ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 27. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904. NO. 12.

OTTAWA.

Eddy Enters Suit Against the Paper Makers' Brotherhood.

Trade Pointers From Jamaica and London—Personal and Political.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—E. B. Eddy has entered suit in the Hull superior court for $50,000 against James Scully, president, and Harry Smith, secretary of the Hull lodge of the Intefnational Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and P. M. Draper, president, and C. S.O. Broudreault, secretary of the Allied Trades Association. The complaint is that ose mentioned in the writ have been ulty of conspiracy to injure and de- Mr. Eddy by preventing people ing with him, and of libel in ing printed circulars in Canada United States; also of ob- the workmen in the discharge their duty.

Lord Minto has issued invitations to ll Canadian officers who served in South Africa to join him in celebrating Paardeburg day, 27th inst., by a dinner at Rideau Hall.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson's re-election was gazetted yesterday.

Charles Dalton of St. John has been appointed inspector of boilers and machinery of steamboats, with headquarters at St. John.

The Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society will ask for powers to change its name to Nova Scotia Savings, Loan and Building Society.

R. L. Borden spent yesterday afternoon and evening in the city. He left for Toronto on the night train. Thence he proceeds to Bruce and Lambton to take part in the by-election campaign.

For some reason not yet apparent, Hon. Mr. Sifton has secured authority whereby the ordinary mining regulations of the Northwest and British Columbia are not to apply to the 50,000 acres of coal lands in the Crow's Nest district, which the government got in consideration of the cash subsidy to railway.

Some good trade pointers are conveyed in the report received yesterday from Geo. G. Burke, Canadian agent at Kingston, Jamaica. He foresees a great future for the export of fruit from Jamaica to Canada, but expresses his regret that transportation facilities are insufficient. The present sugar crop of Jamaica, he says, is destined principally for Canada. With reference to manufactured goods sent to Jamaica, he laments that little of it is marked with its Canadian designation. Canadian bent wood chairs and Canadian carriages have been represented as of Austrian and United States manufacture respectively, while butter and related hams and bacon have been sold as Danish and English respectively.

Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, strongly urges Canadian fruit growers to ship black currants to England in the form of pulp.

J. Pierpont Morgan spent seven hours in Ottawa yesterday. He went down to Government house for an hour and then drove around the city.

JOHN P. McKEEN DEAD.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 7.—News was received here yesterday of the death at Fraser's camp, on the Tobique, of John P. McKeen, a well known resident of this city. His decease is due to heart trouble, and is reported to have been quite sudden. The body arrived at Grand Falls last evening and will be brought home tomorrow for burial.

Deceased was about fifty-five years of age and leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. W. Tom Murchie and Miss Edith McKeen, both of this city. Mr. McKeen was well known in lumbering circles and the news of his death was a great shock to his friends here.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, Feb. 7.—The Rev. Mr. Lawson of Chipman, Queens Co., who is travelling for the Independent Order of Good Templars, occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church here this morning and delivered a temperance sermon. He also occupied the pulpit of the Free Baptist church tonight, after which a mass temperance meeting was held in the Free Baptist church at 8.15 o'clock by the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Free Baptist congregations, in which Rev. Mr. Lawson addressed the people. It was decided to hold a public meeting on Monday evening in the hall here, to organize a lodge of I. O. G. T. Hon. A. S. White and Mr. Lawson, with the ministers of the churches here, will address the meeting. Rev. Mr. Lawson is to become a resident of Sussex the first of May.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

About the latter end of February the Sun will publish an article on the institution named above. The subject is exhaustively treated, commencing with the first known reports of care of the insane, and the treatment accorded them by their sane brethren very many years ago.

The records of the care of the insane in New Brunswick are fully exploited from the commencement up to the present day. The article will be accompanied by a picture of the institution so imposingly situated on the hill overlooking the Reversing Falls at St. John.

The article is written by "Thaddeus."

