CELEBRATION AT CARIBOU

Fine List of Sports Well Carried Out

Bronc Rider Thrown and Injured —Pugilistic Events in the Evening.

Victoria day was appropriately celebrated at Caribou on Dominion. All work was suspended for the day and the people generally turned out in honor of the happy occasion. The following is a list of the sports with the names of winners and amounts of prizes:

100 yards dash (for miners only)—McKay Wright, $15; Peter Stein, $5.

Running hop, step and jump (open)—Sid Sheldon, $10; Peter Stein, $5.

Running broad jump—Sid Sheldon, $10; Peter Stein, $5.

Running high jump—D. D. Fotheringham, $10; Otis Stone, $5.

Half mile race—Peter Stein, $15; Sid Sheldon, $10; Otis Stone, $5.

Putting shot—Murdo Michie, $10; D. Fotheringham, $5.

Fat man's race—Harry Gordon $10; Speller Kelly, $5.

Half mile horse race—Bales' horse, $10; Nellie Bly, $20.

Three-legged race—Stone and Sheldon, $10; Fotheringham and Morton, $5.

Pole vaulting—Wright, $10; Fotheringham, $5.

Boys' race—Bob King, $5; O. Berrell, $3; Patsy Murphy, $2.

Human wheelbarrow race — Stone and Sheldon, $20; Peterson and Shaw, $10.

Sack race—Fred Shaw, $10; Gus Peterson, $5.

Tug of war, Uppers vs Lowers, a draw. Purse of $40 divided.

During the horse race one of the riders, Frank Beal, was thrown to the ground with such violence as to dislocate one of his elbows and otherwise give him a bad shaking up.

In the evening there were a number of glove contests, the first being Jeff Hannay and Dave Sullivan in a four round go, the result being a draw.

The event of the evening was a fierce five round bout between Frank Slavin and Nick Burley, resulting in a draw.

The business houses of Caribou, and especially the Driard hotel all did a rushing trade on Monday. The day was very pleasant, and good nature and good order were its characteristics.

To be Changed

Ottawa, April 4.—The forerunner of a general election contest throughout Canada has made its appearance in the Dominion house of commons. It is a government measure for the redistribution of parliamentary seats, and when it becomes law it will, under ordinary conditions, fully insure the continuance in power of the present Liberal administration in Canada.

Twenty-one years ago the Conservative government of the day brought in a redistribution bill, which, so far as it concerned Ontario, was a gerrymander act of the grossest character. It was admitted by Conservatives themselves to be a most unfair measure. By ignoring county boundaries, the worst forms of political injustice were meted out to the Liberals of Ontario. In this province the operation of the gerrymander was most effective the scheme to "hive" the Liberals being boldly carried out. The ninety-two constituencies of the provinces were so carved out of the various counties that a big majority of Conservative members has always been secured, while the popular majority remained largely Liberal. Thus for fourteen years prior to their final overthrow in 1896 this gerrymander was the principal factor in maintaining the Conservatives in power at Ottawa. Now the situation has changed. For the first time in the history of the Canadian federation the Liberals at the present session of parliament have a good majority in the upper house, and government legislation will no longer be blocked there.

Although it now lies in the power of the dominant political party in Canada to administer to its rivals a little of their own medicine, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, however, opposed to any retributive measure. His redistribution bill is eminently fair to both parties. It restores municipal boundaries where they have been disregarded in the erection of constituencies by the former government, and in a large measure takes it out of the power of any succeeding parliament to perpetrate another gerrymander.

As a natural result of the operation of the new distribution act it is expected that the present government will sweep the country from end to end, should an appeal to the people be made, as it probably will some time during the coming autumn.

Rumor is also again current that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends retiring from active political life at the earliest possible moment, but he will certainly not take this final step, if avoidable, until he has once more led his party to victory at the polls. Hence it is quite likely that this country will be engaged in a desperate political conflict within a very few months.

Successful Experiments.

