SIR JOHN BOURINOT

On Intellectual Development in Canada.

A Lecture Before the St. John High School Alumnae Association Friday Night.

Canadians Displaying a Mental Activity Commensurate With Their Expansion of Territory and Accumulating Wealth.

Sir John Bourinot's lecture in the High School building, Union St., Friday evening, under the auspices of the Alumnae Society, attracted a good sized audience, quite largely made up of young women. The lieutenant governor was in the chair. Sir John's theme was Canada's Intellectual De-

The lecturer commenced by saying that the five millions of people who own Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are displaying a mental activity commensurate with their expansion of territory and accumulation of wealth. If it were possible within the compass of this paper to give a complete list of the many histories, poems, essays and pamphlets, that have appeared from the Canadian press during the thirty years that the Dominico of Canada has been in ex-istence, the number will astonish all who have not followed our intellectual progress. In fact all the scientific, historical and poetical contributions whether good, bad or indifferent in character, make up quite a pretentious library which shows the growth of what might be called Canadian literature, since it deals with subjects essentially of Can-

The works of Garneau, Gasgrain and Kingsford were the most note-worthy productions in historical literature. The latter showed industry and conscientiousness, though it is too often dell and prosiac. In history New Brunswick is not as well off, however, as Nova Scotia; with the single exception of Mr. Hannay's interesting account of French Acadia, we have not a single historical work of imporin this branch of literature-Much primeer work has been done in the direction of a general history by Rev. Mr. Raymond, Mr. Lawrence and other local assayists, and it is to be hoped that we shall have ere long a book which will do full justice to the loyalist settlement and review fairly and dispassionately the constitutional history of the province to the present time. Such a book, it seems to me, could be made very interesting, even picturesque at times, when writ-ten by a loving and practiced hand. Professor Ganone, whose contributions to the Royal Society of Canada have been of great value, has shown in a few terse sentences that within certain limits the history of this provied and attractive to an unusual degree. Contrasting political changes, he says, have given incident and movement in the past to the people of the province, and there is not wanting thos of struggle and suffering and exile, and the joy of triumph, prosperity and hope. There came into view in succession the roving Indian, the hurrying explorer seeking a passage to the west, the picturesque French fur-trader, the colonizing man, the independent New Englander, the exiled loyalist, the

its own. He did not attempt to refer to the contributions of Sir W. J. Dawson, Dr. Matthews of St. John and others to scientific literature, of Dr. Todd to Political Science, but he necessarily confined himself to History, Poetry and Romance.

Perhaps the best estimate of 'our own strictly literary culture can be formed from the poems of Bliss Car-man, Archfbald Lampman, Professor Roberts, Wilfrid Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, Pauline Johnson, 'Archbishop O'Brien, Ethelwyn Wetherald, Charles Mair, and Dr. Drummond, besides others not so notable as these. In French Canada there were Cromazie, Frechette, Polsson, and LeMay, all imbued with a truly French-Canadian spirit, and ilustrating the finish and vivacity of French

In this connection the lecturer read extracts from the best poems of Campbell, Frederick Scott, Duncan Scott, Drummond, and Lampman, to whose recent death he referred as a great loss to Canadian literature. He closed this part of his subject with some extracts from a very spirited poem written on Laura Secord, the heroine of the war of 1812. by Miss Frances Murray of St. John. a descendant of one of those loyalists who may well be called the British makers of Canada, since they came into the provinces during the formative stages of their political and social development. The names of Wil mot, Howe, Huntington, Tilley and Fisher, the statesmen; of Haliburton the humorist; of Gesner and Logan, the scientists; of Gilbert Parker and Kirby, the novelists; of Hannay, the historian; of Roberts, Bliss Carman Lampman, the poets-name on also among the cultured ses of the United States—all go to now that thtere still exists in the Acadian and other provinces the same intellectual spirit which has ever distinguished those descendants of Purltans who remained faithful to the ancient state of Massachusetts, so noted for the names of Longfellow, Parkman, Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes, and many others of fame in the republic of letters. The unhappy Angle-Saxon schism of last century which split up England's colonial empire in North America and drove from the rugged soil of the eastern Atlantic states so eminent men did not at least

