, and so Sir Henry saw no fight-In 1869 he was transferred to Dublin as assistant adjutant general on the headquarters' staff. COL. DENISON'S RECOLLECTIONS

Lieut.-Col. Denison of this city was a warm friend and devoted admirer of Sir Henry's. He met the hero of the Indian mutiny when he was in this country, and was associated with in important military duties. The him fniendship between the two was very strong, and rarely did Col. Denison on June 17th, six we

wn in line, to leap on their feet, I nce of Outram, Neill conceived that directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks until we were within 300 yards, and then poured in grape with such precision as I have seldom witnessed. But the 64th, led by Major Stirling and by my aide-

who had placed himself in their front, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground strwed, down the verandah. At last General Lowe turned to me, and said: "What do you think, Havelock?" My reply was: "If you don't let them go on at with wounded: but on they steadily and silently came, then with a cheer charged and captured the unwieldy once you are not fit to ride in a saddle." That is what I said to him, trophy of their valor. The enemy lost Denison; and, remember, it is now hisall heart, and after a hurried fire of musketry, gave way in total rout. General Lowe immediately turned to Herbert Stewart and said: Four of my guns came up, and com-"Well, we will go on." That, Denipleted their discomfiture by a heavy son, is the foundation of the story." annonade: and as it grew dark the "I had the honor and pleasure of roofless barracks of our artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was neetling Sir Henry on many occasions," said Colonel Denison, "and a evident that Cawnpore was once more better soldier or a truer gentleman it in our possession.

The victory above described has been truly spoken of as "the heaviest blow the mutiny had yet received.' The British might be surprised; the

natives were taught by this event that they could not be conquered. "It is Murshman Havelock-Allan, Bart., V. no exaggeration." writes John Clark C., K. C. B., M. P., was, like his cele-Marshman, "to say that in no engagebrated contemporary, Lord Roberts, ment ever fought by us in India was born in India. He was born at Chinthere a greater combination of heroic surah, on 6th August, 1820. He came valor and consummate generalship of great fighting stock. His father, as With 10,000 such troops, under such a is well known, was a distinguished soldier, and the latter had three leader as Havelock, whose glance suf-ficed to arouse the enthusiasm of his brothers, every one of whom was a soldiers, the mutiny would scarcely soldier. Two of them had fought in have survived the year in which it the Peninsular war, and at least one arose

of them at Waterloo. The late Sir Sir Heavy Havelock-Allan, it need Henry Havelock-Allan was sent to not be said, is the aide-de-camp re-England at the age of twelve years, ferred to in the above account by Genand received his education there. eral Havelock. There is no doubt After finishing his course at Sandabout it-he saved the battle for our hurst the young man received from troops. There was a moment in the the Duke of Cambridge a commission struggle when the tide of war appearin the 29th Foot (the Dorsetshire regied to turn in favor of the enemy ment). On 31st March, 1848, he enter-When things appeared at the worst ed the army, and thereafter returned against him, the Nana Sahib deterto India. In the spring of 1852 he was mined to make one more stand. Fresh nominated to the adjutancy of the 10th troops came pouring in to help the de-Foot. Subsequently he returned to fence that was so much depending England for the purpose of getting upon the 24-pounder, and the two smaller guns planted on the road to leave to join the army in the Crimea, but to his great disappointment learnthe Cawnpore cantonment. The Nana ed that an armistice had been concame to the front, showing himself to the people, and hounding them on to cluded. He then went back to India. arriving at Bombay just in time to action. The British guns could not be join his father in the expedition to brought to the front because the bul-Persia. Young Havelock had his first locks drawing them were exhausted. experience of real wantare at the bat-At this crisis the enemy seemed to tle of Mohumra. He was also presgather courage, and their ranks showent at Ahwaz, where 7,000 Persians ed once more a determined front. "Then," says Kaye, "Havelock's eyes with half-a-dozen guns and a lot of were gladdened by a sight which seemcavalry fied in terror before a party of only 300 British infantry. Peace ed to be a glorious response to all the being concluded the Havelocks redreams of his youth and all the turned to India. Soon after their reprayers of his manhood. The infantry turn matters in India reached a crisis. prepared to advance right upon the death-dealing battery of the enemy, and father and son set out for Calthe 64th Foot,led by Major Stirling, in cutta, where the elder Havelock was front. At this moment the general's to resume his former position as adaide-de-camp, 'the boy Harry,' wheelutant general of the army. The ship ed his horse round to the centre of the in which they took passage, the route by sea having been deemed the safest leading regiment, and rode straight upon the muzzle of the 24-pounder, was, however, wrecked at Kaltura. whose round shot had now been sup wenty-eight miles south of Colombo. planted by grape, which was making Fortunately they were saved, to. gether with the crew and passengers, deadly gaps in our advancing column. but all the baggage was lost. The It was a moment of rapture to the voyage was subsequently resumed, and the Havelocks landed in Calcutta white-haired veteran, compensating