St. Paul, April 21.—An experiment which may revolutionize the iron and steel industry of the country has just been successfully made at the plant of the Valley Iron Works in this city. Titanic iron ore, of which there are billions of tons in northern Minnesota, was smeltered in an ordinary cupola and turned out pig iron which polished like steel, and which, according to those interested in the experiment, is better than the finest Bessemer steel. While the hard and soft iron ore mines of St. Louis county have been turning out millions of tons annually for years, farther north there are gigantic beds of iron which because of the presence of titanium making it refractory, have received but little attention, although the existence is generally known. It has been commonly believed that sooner or later it would be necessary to use this because of the rapidly dwindling supply of the soft ores. Frank Johnson, of St. Paul, who claims to have discovered such a process, conducted the demonstration.

A Great Student

Lord Macaulay, the celebrated writer, was a great student, and when he studied, he studied. He used to get up at five o'clock and study till nine or ten. He got so he could read Latin or Greek right off-hand the same as you can this. He had the power of putting his whole mind on his book.

Many people put part of their mind on their work and the rest on something else. But all this is wrong. Play when you play, and when you study, study.

In study all the faculties are needed—reason, to judge what you read; memory, to recollect it; and so with all the rest. Macaulay became one of the most distinguished writers of his time, and it was mainly by dint of this early habit of his, putting his entire mind at the disposal of the work before him.

All cannot study alike, but we can all be deeply in earnest in whatever it is that we do, and only downright earnestness will cause us to succeed in life.—Ex.

Reported Action

New York, April 27.—The United Irish societies here have adopted and sent to President Roosevelt a resolution protesting against the reported action of the secretary of state in instructing the United States minister to Pekin to reject the demands of Russia in Manchuria.

The resolution declares that such action is fraught with peril to the United States, and is taken at the instance of England to promote interests which are not American.

President Roosevelt was asked to note that the course of the state department "since John Hay assumed control of it, has been, and still is, dictated by a settled purpose to serve British at the expense of American interests."

A student in one of the theological seminaries, not far from Springfield, Mass., according to the Republican of that city, recently went up for examination, and it was seen that he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of the Bible. It was seen that he could not pass, but the examiners, who wanted to show that he knew something, asked him if there was any verse in the Bible that he knew. Yes, the young man knew one.

"What is it?"

"'Judas went out and hanged himself.'"

"Don't you know any other?"

"Yes, just one."

"You may repeat that one also."

"'Go thou and do likewise.'"

Popular prices of admission for the opera "Erminie" at the Auditorium the first four nights of next week. Plans open at Cribbs' drug store, First avenue.

Tickets at Cribbs', First avenue.

Lemps' St. Louis beer on draught at Rochester Bar.

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Uncle Sam's Great .....Army of Peace

Digging the Panama canal is the biggest single task ever attempted in the history of mankind. Even more wonderful than the stupendous physical undertaking is the quiet, masterful way in which the work will be done, showing that man is exhibiting himself nowadays even more grandly in the manner of doing things than in the results which he achieves.

Uncle Sam leads the procession. In this case he is organizing a unique army. In size it may compare insignificantly with the 309,000 troops he had in the revolution, the 576,000 in the war of 1812, the 2,772,000 in the civil conflict, or the 274,000 in the fight with Spain, but in most respects it exceeds them all. It means some 30,000 men under carefully trained commanders, armed with the latest tools and equipped with machinery compared to which mere guns are as simple as Christmas toys.

This army will march into the zone of revolutions which have disturbed the world and work a revolution which will contribute to the world's happiness.

It happens curiously as to date. A hundred years ago—from 1800 to 1815—Napoleon was revolutionizing. He bent the resources and industries of the people to military ends and made Europe a graveyard. From this havoc of death France rose to the first position of all earth's powers. The anniversary of the 15 years of Napoleonic waste will about cover the real beginning, and the successful completion of the unbuilding in the new world that represents forces and methods which Napoleon never dreamed of, and which incidentally shows the slipping back of the nation which he brought to the front by fire and bloodshed. In his day human life was cheap and unconsidered, and the dominant note was war, with disease stalking along and killing five men for every one slain in battle. In Uncle Sam's new army human life is the first consideration, and the great purpose is peace, his regiments are more sanitary than sanguinary, and the ammunition boxes, instead of being filled with gunpowder and bullets, carry anti-toxins, antiseptics and quinine. France constructed the Suez canal, but at frightful cost to human life and with every form of political and social corruption. It attempted the Panama canal, but left ruin in every dollar it spent, every spadeful it dug, showing the impotence of a big idea without moral support and protection.

