

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

LITTLE ARMY, 1,400 STRONG, IS NOW UNDER CANVAS AT SUSSEX.



A General View of the Camp at Sussex.

Sussex, Sept. 15—(Staff Special)—The new camp has been on Sussex, and the Hussar-horizons of the local militia are rapidly mobilizing to bid defiance at the foe.

There's a crimson flush along the Kennebec valley; the fiery cross has been borne fleetly throughout the land—the gods of battle are brooding darkly, and the nations stand agape.

The troops, in all likelihood will be here in full strength by morning. They may total well up to 1,400 officers and men, and unlike last year, this season's camp is a strictly district affair.

Details from every regiment and corresponding and adjacent districts—see all the camps in a condition to receive those who follow.

For his warm weather up here in Kings county, and living the stern life of the warrior, even when the enemy hasn't his blade point actually over your heart, is something personally calculated to keep away the chills.

Away off on the grounds—a cropped, warty sweep of tree-rimmed olive-green, dotted with milky runs, the advance parties have been zealously toiling, and all in behalf of the men! Who perform, "must keep his rifle and himself just so."

Putting Up the Tents.—Early this afternoon, the tents of the infantry were draped—almost silent, for the occupants had not yet arrived. Down in the shadow of the elms, through the dusky fumes—of the extinguishing, warty, tireless Hussars—were already shaking themselves, gradually, in comfortable quarters.

Squadrons A and B were there—the men from Bellefleur and Sussex—under command of Major Kincaid and Black, respectively, and might actually do these hard bit stunts from camp.

You heard and saw much your timid civilian ears heard the shaking out of canvas as the poles were hoisted, the whack of mallets as the pegs were driven home; the jingle of spurs, cracking of commissariat wagons, the crooping of chargers, and cross fire of orders.

Two more squadrons will arrive today. They are C of Sackville and D of St. John, the former under command of Major McDougall, the latter in charge of Major Mackenzie. The regiment is commanded by Col. Montgomery Campbell, with Major Wedderburn second in command. Major McRobbie is adjutant, Major Fairweather, quartermaster; Lieut. March, medical officer and veterinary surgeon, Lieut. Simon.

Officers of the Eighth (Princess Louise) Hussars.

With the exception of C squadron, all have marched to the grounds. At noon by day the Boomer Corps from St. John—up to the full strength of 21, and commanded by Surgeon Major MacLaren, with Surgeon Lieut. T. D. Walker, second in command, arrived. They have gone into camp at the foot of the infantry tents.

The permanent school corps are here, and there are yet to arrive in addition to the two squadrons, the Brighton Engineers, 7th, 71st, 73rd and 74th regiments. All are expected before midnight.

A Grouse Over the Rations.—Today there was a grouse from a few of the scarlet-backs and it had to do with the ration problem. It appears that a hot dinner was procured on none. None came. The dinner bagel—ultimately it determined to postpone its arrival indefinitely—by hence martial discipline.

But the camp is only in bud. Superior rations—bacon, cheese, soft bread, jam, marmalade, etc.—are promised, so it is extremely gratifying that the wounded expectations will happily bud by this time tomorrow.

Lord Dundonald Will Arrive Today.—Lord Dundonald will arrive at 11.23 a. m. tomorrow, and leave the Saturday following, but it cannot be ascertained yet if a field day will take place before his departure. All the troops are on the ground, squadrons C and D and 8th Hussars reached here this afternoon and shortly following came the 73rd Regiment from Chatham, the 71st from Fredericton, Col. Logie; and the 74th from Kings and Albert counties, Col. Harper.

Colonel White's Staff.—The staff of Col. G. R. White, D. O. C., is as follows: Lieut. Col. D. McLeod, A. A. G.; Capt. W. R. Marshall, D. A. G. and Q. M. G. and supply officer; Capt. J. J. Bull, instructor of musketry; Lieut. E. E. Wood, assistant; Lieut. Col. A. J. Armstrong, superintendent of stores and paymaster; Major J. W. Bridges, P. M. O.; Capt. E. Rie, intelligence staff officer; Capt. B. R. Armstrong, orderly officer.