history and romance which is ost enduring glory of New Eng-

In humor Canada has had only one "Sam Slick"—a truly original creation, which lives. In romance and novels there had been won little marked success until Gilbert Parker appeared with "Pierre and His People, and "The Seats of the Mighty,"so far the most notable productions of an author who is certain to give us still greater work. He has distinctly dramatic genius, which will ere long win him a decided triumph on the stage. Mr. Kirby's single romance, The Golden Dog, does not show the finished art of the skilled novelist, but it has a certain crude vigor of its own which has enabled it to live while so many other Canadian books have died. French Canada is very weak in this particular, and has not produced a single romance of deep and enduring interest. Mr. Lighthall has written a sequel to Mr. Kirby's work which has ne promise, and Mr. McLennan in Harper's Monthly evokes our attention by more than one creditable effort in historical romance. The books Mrs. Coates (Sarah Jeannette Duncan), Miss Dougall (Beggars All), and Professor De Mille-cut off in the prime of his intellect—have a espectable place in Canadian litera-

turer, there have been enough good poems, novels, histories and essays written by Canadians in Canada for the last four or five decades to prove that there has been a steady intellectual growth on the part of our people, and that it has kept pace at all events with the mental growth in the pulpit or in the legislative halls. e, of late years, a keen practical debating style has taken place of the more rhetorical. tudied oratory of old times. The intellectual faculties of Canadians only require larger opportunities for their exercise to bring forth a rich The progress in the years to will be far greater than we have yet shown, and that necessarily with the wider distribution wealth, the dissemination of a higher culture, less provincialism, and nar-rowness of mental vision, and a confidence in our mental strength and in the resources that

this country offers to pen and pencil. At the conclusion of the lecture J. V. Ellis, M. P., in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Bourinot, humorously pointed out that Sir John was not well versed in the campaign literature and methods down here by the sea, or he would not have ascribed to our deprive their sons and grandchildren of a share small, it is true, but still a share—in that heritage of genius politicians and writers a lack of the imaginative faculty.

The motion was seconded by Thos. Walker, M. D., and carried by unani-

the course of his address Sir In John Bourinot expressed the opinion that the common schools were teaching too many subjects to the exclusion of the sounder training of the mind that ought to be had. He does not agree with the materialistic spirit hich would change the universities om homes of culture to technical inions. Dr. Walker, in seconding the vote of thanks, strongly coincided with that opinion

EARLY CHRISTIANS.

The ordinary dress of these Christians was in no wise distinctive, except in its greater sobriety and modesty, as compared with that of the heathen. They were exhorted to ship live are a solution of the solution of th luxury and extravagance, the scan s sights of the theatre, the cruel show of the public games. They were forbidden the frightful crime of infanticide, then so common in the Roman world, and warned against the superstitious practices and beliefs of wizards and other imposters, who then preyed on the fears of the ignorant. then preyed on the fears of the ignorant. Their communities were directed by 'eidens' and 'cvereceus,' saided by deacons or 'ministers;' but such leaders did not claim to be a secred coste or a sacrificing hierarchy '. than says that the Christians a penny on incerse or 'exposed uscless candies at noonday.' The terms bisoop, presepter and deacon were ordinary civil terms, in use among other societies of the emplies which were not Christian. We have even inscriptions of heathen bishops who administered the revenue of temples in Syria and olsewhere; of heathen presbyters in an Egyptian temple of the time of Cleopatra, and of heathen deacons in Asia Minor.

Bishops were chosen by the congregation, usually from the presbyters, but sometimes by acclamation a layman might be selected—like Cyprian, who was a neophyte, or in leter times Ambrose, and Martin of Tours. Being perforce members of secret associations, the brother were known to one another by secret signs. On their signets were engraved the fish, the amehor, the dove, the ship, the lyre; but never, until the fourm certury, was the cross so used as a visible sign. sturdy immigrant from Europe; all these giving a series of distinct periods with incidents, charms, and results of

WHAT IS A SLEEPER?

