POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

Friumph of British Administration.

Ballet - Hadanda

The country was starteled a few days by the announcement that Lord Crowhere the extreme to logard-annual properties of the real extraction of where derived and properties of the real real real forms of the properties of the real real real posterior of an posterior of the spectra of the et he had been summoned home so hat he might join Lord Salisbury's cabnet either as manister for war or foreign
ecretary. This report was promptly conredicted, and was described as "absonetly unfounded." It would, perhaps, be
n eggageration to say that at some fuuse date the foreign affairs of the Britah empire will never be placed under
the direction of the master-mind which
transformed. Egypt from a derlict
and bankrupt country to a land smiling
energy, the mashine of ever-increasing the world where the most conspicuous class of diplomacy, knowledge, tact, and immess are required so urgently as in court in he holds, has inevitably had a rast experience of foreign affairs; he is man of remarkable administrative ablity; and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some day he may be alled upon by his sovereign and fellow-countrymen to occupy a position of greater dismity and responsibility even than hat which he holds at the present moment But that day is not yet. Lord chiner's work in Egypt is not by any means concluded, and it would be almost an irreparable calamity were he to be removed from a sphere of labor in which he has achieved such eminently brilliant results during the past thirteen years. What, then, is it that Viscount Cromer, and the many distinguished Englishmen, both civil and military, who have worked in co-operation with him, have accomplished for Egypt? When, in 1827, Great Britain undertook the administrative control of the country, Egypt was practically insolvent, and its government was in begoeins disorder. For the

over expenditure of £1,376,000.

There afford indisputable testito the remarkable change which
must over the fortunes of Egypt
Treat Birtain undertook the taskLord Granville's words in a
despetch—"of giving advice with

indeb edness of the fellaheen to English statesmen and English administrators. Under our occupation taxes have been considerably reduced; the value and productiveness of the soil have been greatly interoved; a regular and permanent system of irrigation has been introduced and, as Sir Alfred Milner has shown in his admirable book, this is a matter of the itmost importance to the Egyptian agriculturist; trade and industry have made tremendous strides; the total volume of Egyptian trade now amounts yearly to over £25,000,00; education has been placed upon an efficient basis; justice is administered with impartiality, where before corruption and bribery reigned supreme; barbarous punishments have been discarded, and the Corvee has also been practically abolished, for whereas in 1882 the number of men called out for compulsory military service under this ory military service under this 281,000, in 1897 the figures

as in 1882 the number of men called out for compulsory military service under this system was 281,000, in 1897 the figures were only 11,900.

And it should be remembered that all this has been accomplished in the face of difficulties which seemed well nigh insuperable. From the very first Egypt has been shackled by international restrictions, which prevented her from making free use of the money she earns. Mr. C. E. Dawkins, who was for some time under accretary for finance in Egypt—a post which had been previously filled by Sir Affred Milner—lucidly puts the matter thus: "It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that a government which is a model of severe economy is prevented from easing taxation and increasing the country's resources by the self-same ingenious restrictions which were devised to keep a government, notorious for its improvigovernment, notorious for its improv dence and recklessness, from extravagane and from breaking fath with its credit international strong-boxes a large proportion of each annual surplus, which, even after making every possible provision for debt and sinking fund, might be available for remission of taxation, for schools, prisons, hospitals, reformatories, and many other crying necessities. It is an entravagance forced on Egypt by international conventions, for which, in the present case, the word 'France' might be used." France is, indeed, practically the sole remaining stumbling-block among the sed. France is, indeed, practically the sole remaining stumbling-block among the European powers which have representatives on the Caisse de la Dette, in the way of Egypt using her growing resources with the fullest anyantage to herself. Almost every reform suggested by Lord Cromer has met with opposition from the Cromer has met with opposition from the French commissioner, and until these recouring displays of petty jealousy and spite are abandoned, the country will be held in the fetters which have hitherto bound it and prevented it from realizing its truest aspirations.

No account of England's work in Egypt would be complete that did not lay stress upon the country by the great improvements made in irrigation under the direction of British engineers. Agricultural Egypt depends for of Halifax will be asked to hold a meeting

gation under the direction of British engineers. Agricultural Egypt depends for its irrigation upon the overflow of the Nile. How to regulate this overflow, so that it should contribute to the greatest advantage to the staple industry of Egypt, was the problem which from the outset Lord Cromer and his advisers have endeavored to solve. When the country was occupied by the British they found the Harrage—the great dam across the Nile some distance below Cairo—in ruins and under Mehammed Ali in 1835, and the property of Halifax will be asked to hold a meeting at an early date to answer the call.