The infantry routine is as follows: Reveille, 6 a. m., then rations, breakfast, parade and regimental orderly rooms, first drill and lecture, dinner, brigade office hour, guard mounting, second drill and lecture, tea, retreat, last post, lights out 10 p. m.

The cavalry routine will be as follows: Reveille, 6 a. m., then rations, breakfast, general parade, boots and saddles, squad parade, second drill, stables, 5 to 5.30 p. m.

A N. C. officer and two men will be selected from each corps to act as camp police. One will patrol the waterlines to prevent waste and one will be stationed at the railway station. The field officer for today was Major C. H. Fairweather, 74th.

Major J. R. Kirkpatrick, 67th will do duty tomorrow. The brigade will muster for inspection.

What did the Sussexes and others expect to see? A good man to be sure, and many did see him but could not tell the difference between him and John Jones of Jonaville.

Some may be—looked forward to beholding a figure clad in all the radiant prodigality of eastern potentates.

The express roared in, stopped, and began panting. The crowd shuffled and gazed earnestly at the long line of windows.

Some one in the crowd called out to the speaker to "enter the train for it was moving off." Up where the last coach was gliding past stood the orderly officer in full attention, and speaking to him was a spare, grave, dark looking man with nothing about him to suggest the soldier except the square shoulders and flat back.

A great many people were wondering if Lord Dundonald had come. If you had

proaching, you could hear the orders before you could see the men. Away in the dusty distance you could hear a deep, throaty command to "cover-off" or "take up the dressing smartly."

Then presently you could faintly distinguish the shimmer of white helmets and the blurred ranks of red.

They looked fatigued, and they were. The rifles of some were nearly as long as the owners. They stood in heavy marching order, and the echoing of their boots spoke loudly of the long day's march.

They rested on their rifles and pushed back the cumbersome helmets. On each side of the road, a man in a brown coat and cap, some unshaven and streaked with dried sweat, and along the lips mark of fanatical tobacco chewing.

An electric stimulant seemed to have come through the judicious ranks.

With a jerk and a spring, each man from the north became tense and motionless.

Up came the rifles at irregular angles over the shoulders, and by action the men wheeled, and so plodded away.

The infantry paraded in squads and the cavalry in squadrons.

The shapely troopers were busy men, yesterday morning, for parade hour was called for 8.30 o'clock, and before this personal appearance he had to groom his horse. You don't know the meaning of alacrity unless you have seen a Hussar prepare in a hurry, in drill. There was a heavy rattling of knee-boots and spurs. They started in and out of stable and in again, circling and thrashing, polishing and brushing, strapping and buckling, and all the while the trumpeter lurked ominously in the rear neighborhood.

The Cavalry Instructor.—The Hussars have instructors from Toronto, and mark you, they look as if they knew something about cavalry matters.

One rambled between the lines of stables and viewed operations with a "I-s-e-l-understand"—kind of attitude. His grey hair was shined close and the porky little nose was tilted just so—just so—just so no farther, bear in mind. The face was thin, bronzed, hard, and keen.

Each squadron forms alongside its respective stable length, and under direction of a lieutenant would ride out to the parade ground; proceeding by half sections or two by two. The horses, by the way, appear impatient to be off. The lieutenant's taut injunction to his troopers to sit straight is very frequently without avail.

Not more than a two minute flow of official chat—then with a vigorous salute the orderly officer departed, and Dundonald with his aide-de-camp, Capt. Newton, was making aristocratic tracks in the direction of headquarters.

All morning there has been drill, both in cavalry and infantry camps.

The men of the latter are different—seemingly in spirit and unquestioningly in appearance—from the way they looked at the hours of arduous yesterday afternoon.

Those who came in from the north—from Victoria and Madawaska—and by the way, they possess the true warrior soul, seemed in need of rest when they reached the station about 8 o'clock last evening. The cars were thronged, the day was hot and practically the entire length of the province had been traversed. Could they have felt otherwise than weary? It was just gathering dark when company after company trooped into the station square and proceeded to form up. Appearances were not what they were.