Here is a definition which is as difficult to read rapidly as "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers," and yet it is more sensible. In fact, it is an actual statement of facts, as you will find if you read it slowly.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper imps the sleeper which carries the sleeper imps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper in the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

DEAN NORMAN.

His Resignation Accepted by the Lord Bishop.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—The resignation f Dean Norman as rector of the Anglican Cathedral here has been accepted by the church warders.

Under the heading of "An official innouncement," the following appears in the Chronicle this morning: Chronicle is informed that owing to prolonged ill-health the Very Dean Norman; rector of the Anglican Cathedral, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted by the Lord Bishop of Que-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Car Hillita

the state of the parties and the state of the

WUMAN SUFFRAGE

Strongly Opposed by Women's Association of New York State.

Nature, Not Man, Has Exempted Woman From the Fighting Line Where Rests the Ballot Box.

ALABANY, Feb. 22.-Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. George Phillips and Miss Lilian Hart. members of the Exesutive Committee of the New York State Association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to the Senate bills giving women who own property the right to vote in villages on propositions authorizing the expenditure of money, and also in opposition to the bill introduced in the Assembly providing that in all towns and villages where questions of local taxation or the issuing of honds for municipal improvements are submitted to the taxpaying citizens, women shall have the right to vote on equal terms

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge read a pa which had been prepared by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, in conjunction with Mrs. Helen Watterson, which is in part as follows:

"The most specious of suffrage cries is "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and the claim that appeals most strongly to those who would otherwise feel no sympathy with suffrage is: 'We pay taxes and yet have no voice as to how our money shall be

"The bills would give special privileges to some, and equal rights to none. They would establish a special privilege for the woman who property, against the rights of the who has mone. They would also establish injustice as between women of property; for the million-aire would have no more votes as to her thousand acres than the wage earner would have as to her grass plot If you are going to establish or exvote at all, it should be proportional. Where will you stop?
If the woman who has \$5,000 has one then the woman who owne vote. \$100,000 worth of property must have

twenty votes or she is wronged. "Unmarried women have always stood, as to property rights, on a par with men. Will anybody believe that man intended to favor his sister, and to wrong his wife and mother? Laws that once bound a woman's property rights to her husband's, were mean to be protective. But, whether unmarried or married, woman cannot vote on equal terms with man' for reasons that will be given later in the course of our argument.

"These bills ask for the ballot in he half of women who hold property in their own right, but the owner always adds the taxes to the rental. Theretenants and occupiers are as fore truly taxpayers, and this bill, which is urged in behalf of woman suffrage and not of taxpayers, may soon be followed by another demand for the ballot.

"Virtually there is no connection between voting and taxpaying. When a millionaire becomes a bankrupt he does not lose his vote. This is cause he does not lose capacity for the things the Government counts on equally whether he is rich or poor, a taxpayer or a non-taxpayer. These are police duty, jury duty, riot quelling, property guarding and law defending, in peace or war.

"The property of man, woman and child is alike taxed, and in return for the payment of the tax they all get the same things schools, roads, gas, water, police protection, &c. But there another tax-the service tax-which is necessary to make the property of all taxpayers of any value. It is service tax that gives security, and that is laid upon men alone. With this tax goes the vote. To give woman a taxpaying vote when she is exempted by nature and civilized usage from forming part of the defence of even her own property is to work injustice. It is not true that woman has no voice in regard to her property now. Practically she is likely to have more voice than her masculine neighbor with his one vote. Besides, the majority of women are not tax-payers.

