

GENERAL WALLACE.

Interesting Life Sketch of Distinguished Writer.

Veteran of Two Wars, Well Known Author and Former Minister to Turkey.

Turkey.

(Bangor Daily News)

As announced in the Bangor Daily News of Thursday, General Lew Wallace died at Crawfordsville, Ind., last night at 9.10 o'clock. For more than a year he had been unable properly to assimilate his food and this, together with his extreme age, made his fight against death a heroic one. Wallace, who refused to say from what disease the general was suffering, it is known that he had cancer of the stomach, but the fact was never told him. Up to three days ago he was working on his autobiography, and hoped to complete it before death.

Lew Wallace, major general, former minister to Turkey, author of many books, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., on April 10, 1827, and was a son of David Wallace, one time governor of the state. He had a common school education in Brookville, and then studied law. He was essentially a self-educated man. When the Mexican war came he helped to raise a company in Franklin Co., Company H, of the First Indiana Infantry. He was made a second lieutenant. At that time he was writing the first of his books, The Fair God, a story of the Aztecs, at the head of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. On Sept. 3, 1851, he was made a general officer, and detailed to Grant's command in the West. He took an important part in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson. Shortly afterward he was made major general.

General Wallace commanded a division on the second day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh). He was ordered to arrive on the field from his headquarters at Crump's Landing, six miles from Pittsburg Landing, and take part in the action of the first day, resulting in his critical misdeeds in Grant's being driven back, caused one of the bitterest controversies of the war. A year ago last April, on the forty-second anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, General Wallace, who had defended himself from the charge of disobeying orders, and declared that Grant's army was surprised on the morning of the first day by General Wallace's capture of the fort. In spite of the unfortunate misunderstanding retained the utmost confidence in him, and had him sent to the Rio Grande toward the close of the war, to set on foot a negotiation for the surrender of the Confederate forces in Texas and the forestalling of the French designs on Mexico.

In 1863 General Wallace prepared the defence of General Sherman, who was threatened by a raiding Confederate army. He saved the city from capture by General B. Kirby Smith. A little later he fought the battle of Monocacy with General John Pope, and prevented the capture of Washington by the Confederate army. He was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and was also a member of the court that convicted Henry Wirtz, commander of the Confederate prison at Andersonville.

After the war General Wallace turned his attention for a time to literary work and the reparation of his law practice. Mr. Hayes made him governor of the territory of New Mexico in 1878, where he remained until 1881. President Garfield then sent him to Turkey as minister. General Wallace said frequently that it was owing to President Garfield that his book, The Prince of India, was written. Mr. Garfield had been a friend of Wallace. Ben Hur appeared in the year of Mr. Garfield's election to the presidency, and was greatly admired by him. General Wallace remained at the court of the sultan until 1885, when he returned to his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., and devoted his time to writing.

General Wallace was a close friend of the late President Harrison. His other well known books are: Boyhood of Christ, published in 1887; The Prince of India, which appeared in 1888, and The Wooling of Malakoot, which was published in 1888.

When President Cleveland during the Venezuelan incident declared in favor of resisting "with force, if necessary, all unprovoked encroachments on the Western Hemisphere," General Wallace offered immediately to raise a brigade in Indiana to fight England.

General Wallace wrote only by laborious study and painstaking toil. He was his own best critic, and scrutinized every line before he let it appear in his final copy. His habit was to write the rough draft of his ideas on a slate, so that erasures could be made easily, then to transfer the writing with a soft pencil to paper, and finally, when all was ready, to make a copy of the book in ink with the precision of a clerk. When Ben Hur was sent to Harper's it was beautifully executed in purple ink, every line of exact length, every part of writing almost identical in the number of words with an ordinary printed page. It is said that Ben Hur has been translated into every important tongue in the world.

The general had a fine home in Crawfordsville, an old-fashioned rambling house with acres of ground. His library was in a beautiful stone building in the rear. In the library hang-

a portrait in oil of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, painted by the general. It was produced from secret sketches made by Wallace while minister to Turkey.

TURNER WON.

He Had No Part in the Conspiracy

To Deport the Plaintiff—Other Points in the Case to be Decided Later.

Harry M. Turner, United States immigration official, has come out victorious in the suit brought against him by Anzoses Papageorgiou. Chief Justice Taft without any hesitation affirmed him of all complicity in the transaction which subjects the unfortunate Greek to so much misery and trouble. Attorney General Pughley on Saturday morning in a very able address to the court presented the case for the plaintiff. In opening he said that probably never before in the history of legal cases in this country had there been a case embodying so many remarkable features as the present. He then pointed out the main facts of the case, characterizing them as extraordinary and called upon the judge to exercise great vigilance in rendering a decision. That the United States government was behind the defendant was apparent from the fact that a representative of that government, Hon. Isaac W. Dyer, was present looking after the interests of the defendant. Should such a case arise under Canadian laws the attorney general was sure that no stone would be left unturned and not a farthing left unspent to arrive at the facts and punish those who were guilty. It seemed to him that the United States government in fairness ought to have used the utmost diligence to produce Serafo and see that justice was done to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a poor man and a foreigner, but the meanness of justice is entitled to justice.