would not be justified in giving such an order until that general's turning movement should have made self felt. Fraser Tytler made a simlar attempt, and with the same remilt "Something, however, had to be done. Under these circumstances young Henry Havelock, always bold,

daring and adventurous, imperilled his commission to carry out an idea. which had flashed through his brain. Turning his horse's head he galloped off in the direction of the post occupled by his father. After making the turn of the road, he halted, waited for three or four minutes, then, galloping back to Neill, saluted him, and saidas if bringing an order from the general, whom he had not seen-'You are to charge the bridge, sir." Neill at once issued the order. Tytler and Havelock carried it across the road, formed up the men, and gave the order to advance.

### HEROIC CONDUCT

"Arnold, of the Madras Fusiliers, lashed on to the bridge with the advance of twenty-five men. Tytler and Havelock accompanying them mourted. Arnold fell, shot through both thighs. Fytler's house was shot dead, and he was pierced through the groin. Every other man of the twenty-five. he mounted Havelock, and a private down by a discharge from the enemy's six guns loaded with grape. Havelock, mable to pass the barnier, sat in his saddle, his sword in his hand, -alling on the men to come on. Jakes stood by his side, loading and firing as fast as the could. The interval between their first touching the bridge and the arrival on it of the storming column was, probably, not more than two minutes, but it seemed an hour. Standing alone on the bridge, the two Englishmen-the daring officer and the gallant private-were exposed to a fire from all the neighboring houses. every wall loop-holed, every window fortifield with sand-bags, and every roof occupied. In the language of Outrain, they were the target for many muskets.' Just at this moment. when the storming party was coming on, a rebel Sepoy jumped on the parapet within ten yards of Havelock, and took at him a deliberate aim. The direction was true, but the musket was high, for the bullet passed through the centre of the top of his hat. Havelock paid him back in truer coin. Returning his sword to the scabbard, he drew his revolver and shot him, as he was reloading, through the body. "A few seconds latter the Madras

Fusiliers came up with a rush, swarmed over the parapet and through the gap, and carried all before them. The 78th Highlanders, belonging to the second brigade, followed, and the captured guns were spiked. The entry into Lucknow was won."

There were many heroes on that nemorable day. Foremost among them was young Havelock. For his splendid behaviour Maude received the Victoria Cross, and Havelock was recommended for it by Sir James Out-

the complete breaking up of his army, was only reinforced. The means al of the conquerors did not varrant the attempt to transport ul.e ladies and children, sick and wounded. And so far as they helped to consume the food of the forlorn garrison, the fresh addition to it was source of weakness. But it was a source of strength to it in this sense. that the assaults of the rebels thenceforth ceased. The defenders became the assaillants, making a series of sortiles comprising many of the most stirring incidents in the history of the great war. The old position was exended, and a new line of defence taken up. The enemy, however, instead of abandoning the city, continued to blockade the Residency, and the successful invaders were besieged with the garrison. But Sir Colin Campbell was now on the way from Carvnpore to effect a relief in reality. There was still a long time of trial for the Europeans in Lucknow. In the subsequent efforts to deliver the city Lieutenant Havelock had many opportunities of distinguishing himself: and he did distinguish himself fighting again and again as a hero in the truest sense. It was he who, on March 14th, 1858, led the party that was collected in pursuit of the rebels, rushing to the Kaisar Bagh, after the storming of the Imambara. He led them into a palace which comman line. three bastions of the Kalisar Bagh, whence they were able to pour down withering fire upon the enemy's runners, forcing them to abanden their guns. By this daring action of Lieutenant Havelock and his party. the second line of the enemy's deences was turned, leading to conseuences of the greatest importance.