Body of a Young Woman Found at Portland—Suicide Suspected.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7—Miss Addie P. Hill was missing from her home this morning, and a note found in the room the country was been unanimously sustained. The Presbytery of Halifax will be asked to hold a meeting at an early date to answer the call.

Body of a Young Woman Found at Portland, Me., Nov. 7—Miss Addie P. Hill was missing from her home this morning, and a note found in the room the country was been unanimously sustained. The Presbytery of Halifax will be asked to hold a meeting at an early date to answer the call.

into the service had been wasted. In 1884, however, Sir Colin Scott Moncret, as director of public works, began the repair of the Barrage, and as the result is Not a Sinecure. of five years' work, and an expenditure of £460,000, completely re-tored it. This now forms one of the most durable monuments of Britain's rule in Egy; t. But the Barrage is only a small instalment thority on English legislative subjects, con-of the vast irrigat on scheme devised and tributes the following on "Parhamentary

in lower and middle Expt. Land is ex-traordinarily cheap—a feddan can be pur-

in lower and middle Leybt. Land is extraordinarily cheap—a feddan can be purchased for a piastre, which is at the rate of twopence-halfpenny an acre—and it is being secured in vast areas by English syndicates, with the object of turning it to grood, account. Foreign capital will also speedily begin to flow into the country, and the Soudanese will no doubt follow the excellent advice to the chiefs whom he addressed during his visit to Omdurman shortly after its capture. "You must not," he said, "expect the government to do everything for you, but must also be fir yourselves. I triest you, who are men of influence, will use that influence in the cause of order and trangulity, and especially that you will encourage those with whom you are brought in contact to resume the cultivation of their fields."

It would require a whole volume to recount with any degree of fulness all that England has done for Erypt. We have, however, suggested a few of these services, and they have been given under the direction of Lord Cromer, who has piloted the country safely and with success, not merely through the obstacles of Oriental conservatism and sloth, but past all the shoals and quicksands which threaten to engulf any country which every great power in Europe seeks to control. "It would be difficult," says Sir Alfred Milner, "to over-estimate what the work of England in Egypt owes to the sagacity, fortitude and notience of the British minister.

The contrast between Egypt today and Evypt as he found it, the enhanced reputation of England in matters Ezyptian, are the measures of the signal services he has rendered alike to his country and to the country where he has laid the foundations of a lasting fame." This tribute is a macnificent one, but fit does no more than justice to the "Uncrowned King of Egypt."

justice to the "Unerowned King of Egypt."

WE CONVINCE SCEPTICS.

Colds. Catarrh and Catarrhai Headache Relleved in 10 Minutes and Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powders.

Here's one of a thousand such test'montes. Here's one of a thousand such test monles. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffa'o, says: "I wish all to kn w what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarhal Powder is in a case of Catarh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most del ghtful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured after using it for two months."

A Delegation from Nicaragua to Washington.

Correspondence of the Associated Press Managua, Nicaragua, Oct 18.—There are rumors cur ent at this cap tal that President Zelya and part of his cab ent intend to visit Wash ngton during the winter of 1900-91 while the United States congress is in session. It is said that the principal object of this contempated visit is in connection with the proposed acquisition by the United States of the Nicaraguan canal route.

seless. That celebrated work was beseless. That celebrated work was becan under Mehammed Ali in 1835, and
mitted suicide. A search was made and
the young woman's body was found floating in a small stream about an eighth of
a mile from her home. Mas Hill had
been ill for several years and was de-

in opposition. But they suffice. One duty pertaining to the ministerial whip from which the opposition whip is relieved is that of keeping a house. To one of the unior whips is relegated the duty of seeing that a minimum of forty ministerialists, as many more as can be got, are diving in the house, and are available in case attempt is made to bring proceedings to a close by count out.

lose by count out.