Taking up the contention of Mr. Curry that this court had no jurisdiction, Dr. Pughley cited authorities showing that when both parties are in the jurisdiction an action may be properly brought for an injury to the person which occurred in a foreign country. In this case the plaintiff and defendant were both in the jurisdiction and the defendant by appearing in court had waived any objection.

Continuing, the attorney general said he would not say anything disparaging of the defendant, Mr. Turner, but would adhere to a plain statement of the facts as they had been presented. The attorney general contended that the plaintiff was rightly in the United States and his arrest was therefore illegal. That Mr. Turner was connected with the conspiracy to induce the plaintiff to go to the United States was evident. It had been shown in the evidence that Serafo and Turner had conversations with reference to the taking of the plaintiff into the United States, and moreover the defendant when on the stand had denied the statement that the plaintiff had been taken down King street past the Royal Hotel so that the defendant would be able to recognize him when he was to arrest him in Eastport.

Regarding the receipt given to the plaintiff for \$40 paid by him to Corey it was proved that Serafo had written to Corey in St. John, New Brunswick, and signed by Corey, and this tended strongly to show that there was a conspiracy on hand and that Serafo desired to conceal his identity. This was the matter which was strengthened by the manner in which the arrests were made at Eastport. Serafo was arrested along with the plaintiff and the two Assyrians who were taken to Europe was a witness, and further, his conduct in sending him back to Europe was an arbitrary exercise of his power to deport. He could easily have sent the plaintiff back to Canada, where he had been legitimately residing. The defendant, in deporting the plaintiff from the United States, should have proceeded in the manner specified by law, namely by holding a board of enquiry and giving the plaintiff an opportunity to be heard. As this had not been done the defendant and he acted illegally in the states and was liable for the damage done to the plaintiff.

The attorney general submitted that under the law the only court of inquiry that can decide as to a man's fitness to enter the United States is a court within the United States. There is no statute authorizing the

establishment of such a court outside of the United States. The court of inquiry in St. John which refused the plaintiff admission into the United States was only an arrangement for the convenience of the United States immigration department. An immigrant, therefore, would have the right to go to the border whether or not he had been examined by the court of inquiry in St. John, and once within the United States could demand examination by a court of inquiry there.

The Chief Justice—if your argument is correct, and I don't now question that it is not, it would place the United States immigration officials under a great inconvenience. Before the closing of the attorney general said that Serafo was guilty of most damnable act, and if he were an official of the Dominion government he would be dealt with most severely. Mr. Curry—"Damnable" is a strong word, is it not?"

The Chief Justice—it is a good word and fits the case. "Damnable" damages the attorney general said \$10,000 was claimed in the declaration, but that amount was not expected. He thought that the plaintiff should recover not less than \$2,000.

After the attorney general had taken his seat, the chief justice delivered the following judgment: "I deem it my duty at all in saying and I deem it my duty at all in saying to say that I free Turner from all complicity in this transaction, Turner acted independently of Serafo and was no party to any conspiracy, and the latter concocted to entrap the two Assyrians, and the plaintiff. I believe every word of Turner's testimony, which struck me as exceptionally straightforward. I am happy indeed to free Turner from any blame."

As to the point whether the defendant is liable for the arrest of the plaintiff in Eastport, the chief justice contended and deportation, the Chief Justice reserves judgment, but will pronounce it at an early date. Hon. Isaac W. Dyer, United States minister to Turkey, was complimented by the Chief Justice for the able manner in which he conducted the defence. Mr. Dyer thanked the court, expressing his appreciation of the manner of the trial and the fairness of the judge.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS

Kicked an Officer by a Carefully Laid Plan.

Made Him Assassin of Governor Whom They Had Decided Should Be Put Out of Way.

(Written for the Sun by Dr. Rabinowitz.)

"You know Paul, my house on 'Donna's Hill' has been tenanted for the last three months; not that I could not get any tenants, but the dvornic has so far objected to any and all applicants. I imagine it is because he is not satisfied with my last Christmas present. I am afraid I shall have to offer that property for sale."

"To your boy coming home for Easter, Paul?"