CAPTURES TARA KOTHI. Largely owing to his exertions, also, the great palace, the Kaisar Bagh, was itself won. With a decision that is characteristic of him, and a soldierly dash that is not less characteristic. he realized the possibilities before hum when Brasyer's Sikhis forced their way under a terrible fire into a courtyard adjoining the palace. He ran back to Captain Annesley's detachment of the 10th Foot, ordering it to the front. They dashed forward, joining the Sikhs. and succeeded, by a desperate effort, to get behind the Tara Kothi and mess-house; thus turning the third line of the enemy's works. It was mainly due to Havelock's offorts that the enemy were compelled to evacuate that line. By his effort, aliso, Brasyer and his gallant band were saved from destruction. These achievements cleared the way for the storming of the Kaisar Bagh. In one of these engagements young Havelock was again wounded in the left arm. Lieut. Havelock sustained a great orrow in the death of his father, on November 24th, 1857, who succumbed to an attack of dysentery. He died on the morning of the 24th, at the age of 63, and was buried next day. Before his death he called his son to his bedside and said, "See how a Chrislan can die."

In the great work of restoring order especially in Oudh, and in the district of Behar, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan | for his deed of daring at the battle ram. But he had already got it for played an important part. As deputy-

require not to be restated here, being matters of history. But the gallant chaviour of Sir Henry Havelock-Allun at Tel-el-Kebir is not to be forgotten. About the time, 14 years ago, the heroism he displayed on that occasion was in everybody's mouth, being set forth in all the newspapers of land unler the biggest headings. Sir Henry was there only as a specta tor, but the moment came when the soldier spirit got the better of him. There was a danger to be faced, a peril to be encountered, and the chamjion who had charged up to the canion's mouth at Cawnpore was not to he held back at Tel-el-Kebir Another spectator on that never-to-beforgotten day, the afore-mentioned Mr. Male, gives in his Scenes Through the Battle Smoke, an admirable description of Sir Henry's adventure. It is well worth quoting, and is as follows: "It is beyond all doubt that the Highland bridge came in touch first with the enemy. When the opening fire burst upon them and the line of flame flashed from end to end, a wild cheer broke from them. and. headed by their pipers, whose pibroch sounded shrilly above the battle din. they dashed for ward. Gallantly Sir Archibald Allison led them against the very strongest point of the whole With them was a spectator too one whose keen eye watched every movement, and whose face was aming now with the battle light Sir Henry Havelock-Allan rode with the Highland Brigade, for had he not had some of those very battalions under his command formerly? Surely the memories of Lucknow were upon him, memories recalling the day when he charged straight toward the rebel guns that were sweeping the Char-

FIRST PART.

bagh bridge, and won the position and his 'V. C.' a quarter of a century before. Now, on his oig chestnut charzer, he went stratght at the entrenchments. That chestnut was a hunter as well, and accustomed to fiy its fences So it made a dash at this. But ditch and eanthwork were too much. It landed on the steep hank and slid or toppied back into the ditch. For a moment its gallant rider, as he ricked himself up, was filled with mortification, but the next instant that feeling gave place to thankfulress, for a gun was looking out from its embrasure in the very spot where the good horse had landed, and as it fell backwarls that gun vomited forth its charge of grapeshot. Soon Sin Henry was up and at it again. But he was too good a soldier to go in among the guns and bayonets with nothing but a hunting crop, as one legend records. I trow he had some better defence than that." The incident is a memorable one. It is all in keeping with the character of the soldier whom Lord Wolseley described as "the bra-

vest Englishman adive." It may be mentioned, parenthetical ly, that the author of ine above quotation fails into a mistake in saying that Sir Henry won ints "V. C." for his action at the Charbagh bridge at Luckrow. As a matter of fact, it is of Cawnpore that Sir Henry Havelock-