Two patients were brought to the field hospital today but their complaints are not serious. One is a private in the 73rd, the other a private also, and belongs to the 74th. The cases give the bearer corps its first professional work for this encampment.

This afternoon the Hussars had riding drill. Tomorrow morning there will be additional practice and tomorrow afternoon there will be instruction in skirmishing the troopers in extended order pushing forward an attack on foot. Men from each squadron will be detailed to hold the horses, four to every man.

The bearer corps practiced squad drill this afternoon also details from infantry companies.

Lectures on shelter trench were given to detachments from the different regiments.

Officers commanding units will have the pay sheets of their respective units completed and handed to Lieut. General Armstrong by the 19th inst.

Commencing tomorrow Capt. Caldwell's corps of guides will receive an intelligence duties, all officers are to attend.

The troops sigh contentedly for their stomachs are being filled with good things, but they are not so satisfied with their pay sheets.

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TORIES CONTINUE OBSTRUCTION TACTICS ON G. T. PACIFIC BILL.

Mr. Borden Declines to Believe That the New Road Will Have to Pay Duty on Its Building Materials—Supplementary Estimates Early Next Week.

Ottawa, Sept. 15—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented a blue book to the house today giving information concerning the country from Quebec to Winnipeg along the line of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The blue book is compiled from reports in the possession of the government. Mr. Sifton in his speech on the subject referred to these reports briefly.

The debate on the national transcontinental railway was then resumed.

Mr. Monk referring to the appointment of a commission to build the road from Winnipeg to Quebec, complained that there were too many commissions nowadays, to which the government was referring part of its work. A commission to build the road would cost \$100,000 and still it would in no way be independent of the government. The government ought to employ a few officers to do the work.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked Mr. Monk if he was opposed to a commission.

Mr. Monk said not if the commission was to be appointed by parliament and made independent like the auditor general.

Mr. MacLean (East York) said that the appointment of a commission was merely to evade the responsibility which the government owed to the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that while Mr. MacLean was clamoring for a railway commission both in the house and in his newspaper, now that the government was doing that, he was opposing it. If the opposition was against the commission why didn't they make a motion. They wanted to be able to say in one province that the work should be done by commission, and in another that it ought not.

A Conflict of Opinions.—E. B. Oiler raised the question as to whether the company was bound to operate the Eastern section and whether or not the company could import materials free of duty for building the road. He gave the opinion of Sir E. Hamilton, K. C., and Donald McMaster, K. C., to the effect that the government could not include the customs duties in the amount to pay 3 per cent. per annum. The inference therefore was that the materials imported for the construction of the road would not have to pay duty. Mr. Oiler moved that all materials imported to be used in the construction of the road should pay duty.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that he did not doubt Mr. Oiler got the opinions he was looking for. Mr. Hamilton was a very eminent counsel, but he, the minister of justice, had reason to differ with him, as was the case in the Calgary and Edmonton cases. The Supreme court decided between them. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave the opinion of Mr. Newcombe, the deputy minister of justice, corroborating his own opinion that the materials would have to pay duty.

When the house resumed at 3 o'clock Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, spoke in favor of Mr. Oiler's motion to purchase all materials possible in Canada and compel the contractor to pay duty on whatever was imported for building the road.

Mr. Paterson, minister of customs, said that it was unnecessary to make any imposition on the contractor and the minister of justice had already made it clear that the contractor would have to pay duty on the materials imported for the building of the road.

The leader of the opposition gave his opinion on the side of that given by Mr. MacMaster and Mr. Hamilton that in bearing up the capital expense for the construction of the eastern section of the road by the government, the Grand Trunk Pacific would not have to pay interest at three per cent. upon the duty paid on the material on the goods imported for the construction of the road.

The finance minister said this was a legal rather than a fiscal question, and that the manufacturer of Canada were interested. They objected to goods being imported free of duty. The legal opinion, Mr. Oiler quoted, did not state that the duty would not be collected. As finance minister, Mr. Fielding said he would say the same thing and he knew that was the intention of the government, and it was an intention which would be carried out.