"No, Paul; I would very much like to see him, but you know Masha is so full of these new fangled ideas which he calls Liberty, but which the government calls Treason, that as long as the present dvornic holds sway in my house I am afraid to bring my boy over here."

"Did you give out the contract for the new barn you were speaking about, Peter?"

"Not yet, Paul. Last week everything was arranged; the papers were drawn up and even a bottle of 'vodka' stood on the table to seal the bargain, when the dvornic came in and pronounced a big 'NO' with capital letters. 'No new barn shall be built this year,' he said, 'next year we shall see.'"

"Did you have your house painted green or red this year?"

"It was the same story, Paul. Catherine desired very much to have it painted green, but the dvornic insisted that it must be painted red. I suppose to match my dog-kennel, which is also of that color."

"You must not ask me any more questions, Paul. It is ten o'clock already. If I stay half an hour longer, the dvornic will have the gate locked and I shall have to pass the night in the street."

"Good night!"

"Good night!"

AT SUSSEX.

New Editor for Maritime Farmer—Jean Langstroth Wins Governor's Medal.

SUSSEX, N. B., Feb. 17.—Reports regarding the canning factory situation are much more encouraging than last year, though the rough weather has prevented a personal canvass being made in several of the best sections of the county.

The Lieutenant Governor's silver medal for the county of Kings has been awarded to Jean Langstroth, of the Sussex grammar school, daughter of Dr. S. H. Langstroth of this town. The medal is open to all the pupils of the county, and is given to the pupil making the highest average in passing the high school entrance. The medal bears on one side the inscription "Miss Jean Langstroth, of the county of New Brunswick, and the engraved coat of arms of N. B. The other side contains a wreath of maple leaves, the name of the winner, and for general proficiency in passing high school entrance."

Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer of Waterford has accepted a call to a large church in Derby, England. He expects to sail for England with his family in a few days.

J. M. Livingston of Ontario, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and late of Butte, Montana, has been named as the new editor of the editorial department of the Maritime Farmer, which position was vacated by the resignation of W. D. Albright.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

On Saturday evening, D. G. Layley, H. C. Ranger of the I. O. F., assisted by H. C. Metcalf and C. Bradley, Jr., installed the following officers of Court Weisford, No. 1,665, at Weisford: W. J. Thompson, C.B.; C. Sproule, V.C.R.; W. Howe, P.S.; M. O. McKenzie, T.M.; W. S. Harding, R.S.; H. W. Woods, O.R.; H. Moulden, S. W.; Fred Howe, J.W.; Frank Howe, S. B.; R. Peer, J. B.; P. E. McKenzie, P. C. R.; Dr. McDonald, Phys. and C. D. H.; J. T. Fairweather and J. A. Fowler, trustees; R. E. McKenzie and C. J. Soule, F. and A. Com.

After installation addresses were made by the newly installed officers and the visiting brothers, after which Councilor H. W. Woods, at his home, entertained the members of the Court and the High Court officers with a supper.

GOLD LACE AND SNOWSHOES.

The Charlottetown Guardian says: Governor Snowball may dazzle the New Brunswickers with his thousand dollar uniform, or tickle the admiration of the workers by his deft handling of the snow shovel, but he never yet won on snowshoes to open his house, or turned an opening into a prorogation so quickly and effectively as did our Governor Macdonald yesterday. With some ten members of a legislature stalled at Kensington in the train, other blockaded at their homes and the premier snowed in at Brighton, our entire representative system might have changed from a simple janitor into a government janitor, whose task it is to dog the footsteps of the inmates under his care and to report the slightest irregularity or suspicious movement to his superiors. It is who fixes the hour for bed-time in the family, and no stranger can be given a night's lodging without his sanction, in order to give him a perfectly free hand in his employer's per-

FOR DIVORCE.

Two Maritime Province Men in Trouble With Their Wives.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Emie L. Gibson of this city has petitioned the superior court of Suffolk county for a divorce from William G. Gibson of Moncton, on the ground of objectionable habits. The Gibson case was heard in 1881. The case will be heard at the session which opens March 6.

Another applicant for a divorce is Mrs. Annie E. Broome of Somerville, who filed a petition in the Middlesex county court at East Cambridge against Adoniram Judson Broome of New Ross, Lunenburg Co., N. S. The wedding occurred at Cornwallis, N. B., in 1880. The petitioner alleges that she deserted seven years later. The case will be heard early in April.

STAR IN HIS WIFE'S PLAY.

Robert T. Haines One of the Best Leading Men on the Stage.

Genevieve Greville Haines, who wrote Hearts Affaire, has made a Spanish comedy for her husband to star in, which she calls Once Upon a Time. The first half of the play is delightfully humorous, and it is all excellently written, but the latter part has devices too theatrical to be convincing.