As soon as que tions are over you shall As soon as que tions are over you shall see the whip going about the lobby accepting Minister abies with inquiry. "Will you dine here tonight?" If the reply be in the affirmative the members's name is entered on a list and he is countname is entered on a list and he is counted upon as a unit in the necessary
outrum. There is an old smoking-room
tory of a new member having just taken
the oath being thus accosted. Unfamiliar
with the habits of the house, but conschous of his own merit in having he'd
a sent for the government, he accepted
this attention as a slight but not the less
pleasing acknowledgment. He was not
quite sure whether the invitation meant
he was to dine with the leading members
of the government. Certainly the whip had of the government. Certainly the whip had invited him, and at 8 o'clock he was hanging about the lobby awaiting directions as to the locality of the dinner table. He knows be ter now. But the story get-

He knows be'ter now. But the story getting round, there was up to the end of last session ever a twinkle in the whip's eye when he put to him the question. "Will you dine here tonight?"

While a muster of forty within the sound of the bell aveits the danger of a count out, it is desirable in the interest of public business at the call of the whip. According to the standing orders, the closure is not operative unless the majority voting for it count up to 100. The Ministerial whip, accordingly, is never happy until he is assured that he can bring in 100 men. On the eve of an important division the duties of a whip reincreased in pressure. Whatever the nominal strength of his party he is, or should be, able to account for every man. He knows who are away, why they are absent, and whether their absence is excussible for imperative reasons. If not, and usable for imperative reasons. If not, and f the member be not paired, it is the whip's bus ness to see he is brought down to the house in time to vote. So precise s the system, so accurate the basis

computation that a whip can generally tell within two or three how an importnt division will go.
While the House of Commons is siting the whip is the trusted means of communication between the leader of the house or the leader of the opposition and their several parties. He is in close touch with the rank and file of the party. It would never do for them to go with their rievances, their scruples, or their counsel to the leader. They look in upon the waip, who hears all they have to say and whip, who hears all they have to say and reports what he thinks necessary to his chief. It is a common incident in the course of a night's sitting to see the whip stroll up to the treasury bench, seat himself by the leader of the house, and enter into earnest conversation. The result is sometimes seen in the leader interposing in debate and giving it quite, a different turn from that on which it may have been started by an earlier speaker on the irreceury bench.

The British workman who resents a

recoury bench.

The British workman who resents a ten hours' day as excessive would never do for a parliamentary whip. His labors hegip bettimes in the morning and do not done till such hour as the house may adjurn. Other members taking an advantage of slack times and dull debates may pure and go off to dinner. The whip is chained to the oar. Not the least painful part of his experience is that he must, night, after night, cat the direful House of Commons dinner. This, like other conditions mons dinner. This, like other conditions of the service, is more or less chegrfully endured. There is a fascination about the position indefinable, unexplained, but very real. A leader of the party on either side

can always count upon the pick of his capable roung men to fill up a vacancy in the whips' room.

W. H. Lucy, who is recognized as an authority on English legislative subjects, conributes the following on "Parhamentary" Chinese merchants to do business, mechan-

natting roofs being constructed on the in

per side. In noise of the concessions roperty allowed to be rented or sold ithout the consent of the military author this of the respective nations.

With troops of eight nations and every branch of service above to allow under actual field conditions, both Pekin and Tien Tsin at present afford a rich fiel for comparative military observations, o which the officers of the various force ire taking keen advantage. This is estecially noticeable of the continental forces whose staffs are everywhere taking not whose staffs are everywhere taking not of equipments and methods. There are now quartered in this big camp what are said to be representative contingents of every military power. In equipment and uniform, there is apparently little question that the American and British troops are superior. The sobor, businesslike thaki is in strong contrast to the show. French and Italian uniforms, while the Commans, otherwise a magnificent and Germans, otherwise a magnificent and picked body of men, are handicapped in comparison by their ill-fitting clothing. The German uniform is a mustard-yellow khaki, apparently of very inferior quality. The blouse is long and loose without pockets; the trousers loose, and no leggings are worn by the infantry. This costume is completed with a wide trimmed straw hat, such as is seen in the southern part of the states, turned up at the side, and fastened with a corplete of the states. badge. One almost overboks the awk wardness of the uniform, however, in the mlendid drill and discipling of the troops while their field equipment, though a bit heavy, is well up to date and compares favorably with that of any other force. By far the most picturesque troopshere are the British native regiment from India. At present Great Britain hand white troops here, except a part of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, known in England as the "Duke of Connaught'. Own," and a battalion of Australian release as and reserves. The show of

volunteer naval reserves. The show of Tien Tsin is the Sixteenth Bengal Line ers, the "gentlemen regiment of India."
Out on parade, magnificently mounted on country breds, superb riders, equiment as perfect as care can make it, with lance pennons fluttering, the Sixteenth of. The Indian cavalry are probably the heaviest armed mounted troops in the world. Each man carries the long, heavy lance, revolver, carbine and heavy sabre The uniform is khaki, the blouse tight at the belt, loose cord trousers, russe leather leggins, and the inevitable turbon The Bombay Lancers are not inferior and the foot regiments, which include the Rajouts, the Punjabs and the Beluchist

ans, made a spiendid appearance, the hemselves superbly. In size, rank and file, soldierly appear nce and good marching there is only praise for the American troops. The amps are well policed, the men well be haved and there has been an absolute ab nce of rowdyism.