## FIRST

## BOSTON

**Prosperity** of Steadily or

### Death of Gen. Ban Captured by Pl **Mighty Mon**

The American Flag dia Waters-The

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BOSTON, Jan. closes without the settled down on states that republi being experienced Uncle Sam's doma McKinley governm ceeded in making rich. Those that their wealth in of average man is c he is successful in meet. There is litt England will ever she was ten or two present, ther leadin cotton manufactu shape, and many iron industry, the move southward, production is muc this month, the wa operatives in the New England stat to the pruning kn means a loss of fi per week to the mil sequent check to t The savings ba Boston, the state of many in other par reduce the interes beginning with the This is another un the business situat The woollen mil are running over the increased. or rat wages. Practically was closed a grau under the Clevelan when the Wilson wool and goods to Outside of Lowell other places, the c not affected the w The city of Prov in deepest mourn to the sudden deal nockburn. He died New Brunswick ao his small family a that human skill his remains repose waters of the Na soil where the fam hewed the logs for formed the nucleus

visit England without exchanging greetings with the general and having easant chat. Baking to a Mail and Empire re

presentative last evening, Lieut.-Col. Denison said: "I cannot express the sorrow I feel at the sad news from India. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was a true soldier in every sense of the word, and had undoubtedly earned the name which was given him of being "the bravest soldier in the British army." I cannot understand, in the absence of details, how he came to his death, but I can well believe that his utter fearlessness and indomitable courage may have led him to neglect precautions which others who had more thought for self would perhaps have adopted.

AN ADVENTURE IN CANADA. "I remember having a rather amusing adventure with Sir Henry in Eastern Canada. It was in the spring of 1868. I think, and there was a fear that the Fenian raid might be renewed. Sir Henry asked me to accompany him on a tour on the frontier of the Eastern Townships, from St. Regis to Rouse's Point, with a view of verifying an ordnance map. It was important not to let the public know tusiness we were on, so the strictest secrecy was maintain This mystified people very much, and by the time we got to the village of Huntingdon all sorts of stories were in circulation concerning two mysterious men who were walking about. We were doing the journey on foot because the general was a great walker. The stories in circulation had a rather startling effect, for we were arrested by a militia captain and a file of soldiers on suspicion of being Fenian spies. We protested our innocence, but in vain. The captain insisted upon us going off to Beauharnois jail, but we objected, seeing that it was twenty-eight miles away and the roads were bad. Finally a compromise was effected, and we wieire taken before a local migistrate. To this gentleman we explained matters privately, with the result that we were allowed to proceed on our way. Sir Henry remained in Canada until 1869. On the 10th of May of that year he came and made a stay with us. That was the last time he visited Toronta

HIS GOOD ADVICE.

"On one occasion, while conversing with the general in England, I led the conversation up to the subject of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and asked him if it were true, as reputed, that he was partly responsible for the prompt pur-suit which the British cavalry made after the retreating army, aubsequent to the battle. His reply was: "I will tell you, Denison, exactly what occur-We followed the retreating army all day, and about two in the mornin halted to give the horses rest and food. General Drury Lowe sat on the plazza of a house, and the cuestion was discussed with the other officers who stood around what course ough to be taken. 'The artillery, who were behind, had not come up, and General Lowe was in favor of waiting till they caught up with the cavalry. Herbert Stewart, who was afterwards killed in the Soudan, and was second in command of the cavalry, expressed an anxiety to proceed at once, and he

reak at Meerut. There was intense They were kindly welcomed by Lord Canning, who, however, did not deem that even Government house was a day. safe place for either himself or his guests that memorable night. So they took up their quarters in the Bengal club, where they passed the night with revolvers under the pillows. Canning displayed a great coolness and bravery, saying to Havelock before they lay down: "This may be our last night, Havelock. If so, God's will be done.

THE CAWNPORE COLUMN On June 23rd, a date memorable as the anniversary of Olive's victory at

Plassey, it was determined to organ-ize a movable column to win back the lower provinces, throughout which the British power was now practically extinguished. General Havelock was entrusted with the task, and completed it by the 7th July, on which date his force started on their famous march to Cawnpore. It consisted of 1,940 men of all arms, not more than 1,000 of them being really trustworthy. The thousand Europeans belonged to the 78th Highlanders, the 64th and 84th Foot. They had not 'proceeded far when the general got ample confirmation of the current rumor as to the nassacre at Cawnport. On the morning of July 12th Havelock's main force came up within the advance column of Major Renaud, which started from Allahabad on June 30th, and conisted of 400 Europeans, 300 Sikhs, 100 troopers of Indian cavalry, and two runs. A few hours afterwards the battle of Futtebpur was fought, where Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the bloodhounds of Nana Sahih was the first decisive blow struck at the rebellion, and the glad tidings converted the despondency of the Euopeans in India into exultant de-

IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHS. In this engagement young Havelock behaved splendidly. The opportunity which he had been long seeking came, and he used it as only the brave soldier can. According to his father's testimony, "Harry was in the thickest of the fight, but, God be praised, escaped unhurt." A day's rest was taken, and the march to Cawnpore was resumed. Two battles had first to be fought-one at Aong and the

other at the Pandoo Nuddee. The latter cleared the way for Cawnpore. which now only twenty-three miles ahead. The march upon Cawnpore was made in dreadful heaf but th men were full of enthusiasm and marched at the word of command, cheering as they went. The British attack resulted in what has been truly spoken of as "the heaviest blow the nutiny had yet received."

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. General Havelock's own account of the crowning scene of the battle is ere given:

"But the final crisis arrived. My artillery cattle, wearied by the length of the march, could not bring up the had fallen in front of the bridge. In guns to my assistance, and the Madras Fusiliers, the 64th, 84th, and 78th de- Henry Havelock, then standing by his tachments, formed in line, were exosed to a heavy fire from the 24pounder on the road. I was resolved this state of things should not last, so and suggested to him that he should calling upon my men who were lying charge the bridge. But, in the ab-

him for all disappointments and de-lays, for all unjust supercessions, for all professional discouragement, when fear prevailing when they arrived. he saw that last battery carried, and knew that his son was safe." Thus was finished that bloody, but glorious

It is worth while repeating here, also, what General Havelock himself had to say about the foregoing incident. In a letter to his wife, written shortly after the battle, he wrote from Cawnpore thus: "On the 16th I recaptured this place, defeating the usurper, Nana Sahib, in a pitched battle. and taking all his guns. I lost 100 men. I never saw so brave a youth as the boy Harry; he placed himself opposite the muzzle of a gun that was scattering death into the ranks of the

64th Queen's, and led on the regiment, under a shower of grape, to its capture. This finished the fight. The grape was deadly, but he, calm, as if telling George (his younger brother) stories about India.

GOT THE VICTORIA CROSS. For his bravery on this occasion Sir Henry Havelock-Allan received the Victoria Cross. It was in March, 1858. that the coveted distinction was conferred upon him, and on his return from India, on June 8th, 1859-after he had received the brevet rank of lieutenant-color.el-the Queen in person affixed the decoration to the hero's breast in Buckingham palace. There was much criticism over young Havelock's daring conduct on the occasion just alluded to. The officers of the 64th complained that Havelock was not one of their corps, that Major Stirling had been dismounted through his horse being wounded by the bursting of a shell, and that the young man taken advantage of his position as his father's aide-de-camp to place himself in the front The controversy has long been forgotten in the universal admiration of the matchless deed ne on that day.

After Cawnpore the march to Lucklow was begun, but the smallness of the British force necessitated its relirement to Cawnpore. A second atempt resulted in the splendid victory of Bithor. On September 13th General Havelock, who had in the meantime ceen joined by Outram with reinforcements, began his third attempt to each Lucknow. The enemy having driven from Mangalivar the een Alambagh was next won after a desperate engagement. The plan of force ing the Charbagh bridge, the only opening into Lucknow that was left. FORCING CHARBAGH BRIDGE. Many accounts have been published of this celebrated feat of arms, in which Sir Henry Havelock-Allan played so prominent a part, and with which his name will be associated as long as the British race has a written tongue. No better description of it is riven than the following by Colonel Malleson, in his History of the Indian Mutiny: "When the duel had lasted half an hour it became evident that Maude could make no impression or the enemy. He had lost twenty-one his despair he appealed to young side, to do 'something.' Havelock rode at once to Neill, who was stand, ing on the opposite side of the road

wmpore. The brave and da Jakes, to the sorrow of all the world. was killed later in the day It is worthy of remark that Sir

Henry Havelock-Allan has still in his sion the leadher helmet bearing in it the marks of the bullet shot at him by the Sepoy. The missile passed slean through the helmet, grazing the warrior's hair.