Robert T. Haines is one of the best leading men on the stage. After he was graduated from the University of Missouri he studied law, but this he soon abandoned for the footlights. His early training was under Thomas Keene, James O'Neil, Daniel Bandman, and other stars who played Shakespeare. He first appeared in New York in Berensside, a play which failed. He then became the leading man of the Palace of the King, in which Viola Allen starred. Afterward he was Mrs. Pike's leading man, according to the Boston Herald. Subsequently he had the same position with Blanche Bates in The Darling of the Gods during its long New York run. "The Players," Everybody's Magazine for March.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 9.—Str. Wyandell, which was captured off Hokkaido Island by the Japanese on Jan. 26, while on her way from San Francisco to Vladivostok, with cargo, was condemned today as a legal capture.

CASTORIA.

It is to be laid by the Commercial Cable Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Another Atlantic cable is to be laid by the Commercial Cable Company, and the matter has been advanced so far that bids for the cable and its placing have already been received. The route has been determined, and it is expected the cable will be in operation during the coming summer. The new cable will be of high speed and will embody the latest discoveries in this branch of electrical work.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Blood Poison

Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula. WEAVER'S SYRUP. Cures them permanently. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM

Frederick Business College. A complete new outfit of Typewriters. Seating capacity increased by one third. Largest attendance yet in history of College. Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Shorthand Students making highest marks. YOU may enter at any time. Send for catalogue to address.

NEW CATALOGUE

For 1904-5. It is just out. It gives terms, courses of study and general information regarding the College. Send name and address today for free copy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

A bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the purpose of amending Chapter 66, 24 Victoria, by which Section 3 of the Act (Chap. 23, 25 Victoria) incorporating the Home for Aged Females of the City of Saint John is amended. The amendment to be sought by the said bill will be to authorize and empower the said Corporation to receive, hold and enjoy real and personal property for the purposes mentioned in the said section to the value of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in lieu of Fifty Thousand Dollars as limited by the Act first herein mentioned.

BOSTON MARKETS. Fair Business For Season in Spruce. Fresh Fish Are Scarce.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—There is quite a fair business for the season in spruce lumber, but of course trade has not yet opened up on a large and rushing scale as it will when new building operations for spring have been entered upon. The Maine mills which are running seem to have all they can take care of in the shape of orders for speedy delivery, but it will be before the great bulk of the mills in that section are in operation. Prices are firmly maintained, and the outlook for business is very good. Hemlock lumber continues quiet, but is firmly held at recent prices. There is no change to note in shingles, laths and clapboards. The quotations:

Spruce lumber—Rall shipments 10 and 12 inch dimensions, \$13 80; 8 inch and under dimensions, \$13 10; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 ft. and up, \$20.60; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, and 2x4, 10 ft. and up, \$17; all other random lengths, 8 inches and under, 10 feet up, \$15 to \$15.50; merchantable, 10 ft. and up, \$16.50 to \$17; matched boards, \$18.50 to \$19; eastern hemlock board, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 ft., \$15.50; bundled furring, clipped to same length, \$12 to \$15.

Shingles—Cedar, \$3.10 to 3.25; do. clear, \$2.65 to 2.75; do. 2nds, \$2.15 to 2.30; do. clear white, \$2.05 to 2.10; do. No. 1, \$1.65.

Lath, price—1 1/2 in., \$3.10 to 3.15; 1 3/8 in., \$3.25 to 3.40. Clapboards—Spruce 4 ft. ex. \$40 to \$2; do. clear, \$35 to 40; do. 2nd clear, \$28 to 32; pine extra, \$50 to 55; clear, \$45 to 50; 2nd clear, \$40 to 45.

Fresh fish are scarce at this port and prices are high. Haddock are plentiful, however. Salt mackerel are firmly held at first hands. The situation in the codfish trade is intensely firm, though prices have not been further advanced. The Lenten trade is delayed owing to the late beginning of the penitential season. Large quantities of cod are being sold at 75c for jobbers' hands; medium, \$6.25 to 6.50; large Georges, \$7.50 to 8; large dry bank, \$7 to 7.50, and large pickled bank, \$6.75 to 7. Pickled herring are firm at \$7 to \$7.50 for large Nova Scotia split. Smoked herring are easier at 10-12 to 13 cents for medium scaled. Lobsters are in very short supply with prices fixed at 26c for live and 20 cents for boiled. Market cod are worth 5 cents per lb. large cod 6 to 7c; steak, 10c; shore haddock, 3-1/2 to 4-1/2c; eastern halibut, white, 15c; gray, 12c; sea, 10c; frozen mackerel, large, 25c; frozen N. B. smelts, 12 to 15c.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE

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