Locomotive Works Purchas ed.

Harty has concluded negotiations with the iquidators of the Canadian Engine and Loc notive Works of this city for their purchas and it is expected the works will be re pened at an early date. The deal was ef fected in Montreal whence Mr. Harry wire he received an order for 20 engines to b built for the Intercelonial railway and als is for Mack note and Mann.

Soldiers and Camp Followers Killed.

London, Nov. 7.—The following despatch from Major Q neval Lorne-Campbell has been received by the secretary of state for india:

Berlin, Nov. 7—German government circles are all delighted at Presidint Mc or the vast irrigat on scheme devised and carried out by the British administration.

Even in 1898, Baedeker, an impartial German authority, declared, in his "Haridbook for Egypt," that "the modern embankments and apparatus for the region of the water supply vie in important the most unlation of the water supply vie in important the modern thankless. To borrow a simile from another unlation of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the definition of the water supply vie in important the following on "Parnamentary Chinese merchants to do busines, mechants to do busines, and tradesmen remaining in hidding, and the populace making no effort to resume their vocations.

With Li's arrival all was changed instant
to resume their vocations.

With Li's arrival all was changed instant
to resume their vocations.

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to resume their vocations.

W

ding Wall street men, were naturally dissing the Alvord defalcation. One hem was commenting on the ease with ther of the party.

Do you see that man over there look

in at the door?" He pointed to a man with a comman g figure, keen eyes, and an ari-tocrati aring, who, as he spoke, turned aw There goes a man who stole \$600.00 and never went to jail for it. Further This paradoxical statement caused a geral look of inquiry, and a chorus of "Ho

as that?" Then this story was told: That man-call him Brown, becau at's not his name-was, a trifle mon ian a year ago, paying teller in one of the largest banks in the neighborhood of vall street. He was quiet and reserved apparently had few friends and acquaintances. He seemed to live for busicess alone, and his co-workers in the bankhood him "the culture". bhed him "the sphynx."

"At the meeting of the bank director The day the secretary read a letter from the Brown. In it he apologized for old reading personal matters upon the augulody, but he respectfully asked for a raison. f salary. He was to be married, he sai d he felt that his salary of \$2,500 a yes as inadequate to his needs. The usu ormula followed, in which he spoke is long and faithful services and endiyear. No action was taken on the letter the time. It passed into the pile amfinished business,' and was soon forgot

"A week later the directors held another eeting. In the course of it Mr. Brow egged for a hearing and renewed verbal is request for an advance of salary. The irectors, some of them crusty old codger ho had made their fortunes, did not tal ind'y to the proposition.
"'Why, Mr. Brown,' said one, 'we this

ou are receiving a good salary for the posion you occupy. Paying tellers at \$2.5 year are plentiful. We know you have een a good and faithful servant, and it eturn we have paid you for your service hat's about even, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir; I admit that,' said Brown but there are certain moral obligations be considered. For instance, I have he

be considered. For instance, I have hime access to the enormous wealth of the bank. Millions of dollars have passed frough my hands, and my accounts have en right to a penny. Had I desired—"Oh, that's absurd, you know," broken another director. 'Our system here perfect that it would be impossible f by one to take a dollar and not be Brown smiled a bitter sort of a smiled

nd, apologizing for his temerity, abruptithdrew. It was noticed that on have to his desk he paused a minute e cavernous aperture that marked trance to the vault. A few minutes latteft the bank and did n t return. The ening, as the accounts for the day we hortage of \$600,000 in the funds. I tantly there was consternation. The pr dent and directors were summoned to onference. Quick action was necessar

in the morning the news of the defalction would be public, and practical rule tared them in the face.