The final vote concerning laws should rest in the hands of those who alone can enforce laws. In a republic the defence rests only on the individual men, and the wisest states men have seen that the ballot must therefore be theirs alone, if the Government is to be stable. The ballot is not a reward to man for standing ready to give this defence. It is mere ly the symbol that civilized usage employs in order to learn what strength could be arrayed to support opposing votes. If man's strength ceases to stand behind the symbol, the ballot is of no value to anybody. Man is as much controlled by the limitations of his nature as woman is by hers. He cannot make over half the voting power to women without endangering

"Woman's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is inalienable and man commits a moral wrong when he endangers these by attempting to extend the symbol of his protective power where he cannot extend the power itself. Nature, not man, has exempted woman from the flighting line where rests the ballot box. Frederick Douglass said: "American fredom depends on the ballot box, the jury box and the cartridge box.' The advocates of woman suffrage demand complete use of the first, partial use of the second and entire exemption from the use of the third on which both the others rely for existence And this they do in the name of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' The request would be ludicrous

if it were not dangerous. 'fWoman suffrage and woman's progress are founded on distinct and, as we believe, on antagonistic principles. 'As proof that law-makers have recognized this truth, we point to the fact that while for fifty years New York has steadily denied appeals for woman suffrage, her statesmen have made laws so largely in our favor that

if we want legal equality we must begin with a surrender of great privileges. We believe that these privileges have been granted in recognition of the fact that our life and work are as valuable to man and to the government and as much respected by both as man's more evident service. Such privileges appear to be our equal rights, and we pray you not to en-

sage of these bills would result in serious injury to the general welfare." Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, Miss Margaret L. Chanler, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Ellie and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch presented arguments in favor of the bille.

bills. We also believe that the pas-

IN WAMORIAM-GERHARDUS CLOWES.

In the death of Gerhardus Clowes, which occurred at his late residence, Elm Hill, Oron coto. Suppury Co., on Friday, Peb. 17th, that community has sustained a se-

of trust in the larger walks of Lie. His influent however, as a private children was fluen. however, as a private citizen was widely felt, and was so directed as to merit

widely felt, and was so directed as to merit

and the congregation of the church of England, and for many years a private children was

and exemplary members of the Church
and exemplary member of the Church
ful and exemplary member of the Church
ful and exemplary member of the Church
ful and exemplary member of the Church
of England, and for many years a prominent vestryman of St. John's church. Of
those who today regret Lis demise none will
have been for so
long entered to him. Every one feels that
it may be truly said of him this was a life
which was centred in the sphere of common
Christian duy."

The large corrotne of his fellow citizens

The large corcourse of his fellow citizens who on Monday. Feb. 20th, followed his re-

DEATH OF GEN. ANNENKOFF,

A Great Russian, and One of the First Civil Engineers in the World.

The Russians have recently lost one of their greatest men in the person of Gen. Anneakoff. He was the principal promoter of the great Trans-Caspian and Trans-Siberian railways that have so completely changed the outlook for Central Asia, and one of the first civil engineers in the world. Before taking up these railway projects he had already distinguished himself as major in the last Polish insurrection. He took part in the French campaign of 1879 as an adjutant in the German army, and before he was 38 years old he had won the rank of colonel. Later he was engaged in the Russo-Turkish war, where he directed the transportation of the troops into Central Asia. In 1880 he was again engaged in Central Asia in a campaign against the Teke-Torknieres. It was here, after having an arm broken by a bullet, that he began and almost entirely finished the Trans-Caspian railroad, which runs for 1,200 miles

through Central Asia, connecting the Central sea with Tashkend. After the completion of the Trans-Caspian railway, Gen. Annenkoff was prominently concerned in the construction of the other great Russian railroad, the Trans-Siberian. The illustrious Russian was related to many French families of rank. His sister i the wife of Viscount Eugene Melchiorre de Vogue.

LIVED WITH BULLET IN HEART. Autopsy Shows That Mrs. Tefft Survived Fourteen Days.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Through the autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Mrs. Sarah Tefft, who shot herself on February 6 and died Tues day, it was shown that the woman lived more than fourteen days with a bullet practically in her heart. The autopsy was performed by Dr.

Riegelman, Coroner's Physician of the Bronx. He found that the 32-calibre bullet had gone through the breastbone at the sixth rib on the left side. It then punctured the pleura, or lung case, and afterward the pericardium, or heart case. It went through the muscular wall of the heart for a distance of an inch and a half before its force was spent, and it remained in the pericardium sack. The puncturing of the pleura left an orifice through which air was admitted. In this condition, with the bullet practically in her heart, the woman lived for fourteen and a half days.