MASSACRE IN DOOLY SOUARE Before reaching the Residency young Havelock had another, and, for him, more serious, adventure. Let it be told in his father's words: "At length we found ourselves at the gates of the Residency, and entered in the dark in triumph. Then came three cheers for the leaders, and the joy of the half-famished garrison. I had little relish for delicacies, for you may conceive my anxiety about Harry. Till morning there would be no tidings of him, when his cousin, young Bensley Thornhill, who had never seen him, volunteered to go out and look for him. He brought him in on a stretcher, carried by four Highlanders; but, alas, the gallant Thornhill paid dearly for his intrepid exertions. One ball struck him under the right eve, and injured his skull; another amashed the right forearm to pieces. It was amputated, but he died, after lingering nine days in hospital, leaving my niece a young widow. Henry had been shot by a musket ball through the left elbow joint, but the wound healed won lasfally, and he will recover the use of the limb." Young Havelock got his wound after the forcing of the Charbagh bridge. He had been directed to look to the safety of the convoy as it defiled over the bridge, had just seen the last wagon across, and given orders for the Highlanders to be withdrawn, when a bullet pierced his arm. There was nothfor it but to remain behind with the rear guard, consisting of the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry. This regiment was delayed by having with it two heavy guns, and the tumbrils of spare ammunition, and wounded. It is pretty certain that Bensley Thornhill did not know the way back to the Residency, otherwise the doolies, or stretchers, bearing the wounded would have been carried to the Residency entrenchment on the same evening that he went forth to seek his cousin He guided the convoy of stretcher into a square enclosure near the gate where General Neill was killed, and close to the enemy, who opened fire upon them from every point. The scort retreated, the dooly-bearers fled, and about 40 of the we soldiers were butchered by the mutiteers. They hacked them with their knives, and burned not a few of them to death on their stretchers. Only two of those doolles reached the Re vidency, and Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was in one of them. He owed his life on this occasion to his servant. Ward, who fought desperately in defence of his wounded master. Sir Henry did not forget his fidelity, and to this day there are members of the Ward family experiencing the worth of his gratitude CAPTURES THE SECOND LINE.

The entrance to Lucknew is commonly known as the first relief of Lucknow. As a matter of fact, the tians from the trenches, and how the garrison was not thereby relieved, it end of it was the flight of Arabi and

adjutant-ge eral to the Janpur Field Force he did excellent ervice, being present at the actions of Nasratpur, Chauda, Umupur, Sultanour, and Dowrara. He behaved galantly at the relief of Azamghar and n the action at Metahi

CHASE IN THE JUNGLE.

In 1861 Sir Henry was appointed assistant adjutant-general at Aldershot In 1863 war broke out in New Zealand, and Sir Henry was ordered to proceed thither with his regiment (the 13th Irish), although he was then engaged to be married to Lady Alice, second daughter of the Earl of Ducie. He acted as deputy-assistant quartermas ter-general and took part in four battles. For his services he received the medal for the campaign, and was decorated commander of the Bath. SIR HENRY AT TEL-EL-KEBIR. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was present on September 13th, 1882, when General Wolseley won his great victory at Tel-el-Kebir, capturing the stronghold of Arabi Pasha, and scatterin his army. When the Egyptian war began and British soldiers were on the march against the hosts of the rebellious chieftain, Sir Henry felt that he could not live at home at ease. When there was fighting to be done he must be present, if not to strike with his own hand, at any rate to look on while his countrymen were doing battle. He was present at Kassassin when General Graham was attacked by 13,000 Egyptians, and when the battle was saved by General Drury-Lowe, who, at the head of a force of House bold Cavalry, charged the foe, who, in their disorderly flight, left behind them 11 guns. The Rev. Arthur Male was present when Sir Henry left Ismalia for Kassassin. "Sir Henry's departure to Kassassin," says he, "was comica and practical both. He had se for the transport of his necessary stores a small cart, and for pur of draught a pony and a camel. servant was in command of these animals and the cart, and drove away from Ismalia tandem, the pony in the shafts and the camel in front, much to the amusement of the spectators who had gathered round to see the start." Manifestly, any beast capable of drawing anything was valu-able at that time, and when he smelled war Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was not of the sort to be disconcerted by amy such incongruity as that describ ed. An old campaigner, he knew how to take advantage of any means hand, and how to make the best of the worst It was at Tel-el-Kebir where Arabi Pasha made his final stand. He did everything 'n his power to strengthen the entrenchments there, having un-