"Early next morning Brown was in his al place. He looked calm and as in perturable as ever. The directors came o discuss the best course to pursue. Browness sent for to see if he could throw an ight upon the subject.
"'Mr. Brown," said one of the director

this bank has been robbed of \$600,000.
"'Yes, sir,' said Brown; 'I took it.' "His hearers started: 'You-, gaspeone. You who prated to us of honesty Why, what do you mean? Do you know"Yes, sir, I know all about it. The worst you can do is to give me 10 years imprisonment. Allowing for commutation for good behavior, the sentence will be the sen in the whips room.

Li Hung Chang's Position.

Li Hung Chang's Position.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Tien Tain, Oct. 1—The return of Li Hung

India:

'At Ting L'ng the Chinese attempted to steel powers and caused an explosion. Two steel powers were killed on the company followers were injured:

A large number of Chinese we e killed on wounded owing to their wadded coats catelling fire.'

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Tien Tain, Oct. 1—The return of Li Hung

The Chinese attempted to steel powers were killed on wounded owing to their wadded coats catelling fire.'

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Chang to Tien Tsin has brought about a marked change for the better in the native city. The people apparently still have the greatest confidence in the old viceroy, and believe that his presence is beyond doubt the beginning of a settlement and a return to prompt on difference of the period to his the his the period to his the period



DR. SPROULE, B A, inglish Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic

Diseases. Twenty years ago Catarrh was compara vely unknown Now no age, sex or contition is exempt from it, and no climate or ition is exempt from it, and no climate or becality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be able to red cheek that all the yellow fever, sholera, smal pox, diphtheria, and all other pidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the forerunder of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this councy, have increased more tran 200 per cent. The last five years, nearly all of these areas hiving been traced back to catarrh as being string point, and many physicians how contend that cutarrh is only incipient consumption. I make the treatment of attarrh a specialty. I do cure catarrh. Tatarrh has never been cured by nasal ouches, washes or snuffs. Catarrh is a lisease of the nucous membrane and is curble only through the bood, and by medines peculiarly adapted to each particular ase. Medicine that will cure one will not 5. Hive you for the property of the consumption ire anoti er.

It has been determined by microscopists of estarro has as distinct a germ as any the hotel epidemical diseases, and again a gain it has been shown that a patient the hoted epidemics, aparticles as a sin it has been shown that a pottern, at all it has been shown that a pottern, at them caterthal genus have been present.

A tended to estacth must be used constantly, and it must possest a direct live some of these symptoms you have caterth of the bronchial tabes.

being absorbed by the purient mucous wherever located. It must be home geneous and each individual tase requires treatment adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catairh at any stage speedily and each early.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat. The most prevalent form of catairh results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slin.e? Does your nose feel full? Does your nose discharge? Do you sneeze a good deal? Do crusts form in the nose? Do you have pain across the eyes? Does your breath smell offensive? Is your hearing beginning to fail? Are you losing your sense of smell?

Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of the throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head a throat.

When catarrh of the head and throa-left unchecked it extends down the wipipe into the bronchial tubes, and in the attacks the lungs and develops into catar

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy materia?
4. Is your voice hourse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up unside?
8. As you gradually in the risk of the property of t

8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food? 10. Have you a seuse of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat

If you have exercing answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and sention to be with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and the law wer you better carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell on what is necessary to do in order to get well.

DR. SPROULE, B.A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English starch Specialist, 7 to 13 Donne street, Boston-

cont and I will return to you 33 0.00, receiving the balance to support myself in the foreign country. The credit of the Ella A. Read. r by the transaction.

There was silence for a moment. Then of the directors said: We must have nt to consider this. Pierse withdraw ut'l we have discussed the matter.' we accept your terms, Mr. Brown.

Brown turned as if to go. There was a

Brown turned as if to go. There was a fum tic pau e. Then, drawing a bulky was from his pocket, he tossed it on the table, saying carelessly: There are the ther \$3.0,000, gentleman. I had no wish steal from you. I am an honest man, matter what may be my other failings." "I made a fair request of you and was add that honesty was not considered in the affairs of the institution—at least, this as the purport of your words. I simply unted to show you what a comparatively average the same sickness a year before, but who had become safted to the Manila climate, had joined the ship a few days before and command fell to him. From captain to the seamen the ever present malaria and diventery had found some six or eight wickims. stitution, despite your vigilance in guard-g its funds. That is all I wish to say. ond morning.'

ond morning."