A Road to Benefit the Farmers.—Frank Oliver (Western Liberal) said he wondered if the gentlemen he saw opposite him were the same who yesterday laid the house all day to prevent the road being capitalized and the freight rates thus affected. Today they are holding up the house to have the capitalization of the road increased by the duty on materials, some \$12,000,000. The country should not be taken by the throat by the manufacturers. The road was to be for the benefit of the farmers. The way to benefit the farmers was to give them the lowest possible rate for the farmer as low a rate as possible for the stuff he grows, from the west to the east.

The way to benefit the manufacturer was to give them the lowest possible rate for the goods to the market of the west.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the opposition and the government had evidently the same intention in this matter, and he would like to have the section stand until he considered the proposals and criticism of the opposition. He thought the section, sixteen, was sufficient, but he would like to have the section stand until he considered the proposals and criticism of the opposition.

Section seventeen, providing for the giving of security by contractors, and Section eighteen provided for completion of the work before payment were passed.

According to section 18 no member of parliament can hold an office of emolument under the construction commission or be a contractor or party to the contract with the commissioners. Several members of the house thought this section was not strong enough to prevent members of the house and senators becoming interested. The minister of justice said he would straighten the bill in that respect and had the section held for the purpose.

On the section relating to the competition for the commissioners, the finance minister said the amount had not yet been determined, but would be before the bill passed the house.

Supplementary Estimates Next Week.—The resolution for the establishment of the Franco-Canadian line was adopted and a bill introduced and read a first time. Sir Wilfrid said that the supplementary estimates would be brought down early next week.

Ottawa, Sept. 16—(Special)—The leader of the opposition asked when the house met today that all papers or documents in the hands of the clerk of the committee which had the redistribution bill up for consideration be presented to parliament. A motion to this effect was adopted.

In reply to Mr. W. Scott, Hon. Mr. Paterson said that the attention of the government had been directed to the importation into Canada of the class of weekly publications known as "Jesse James Stories" and "Diamond Dick" but they were not brought into Canada free of duty so far as the government was aware.

On the orders of the day being reached Mr. Borden requested that all correspondence between the finance department and the auditor general respecting the audit be brought down. This was agreed to. Mr. Leanos, who represents an agricultural constituency, South Simcoe, complained that the crowd in the corridors was so large that he could not pass through to his legislative duties. The visitors were principally farmers who are attending the fair.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he managed to pass through all right, but he would ask the messengers to have the way kept clear.

The redistribution bill was then proceeded with. When the bill was up last Col. Tisdale complained that his constituency was going to be wiped out. Norfolk is to become one constituency with a population of 25,000. This gives nearly 4,000 over the unit. Col. Tisdale did not claim that his constituency should have two representatives, but he moved that the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand, Wentworth, Lincoln, and the counties of E. Hamilton, K. C., and Donald McMaster, K. C., to be divided into six members instead of five as proposed by the bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was desirable to drop old constituencies such as South Norfolk, but it had to be done to meet advances made elsewhere. The old constituency of Niagara had disappeared. If any Tories were going to be elected in Ontario he would rather have his friend than some other he knew.

Mr. Lancaster said he was not satisfied with one extra member.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—This shows how difficult it is to satisfy all parties. I have a great deal of sympathy with Col. Tisdale, but he must remember that he and I are getting old. I am reminded every day that I am getting old, that my health is failing, and the premier is getting old, and that I must take a back seat.

The discussion on the redistribution bill was continued on all the afternoon and evening. There was very little progress and the debate was exceedingly wearisome.

In reply to the complaints of the leader of the opposition that the redistribution bill was a partisan one, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the records of the conference did not bear out those charges. He (Laurier) solemnly affirmed that the Conservative had been no concessions to the Conservative, but Hon. Mr. Haggart, one of the Conservative members of the conference, was on record as stating that the redistribution bill was a partisan one. Sir Wilfrid said that he had searched the reports of the conference in vain for any evidence of the oppression on the part of the Liberal majority or complaint of such by the Conservative minority. Sir Wilfrid said he had hopes when he proposed this conference that the redistribution could be effected with satisfaction to both sides. That each would make concessions to obtain a fair result, but the premier said he was now convinced that the only thing which the Conservative would have been offered would have been the liberty and power to manipulate the constituencies for their own advantage as they had done in 1882. This record that the Conservative could not be favorably compared with the Liberals in the matter of redistribution.