der his command a force of about 600 men, including, in addition to 17, 500 regular infantry, 2,500 cavalry, 6. 000 Bedouins, and other irregulars. He had 70 guns lefending his stronghold. General Wo'ssley broke up his camp at Ismalia on the night of Septem 12th, beginning his advance at halfpast one in the morning, the force being 13,000 men of all arms. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan took part in that me morable march in the dark. How they reached the rebel camp at daybreak, how they scaled the parapets. and drove the tenor-stricken Egyp-

toria Cross. Sir Henry was ddentified with the volunteer movement in England, and had been for several years in the British parliament, where he was re garded with the greatest possible respect.

#### Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh After Operations Fail

Toronto, March 16th, 1897. My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. H. G. FORD,

Foreman Cowan Are. Fire Hall.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

The Finale to an Episode in Prince Edward Island.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- Secretly married at 15, the pretty young actress Gertrude Coghlan—she is not yet 18 has decided to ask the law to untie the knot that binds her unwillingly to Reginald Cameron. Miss Coghlan is now playing with her father, Charles Coghlan, in "The Royal Box," and the suit for the annulment of the marriage will be begun here.

The wedding, that until now has been kept sceret from all except the closest friends of the family, was the result of a summer romance two years

She was then a bright and winson schoolgirl of fifteen. Part of that summer was spent by her friends at Prince Edward Island. With them went Miss Coghlan.

They attended the Presb abarch at Souris. Its pastor was th Rev. Wm. Cameron. His son, Regi nald, a handsome, but none too studious or industrious lad, saw Miss Coghlan, and her beauty made him her slave at first sight.

But the Rev. Dr. Cameron put hi foot down: Miss Coghlan was hand-some and well bred-that he conceded -but he had the instinctive dislike of the Calvanistic clergyman for the stage and its people.

Love laughed at obstacles, as usu Cameron and his girl sweetheart were wedded in secret. Dr. Cameron made the best of it then, and the young man and his girl wife lived with his father and mother, still keeping the marriag secret from her father.

But quarrels came, and the girl bride returned to her father. New she seeks to right the mistake.

### Yellow Skin and Eves.

Biliousness causes yellow skin ard eyes, tired, weary, sluggish feeling etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cleanse the blood and regulates the liver, curing all its diseases: "From a child ] affered from billousness and head ache, and all the money I spent for nedicine brought me no relief. Four pottles of B. B. B. cured me complete ly, however, and I gladly recon

MRS. W. COLEMAN, Toronto, Ont.

There is nothing more uncertain than

land metropolis. came from Irish county, a small v day will become, greater Moncton. moose family and Phillip Sellick, the hunter. Sallick br and his mate to Ro Providence, about they did not do we died some time bef fawn raised from well, and may get a thing is possible. Herbert M. Coate herst. N. S., who week on a charge held for the Midd \$1,000 bonds. Coate Thursday's Sun. married Miss Eliz herst twenty years roman, a Mirs. Lo last October. Mrs. Van Schaal sident of St. John three months has circles of New 7 through her suit in-law, Peter Van f millionaire druggist ally matting her hus reported to the St. day that she had rapers of importa with the celebrat cording to her sto Planters' notel at h ger boy brought he to be from the par attorney. It was and requested that bearer the buildle ers she had, "wini case we have on h Laclede hotel. Mrs. that without hesi the papers to the came uneasy and was unable to find or the messenger naners were print had been writtan b to her husband u her.

Albert B. Johnson five years was eng ing Yankee," died a erville last Monday monia. He was leaves a widow and Henry C. Fay, a clerk, who was arr a former St. John goods from his en liberated on probat Rev. Robert Ma the Warren avenu here, a former Nov duate of Acadia, h a church in Brooks Major Gen. Laur brokeshire, Wales, ber for Shelburn Misses Laurie, we week on their w whence they sailed The state depart reports that 27 alt achusetts wei of them were pure for country seats purchased by a making an effort andoned farms of occupied. Much o poor, and an ordistarve to death or