"Mr. Brown, whom you saw going up thirs." concluded the narrator of this true the, "is now the vice-president of the bank

Stories of Killing Chinese.

Berlin, Nov. 8-The papers continue to int letters from German soldiers in lina showing the terrible atrocities comitted by German troops. A letter printed lay describes the capture of a certain

Bayonets were fixed and our lieutenant as commanded to shoot down or bayonet erybody in sight. During the night many hinese were killed, including a woman

Shipping Notes. an Francisco, Nov. 8-The Austrian amer Olga, Captain Descovitch, went here in a heavy fog tonight in front of he life saving station near the Cliff H use, short distance south of the enterance San Francisco bay. The steamer went hore at low tide, broadeide on. She in a bad position. Tugs have gone her assistance. The crew is safe. The ga is 51 days from Sourabaya, Java, with cargo of sugar. She is a ves el of 2,055 tonnage, 340 feet long, 45 feet beam.

Empress of Japan and the Abbie Palmer.

Vancouver, Nov. 7-The R. M. S. Emess of Japan is on her way back to neouver in a disabled condition. It is ed she was in collision off Cape Flatry with the Abbie Palmer, which was o damaged somewhat. The boats are ported not to be very seriously dam-

Remains of Sir Roderick Cameron.

Lancaster, Ont., Nov. 7.—The remains of Rodor ck Cameron, who e-ently died in condon, arrived here yesterday from New ork on a special than for interment in his it we county. Sir Rodorick's two sons and number of relatives accompanied the body. The summer of residents of the community and some relatives of the family were the station and followed the hearse to instance the station and followed the hearse to the station and followed the hearse to the station and some relatives distant, where the ody was buried.

A Hailstorm.

Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The first hall torm here in years occurred in Rockland ounty early this morning, accompanied y heavy clashes of thunder and sharp ightning. The hailstones were very large and many panes of glass were broken in some places. There were several small ares in the county, started by lightning.

ence hung over the sailing ship Ellen A. Brown smiled and went out. Fifteen Read, which has just completed a five months' trip to this port from Manila loaded with hemp, says the Boston Post aid one of the magnates, stiffly. Give us loaded with hemp, says the Boston Post Haif an hour later Brown haided over of Yarmouth. On Saturday afternoon the directors \$30,000. The money was been the directors \$30,000. Cann lies in a grave at Samarang, Java. His widow and three children at Yar-

victims. There were eight little pacified Filipinos, two Japs and eight white seamen. The Flipinos were well enough and had no fault to find, but the eight white seamen

fault to find, but the eight white seamentalked gloomily of the evil influence that had fallen on the sh.p. Several of them were in acute stages of dysentery; they saw that the captain was dying of the same disease, and began casting about for the cause of the blight.

They agreed finally that it was a pet mongoose, which had been brought aboard by a Filipino and which, instead of acting as a pet and making friends, had been dashing here and there about the ship as if it were mad. It often left bloodstained footprints, and as it streaked across the deck in the dark it looked very much as if a vampire had taken this hideous form in which to haunt the ship. A playful mongoose is a really amusing A playful mongoose is a really amusing animal, but until he is in amicable repose, it is impossible to realize it. The white scaman did not see him in repose, and the b'oodstained footprints which they found in the morning chilled their veins. Those who were sick decided to throw the animal overboard, and went at it on the evening of June 30, with irons heated in the galley stove. They got the mon-goose into a corner from which there was no re reat, and in a few seconds of lively work all six had been bitten in the ankles or hands and the mongoose had dashed them into one of its hiding places.

On the next day, July 1, the ship sailed the port of Samarang and the port. nto the port of Samarang and the port loctor took Captain Cann to the hospital. The sick seamen began to improve that day and were well before the 14th, when Captain John Walker, who had been en-Captain John Walker, who had been engaged by cable by the British consul, arwed from Singapore. The ship sailed again and there was no more trouble.

The mongoose was not molested, and after the white sailors learned to understand Filipino dialect they got the explanation of their cure. The mongoose juhab ts marshy ground and is thoroughly saited against malaria and swamp fevers.

atted against malaria and swamp fevers His bite, in turn, has inoculated the sailers and had overcome the dysentery and ague in their systems. Mongoose oil is highly valued in the Philippines as a cure by swamp rheumatism.

Lying in the ballast of the Ellen A. Read are a number of old Spanish cannon, dated about the time of Queen Isabella, and a lot of broken shells and other junk

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