Dr. Riegelman said that the case was a remarkable one and almost unprecedented. The prize fighter "Bill" Poole, who was shot in 1856 in Stanwix Hall, opposite the old Metropolitan Hotel, lived nine days with a similar wound.

OLD LETTERS.

(For the Sun.)
The house was stlent, and the light
Was fading from the western glow;
I read, till tears had dimmed my sight.
Some letters written long ago.

The voices that have passed away,
The faces that have turned to mould,
Were round me in the room today
And laughed and chatted as of old.

The thoughts that youth was wont to The hopes now dead for ever more. Came from the lines of faded ink As sweet and earnest as of yore.

laid the letters by and dreamed The lear dead past to life again; The present and its purpose seeme A fading vision full of pain.

Then with a sudden short of glee.
The children burst into the room.
Their little faces were to me.
As sunrise in the cloud of gloom.

The world was full of meaning still.

For love will live though loved ones die
I turned upon life's darkened hill
And gloried in the morning sky. fred in the morning sky.
FREDBRICK GEORGE SCOTT. Quebec.

PASSED RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-After ssion of nearly eight hours the senate this evening at 6.30 o'clock passed the river and harbor bill by the decisive vote of 50 to 3. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Nicaragua canal amendment was placed in the river and harbor bill

THE PROFESSOR'S COSTUME BALL

and a group of students sat round the model stand chatting. "And Blille really isn't going to the dance?" inquired one of the girls "That isn't very complimentary to What do you suppose the professor.

danger them by the passage of these is her reason ?" "Oh, I don't believe she has any reason. interrupted another. think she just wants to be odd. She's as proud as a peacock, and has no reason to be, either, for I understand she has hardly money enough to pay for her education."

"How dreadful!" exclaimed the daughter of a merchant prince. "But you know poor people are always proud. Did she say why she wasn't going. Elaine ?"

"No. she didn't. When I asked her what she intended to wear she simply answered, 'I'm not going. I'm sure none of us care whether she goes or not, do we, girls ?"

"Yes, I do for one," replied a German girl with honest blue eyes and flaxen braids. "I think it is very wrong of you all to speak of Emile in this way. What if she is poor? That's no disgrace, and the professor doesn't seem to think so, either. And we all know she will be a great arwith her. Yes, I do hope she'll go to she doesn't."

This, from their favorite and the vealthiest girl in the class, made the others ashamed of their remarks, as just then Emile returned and quietly resumed her work. Beautiful she certainly was, with

refined face of striking paleness, dark eyes and soft brown hair. The function spoken of was a costume ball to be given by the professor on New Year's eve to all past and rresent students.

He was very popular in society. being rich, young and good looking, but he treated the students with pa lite courtesy and nothing more—that is, all but Emilie, to whom he paid a marked attention, and this undoubtedly was the cause of the jealousy. "Well, Miss Emilie," said the professor, after the others had gone. Emilie remained to finish a drawing, may I ask what you are to represent

at the ball ?" "I am not going, professor," replied she, confusedly tying the strings of her pertfolio. "I thank you for the invitation, but I'm afraid I cannot be "Not going?" echoed he, in aston-

shment. "Why not?" "I would rather not tell you my reason," she answered, becoming embarrassed under his questioning glance. "Don't think me ungrateful. I'd really like to go, but I can't." "Emilie," said he gently, taking her hand in his. "I thought you consider-

ed me a friend of yours." "I do, professor," she replied, the tears filling her eyes. "You are the only friend I have, and to prove how I value your kindness I'll tell you why I can not go to the dance. You knew, two years ago, three months after four evenings a week in a suburban school to support myself. My salary is not very great, but I have managed to save enough to pay my tuition. hoping some day to earn my living at painting. But, you see," she continued, amiling at the professor's serious face, "I haven's much to spend on finery, and, of course, I couldn't go to the ball in this," and she held out the

skirt of her plain black dress. The professor was stilent a moment. "Emilie," asked he earnestly, "if you knew it would cause me intense disappointment would vou stay away from the ball?"