In the new army things will be different. The 30,000 men will be equal to any 100,000 in Napoleon's days. They will surpass twice their number in any period of the building of the Suez canal. They will make very tame the efforts of the French on the Isthmus in all the years of failure. They will represent the best organized and most effective force ever known, whether it be in war, in commerce or in industry.

They will meet difficulties worthy of thier powers. To dig a canal 49.09 miles from 38 feet depth of water in the Caribbean sea to 36 feet depth in the Pacific does not seem such a wonderful feat at first glance but the work is larger than even the supreme test of faith, for it not only involves the removal of a mountain, but it goes deep below the surface.

There are 43,000,000 cubic yards of earth to be taken from the Culebra cut, and a great dam 2546 feet long must be constructed across the Chagres river, with foundations 128 feet below the level of the sea, the maximum depth being 310 feet.

It will take eight years to remove the dirt, say the careful engineers, but even they dare to hope for better things. Ten years ago engineers would have estimated a dozen years, but machinery has annihilated time, and other mechanical improvements may cut down the estimate so as to give us a ship canal earlier than we hope.

We may expect quickness. It may be like a modern steel building, which rises almost over night, compared with the pyramids and the old cathedrals, slowly accumulating their elevations by generations of labor. We shall not get the canal overnight, but it will come well within a decade and all records will be broken.

Some count the cost as seemingly large. Suez, they say, is ninety miles long, with an investment of $100,000,000, and that is the most expensive canal ever constructed. Manchester is thirty-five and a half miles long, with an investment of about $80,000,000, while the Baltic and North Sea canal is sixty-one miles long, at a cost of only $40,000,000. The Panama canal is estimated at $184,233,000, including $40,000,000 for the French concession and property. But that represents construction more expensive than the three great canals of the world all put together. It will undoubtedly be the cheapest big thing of the world, and we are assured, as an additional satisfaction, that, considering the difference of expense in maintenance, it will cost us $50,000,000 less than the Nicaragua would have done.

Behold the benefits! It cuts a hemisphere in two and gives commerce the greatest boon it has ever known. Columbus set out to sail due west to Asia; a new Columbus, when the canal is completed, may make the trip. The advantages to our own commerce will be incalculable.

Comparatively few of us realize the marvelous development of the Pacific coast; the enterprise of its people; the increase of its wealth and the part that it is to play in the new progress. It will be the very front of the world's stage; the centre of things; the meeting place and the acting place of the earth's most restless life.

It is not that the Pacific coast needs the canal to communicate with the east so much as it is that the east must have the canal to be in closer touch with the Pacific coast.

But all will profit, and the ocean trips from New York to the sunshine of San Francisco will become as popular as the six days' run to the fogs of Liverpool and London.

What of the future? "Sir," exclaimed Henry Clay in his famous speech on the increase of the navy, "if you wish to avoid foreign collision, you had better abandon the ocean, surrender all your commerce, give up all your prosperity. It is the thing protected, not the instrument of protection, that involves you in war." The canal means inevitably a bigger navy, for the canal is another American thing—a very big American thing—that must be protected. In the first place, it gives us more territory. By paying $10,000,000 to Colombia, and, after nine years, by paying an annual rental of $250,000, Uncle Sam gets a century lease on a strip of land six miles wide from sea to ocean and never, perhaps, did a bit of real estate mean so much. It is insignificant compared to our other area, but it means the rest of the world added to our present possessions.

So it is a political as well as a commercial conquest which the peaceful army of 30,000 men will achieve, and other new records are to be made. The nation which banished yellow fever and made Havana a health resort, and which founded sanitarfums in the Philippines, will, of course, conquer the miasmas of the tropics, and, by spreading the religion of antiseptics and boiled water, begin that better era in the records of Central and South America which will not only mean a cessation of useless revolutions and a larger stability to trade, but an increasing enlightenment as to the right way of living.

And thus the peoples south of us may date their new life from the work of Uncle Sam's latest and greatest army?—Wm. R. Miller.

Montreal Strikes

Montreal, May 6.—The shipping interests made gains in the strike situation today when more cargo was handled than any day since the strike began. The forces of non-union workers were increased and the transport companies had 140 teams on the docks handling goods.