In 1882 the problem was to add four seats, a much easier task than taking six away, as had to be done at the present time. Still with only four seats to add the government of the day had done it. Lord Dundonald had carried and distorted fifty-four constituencies for party advantage. There had been no serious differences over any province but Ontario and three agreements had been amicably arrived at in a majority of the cases.

The scheduled arrangement for Norfolk was adopted after some Conservative opposition and Grenville was passed without opposition.

Auditor General's Powers to Be Clipped.—Brookville—The city of London, the two Brides, the two Blains, and Haron were passed.

The Greys were allowed to stand but only after a cry of injustice had been raised by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Thomson and Dr. Sprague, the three representatives.

Mr. Johnson, of Cape Breton, said he was rather amused to have Dr. Sprague complain of injustice to the opposition. In 1882 the Conservatives had charge of the redistribution and the Liberals raised a complaint. Dr. Sprague then said the government would be devoted in its duty if it had attempted to meet the opposition even half way. Mr. Johnson asked Dr. Sprague if he still held the opinion expressed twenty-five years ago.

The section of the report referring to Hastings was carried.

In the adjournment Mr. Taylor read a letter from the auditor general informing the house that the members could get their money on receiver general warrants.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the treasury board had adopted the recommendations of the Manitoba commission and the auditor general refused to do the clerk of the house the usual letter of credit and the government intended changing the act.

TWO FIREMEN HURT IN \$25,000 HALIFAX FIRE.

Gasoline Explosion Destroys St. Michael's Laundry — Insurance Half—Isaac Bayers Killed on the Rail.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 16—(Special)—St. Michael's laundry, in connection with the laundry of the Good Shepherd, on Quinpool road, caught fire about 4 o'clock this afternoon from an explosion of gasoline in the ironing department.

The building and most of the contents were destroyed.

Two firemen were badly, but not seriously injured.

The loss is placed at \$25,000, and is about half insured.

Isaac Bayers, aged 60 years, was killed at Rockingham this morning by an incoming excursion train.

Bayers was engaged by Alex. McNeil as a gardener and general workman around this residence at Rockingham. About 10 o'clock he started down the railway track on his way to a grocery store to make some purchases. He was heard of hearing and did not hear the approaching train, which struck him, throwing the body down an embankment to the shore.

UNREQUITED LOVE CAUSES SUICIDE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 15—Diehard love was the cause of the suicide of a young man, who was found dead in Elizabeth Wigner, aged 30, last week ago at the St. John's Hospital for the insane in this city. Because he had been kept company with a young man, and that the superintendent had forbidden them to go together, a week ago she left the hospital and came into the city. Last night she met her former lover on the street with another girl. She followed and addressed him, but he refused to reply. She then went to her boarding house and a few minutes later moans told of the fatal deed. Doctors were immediately summoned, but though they labored for four days they were unable to preserve her life.

A \$700,000 FIRE AT SAULT STE MARIE.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15—A special to the Tribune from Sault Ste. Marie says: A fire which originated in a Klonsaw's candy store, and which had been burning, has destroyed an entire block of stores in the heart of the business district. The damage already done amounts to about \$700,000.

Two Children Killed by Tornado.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15—No reports have yet been received from Middle Florida since the night of the terrible tornado which struck near Lake Butler, and which has been reported to have been severe. Near Lake Butler two children were killed by the tornado. At Hale, a small village near Lake Butler, twenty houses were destroyed and crops and fruit trees ruined.

A Cure For Rose Cold Hay Fever and ASTHMA.

A prominent New York lawyer in a solicited testimonial says: "I have suffered for many years from all these ailments. Physicians prescribed me all kinds of remedies, but I never received relief. For years I have been a sufferer from Rose Cold, Hay Fever, and Asthma. I have used all kinds of remedies, but I never found relief. It never failed."

Send a generous free sample, and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIMMEL MFG CO., 14-16 VEROY ST., NEW YORK. For sale by all Druggists.