"Why, not willingly, of course, professor. But why should it matter if I don't go? All the other girls will be

"I don't care who is there if you're not. Now, will you go to please me?" "But how can I go without a dress? I am serious, prefessor. I really can-not afford an ordinary gown, much less a fancy costume."

"Say you'll go, and I'll attend to that. Luckily it is a costume ball, or I couldn't manage it. Now, listen, Emilie. I'll lend you a Greek robe of white crepe that I bought abroad when a student, and you can go as Mercia in 'The Sign of the Cross,' Now, what do you say?"

"What can I say but that if it will give you any pleasure I shall certainly go and wear it." "Good! Now, out on your gloves and

I'll get the dress at once."

It was New Year's eve, and the brilliantly lighted studio was througed with a motley gathering, all masked, and all curious to identify the girl in the Greek robe, and a Roman patrician, in a white tunic and toga, who was her constant attendant.

The signal being given, one of the critics announced it to be the decision of the committee that the prizes be awarded to the lady and gentleman impersonating Mercia and Marcus, from "The Sign of the Cross," and, as Emilie stepped forward, he placed a gold medal about her neck. Then the noble Roman bent his handsome head to receive the crown and laurel, after which he turned to his companion, and, rerecting her mask, disclosed to the astonished gathering the lovely features of the "poverty-stricken"

"And now, my friends," said the professor, for it was none other than he, "I ask you to congratulate me, not for receiving the laurel crown, but for having won the heart and hand of the Ledy Marcia, who has promised to be my bride."—Boston Pest.

EXCITEMENT AT PEKIN. Russian Raid at Talienwan Causes

PEKIN, Feb. 22.-The Chinese are excited over the news of the conflict between the Russians and Chinese at Talienwan. The Chinese declare that the Russians are extremely arbitrary, claiming the right to levy a land tax and infringing upon China's sovereign rights, which the Port Arthur conven-



Joy and Smiles in place of sighs

on wash day. Surprise, a pure hard soap with quick lather, peculiar qualities for cleansing, makes easy work of wash day.

Follow the directions on the wrapper for finest results. SURPRISE is the name 5 CENTS A CARE

BULGARIA'S ROUGH TRIP.

The Steamer Arrives in Port After a Very Hard Experience.

(Copyright 1899 by the Associated Press.)

PONTA DEL GADA, Feb. 24.- The aburg-American stmr. Bulgaria Capt. Schmidt, from New York on the ball, and I shall not enjoy it if Jan. 28th for Hamburg, previously reported in great distress by the British tank steamer Weehawken, 800 miles from the Azore Islands, entered this port this morning under her own steam and reported all well on board. The following additional details regarding her experiences at see have been obtained by the correspondent here of the Associated Press:

Subsequent to the departure of Second Mate Scharges, Quartermasters Carl Ludtke and John Schultz, and Seaman Wm. Stark, who were picked up from an open boat of the Bulgaria on Feb. 5th by the British steamship Vittoria, Capt. Wetherall, bound from Hull for Baltimore, where she arrived on Feb. 22 with the rescued men, whose story was fully told in the despatcher of the Associated Press, the weather became worse and salvage operation had to be abandoned. All day and night the crew and passengers of the Bulgaria jettisoned cargo until Feb. 7th. During the afternoon of Feb. 7th, Wim Coenig, a sallor, jumped overboard and was not seen again.

The weather on the morning of Feb. 8 is described as fearful, and there was six or seven feet of water in the holds.

On the morning of Feb. 9th the weather became calmer and 107 dead horses were thrown overboard from the steamer. The swell was very high until Feb. 10. By that time number four hold, which was full of grain, had 14 feet of water in it and the pumps were foul and unable to work. Stormy weather commenced on the

afternoon of Feb. 11, and lasted until Feb. 14, when the British steamer Antillian, Capt. Post, from Liverpool on Feb. 4 for New Orleans, appeared. The commander of the Bulgaria asked of course, that I was left an orphan the captain of the Antillan to take the disabled steamer in tow. This the ng to this city, but you do not commander of the Antillian tried to do know that I am obliged to teach for and a hawser was made fast between clock that morning. But, at noon the hawser carried away. The Antillan succeeded in again taking the Bulgaria in tow, but once more the hawser carriel away. The Antillian stood by the Bulgaria until the morning of Feb. 15, when she proceeded on her

Early during Feb. 17 the Bulgaria sighted the Norwegian bark Helga and asked her to report the Bulgaria all well.