Another sympathetic strike marked the day, when 125 carters in the employ of the big coal companies went out, but factories rather than steamship interests are affected by this move. The coal carters are members of the Teamsters' Union. The cartage companies refuse to recognize or treat with the union, and union men refuse to return to work unless their organization is recognized and orders to work on the wharves are withdrawn.

Fifty teams left the Sheddon Co.'s stables this morning, and they were escorted to the docks by a police guard without any disturbance. The Dominion Transport Company has sixty or seventy men at work on the waterfront. Soldiers bearing loaded rifles, riding on the transport companies teams through the streets, gave the city a martial law appearance.

One of the new critical aspects of the situation is the declaration of manufacturers to shut down their factories and mills owing to the difficulty in securing supplies. There will be a meeting tomorrow of manufacturers to consider problems caused by the strike.

The International Railway refuses to accept freight for Montreal.

As a result of a confecence between Mayor Cochrane and strike leaders tonight, the longshoremen agreed to terms on which longshoremen agree to settle, viz.: "All foremen to be employed in the same position as they occupied at the close of last session, and to execute the functions of their office without interference. In case of disputes arising, the representatives of men shall have the right to apply to the shipping companies to have grievances adjusted." The concession on the part of the men is that no specific mention of the word union is made. The shipping men will consider the proposition tomorrow morning.

Freight handlers of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific at a meeting tonight decided to handle no goods from the steamships worked by non-union men. This will probably mean another big strike.

The Huff Case.

Nanaimo, April 22. — At the Huff trial this morning Judge Harrison told the court stenographer to take every word uttered by witnesses, saying it was possible more perjury cases would result from this one. Mr. Seymour, the court stenographer, was examined this morning. The case is proceeding this afternoon.

Four new members joined the Western Federation of Miners at Cumberland last night. There is no truth in the report that James Baker, the organizer, has gone to Cumberland, and Cumberland miners say they have not been asked to strike by the Ladysmith men. All the men are at work at Union mines. Another meeting of miners will be held at Cumberland tonight.

The two thieves are IMMENSE in the opera "Erminie" at the Auditorium the first four nights of next week. See them, and laugh as you have never laughed before.

Tickets at Cribbs', First avenue.

Men of the Day

Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the newly appointed Field Marshal, is sixty-five years old, having been born on the 9th of February, 1838. He entered the Royal Navy in 1852, and served with the Naval Brigade in the Crimean war from the 1st of October, 1854, to the 18th of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded while carrying a scaling ladder to the Redan. In the same year he left the navy for the army, joining the 13th Light Dragoons, and being transferred three years later to the 17th Lancers, with which regiment he served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, where he won the Victoria Cross. He served in the Ashanti, Kaffir, Zulu and first Transvaal wars, commanded the 2nd Brigade (2nd Division) in the expedition to Egypt of 1882, raised the Egyptian army in 1883, and served in the Nile expedition of 1894-95. He has at different times commanded the Chatham and Eastern districts and the Aldershot division, and then Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and now commands the 2nd Army Corps, stationed on Salisbury Plain. Sir Evelyn Wood was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1874.

The students of a certain Philadelphia school had been playing a number of practical jokes, and the ringleaders, being caught at their pranks, were severely reprimanded by the professor. They determined to get even by playing a joke on him, according to The Philadelphia Ledger, and so they put a soft preparation of tar on the handrail of the stairway that the professor might get his hand in it when coming downstairs. The learned gentleman was angry at the joke played on him, and when the students assembled that morning he questioned them as to who put the tar on the rail. There was no response, and, after waiting a reasonable time, the professor, taking a silver dollar from his pocket, said: "I will give this dollar to the boy telling me who had a hand in it." No one answered, and then a little fellow, caught by the bribe, volunteered: "Please, sir, I can tell!" "Well, Willie, who was it?" "And you won't whip me if I tell?" "No, I won't whip you." "Please, sir, you had a hand in it."

To Import Kangaroos

Frank Slavin was seen buying a large bill of carrot seed at the store of the N. C. Co. recently and when questioned as to his purpose said that he and other Australians on Bear creek are thinking of importing a number of kangaroos and he thinks carrots will be good food for them.

The former pugilist said they had first thought of applying to Joe Boyle for a pasture right on his concession and of fencing it, but on learning the latter's dimensions they concluded that to put a wire fence around it would plunge them into bankruptcy, hence Frank's investment in carrot seed.

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