On Feb. 18 and 19 the severe weather continued, but it moderated on Feb. 20. In the meanwhile the crew of the Bulgaria had been working incessantly in efforts to repair the disabled rudder of the steamer, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 21st the Bulgarie, was again under control. By moon of Feb. 22 she had made 226 miles and alt noon on Feb. 23, 254 miles more had been covered. The balance of the distance here, 194 miles, was covered

by 7.30 this morning. During the storms and in working of cargo, etc., the passengers and crew of the Bulgaria sustained a number of injuries, many arms and legs being broken.

LOST ON HIS OWN TRICK.

(Detroit Free Press.)

(Detroit Free Press.)

(I don't play it and don't approve of it, but a recent poker story from Lansing reminds me of an incident there a few years ago." and with this prelude a Detroit rallway man bells the story.

(The scene was in the upper story of the hotel, five men sitting in the game and several looking on. Among the players was a lawyer of this city whose mame would be recognized throughout the state. He had a cold deck on his knee, to be introduced when a rich jack pot was at stake. By shuffling the cards in use and then making a deft change before dealing fie would nave four aces. One of the outsiders saw the trap, slyly abstracted the fixed deck and substituted another. When the time came for the coup the lawyer made the change without detection, neglected to book at his cards the first round and made a stiff ralse as he lifted his hand.

("He let out a gasp, threw the cards face up on the table, and shouted: "Gentlemen, I decline to have anything more to do with the game. Somebody's been monkeying with the cards."

A correspondent sends us ar interesting account of the trust reposed by our neighbors in British good faith. At a time when war between Greet Britain and France seemed possible, if not probable, it was feared that it would involve a bombardment of Havre. Insurances were accordingly effected at Lloyd's by Franchmen at Havre against any damage which might in such a case be done to their buildings. Such an underwriting contract would be unenfurcea case be done to their buildings. Such an underwriting comtract would be unemforceable at law, but the Frenchmen who pald their insurance felt certain that the British underwriters would not take advantage of any legal point, but would pay up—as, of course, they would have done. After all, this little incident should serve to show that "certified Albion" is very often not much more than a phrase.—Westminster Gazette.

BRISTOL CHANNEL DEFENCE.

Guns of the Latest Type to be Provided.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the house of commons today, George Wyndham, on schalf of the war office, announce that under the revised corst defence plans, gurs of the latest type would be provided for the defence of the Bristol channel.

SIR C Discusses

Joint I

Amazed Tha Had Submi Shower

The Oppositio ment to Ta the United Handed Ju

In the cou nesday even les Tupper joint high liberals had years that hostile to the retarded a r rived at b This was party had Str John M the United S our neighbor handed just unfriendly i States. It tion for 18 v servatives while they United State got their ey A HUMILI

The libera power, and after some of that great had been u thing. Th Canadian commission. meeting in terest feeling aguinst the erals' adve better unde that butter the conser What, as

position tod their incapa deal with t had exhibit ling, had re forts spurne pagne enou and had sm all ended in had had a they had fa late war wi in refusing gle had wr the public the United had Britain united Eur serving an result of t he had no he was abo TO STA

misulaced. ty had a h that when conflicted country th first." time that ment had to carry to give the best results What ha after mon they had seeing the on the par tatives an scorn. Mo seen Cana which no bear to se

THE A

He had r

of the gov

cut by M

with abun

that confide

Wilfrid La position of with deep had read the United puted que dary, and consent by indepen custom an the attitue nation w much to that a more that the C ing, as he had not at tions were they had 2nd. He seven mon delible imp that they The Ca forgotten and the g longed, a jesty's lo enter his What d atates :

> treaties. Fon gold and by ho fields, to till they MAD There sue, and man who

had taken

tribunal

that they

the inter