THEIR NARROW ESCAPE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Hon. Mr. Fielding and his party, consisting of his wife and daughter, Miss Lindsay and Capt. Bouille of Ottawa, were returning from a trip to Florida, their private car Ottawa, being attached to D. & H. express from New York, on Saturday morning, when the train came into collision at Bluff Point, near Burlington, Vt., with a passenger train southbound. Several of the train crew were injured, but Mr. Fielding and party escaped uninjured. Had the wreck occurred a few hundred yards south the entire train might have gone down a steep embankment into Lake Champlain.

LAURIER'S SPEECH.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the only speech he is expected to make during the present by-elections last night in the Monument National here, to an audience of nearly three thousand, that tested the capacity of the hall. His reception was most cordial. Sir Wilfrid prefaced his speech by a declaration that his health was all right, and that he expected to guide the destinies of the dominion as long as the people desired. But this assurance was not at all convincing when the people saw that to speak an hour was an effort to the premier, and that he left the hall just as soon as he had concluded his speech. The speech was a great disappointment to many, for the premier's defence was weak and attack was altogether lacking.

CATTLE FOR ST. JOHN.

A drove of twenty-two head of cattle, purchased by Mr. Keith of St. John, from M. B. McNally, L. A. Cliff and J. S. Cliff of Queensbury, and John McIntosh of Kingsclear, were brought to the city this morning and will be shipped to St. John by this evening's train. A second drove of twenty head, purchased by Patrick McDonald of St. John, from Kingsclear farmers, were brought to the city for shipment this afternoon. — Saturday's Fredericton Herald.

TO DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 7.—The Sydney, C. B., prisoners who were found guilty on different charges before the supreme court last week, received sentence on Saturday morning just before the court adjourned. Five of them were given terms in the penitentiary at Dorchester, while one was sent to jail for 30 days.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S REASON.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Teacher—Jhonny, write on the blackboard the sentence, "Two heads are better than one." Now, Johnny, do you believe that?

Johnny—Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money.

Mill Supplies.

Belting, Red Strip Rubber,
Goodhues' Leather, Milo Canvas,
Jenkins' Genuine Valves,
Files, Waste, Saws, Oils,
Packing, Emery Wheels.

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

Market Square, St. John.

BALTIMORE BLAZING.

Over Forty Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

The Conflagration Broke Out in Business Part of the City---Fire Engines Arrived from Washington and Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The most destructive conflagration in the history of Baltimore occurred here today, raging practically unchecked during many hours, completely destroying scores of the largest business houses in the wholesale district, involving a loss which cannot yet be estimated as the fire was still burning fiercely when night fell.

Owing to the wide extent of the calamity, it will be tomorrow before even an approximate estimate can be made, though it is certain that it has already exceeded $35,000,000.

LOSS FULLY FORTY MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7, 11.45 p. m.—The fire is still eating its way eastward on Baltimore street and on South and German streets, including the financial district.

Mayor McLane, who has been on the scene all day and night, says it is utterly impossible to make an estimate of the loss.

The fire officials say it will aggregate forty millions up to this time.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The fire which broke out this morning in the wholesale dry goods house of John E. Hurst & Co., has raged with unrestrained fury continuously and at midnight it is still unchecked. It is steadily eating its consuming way eastward on Baltimore street, after having destroyed a total of about twenty blocks of the most modern and substantial business buildings, involving a loss of thirty or forty million dollars.

Ever since 6 o'clock the fire department, although aided by engines from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington and the surrounding counties and suburbs, has been utterly powerless to make an impression, though for hours 400 streams of water were thrown into the flames.

At 7 o'clock the situation was so hopeless that Chief Morton decided to dynamite buildings at threatened points and thus prevent a further spread of the flames. In pursuance of this plan, a number of buildings on South Charles street, between Gorman and Lombard, were blown up. Subsequently the splendid structure of J. W. Pulse & Co., notion dealers on Charles street, was dynamited and then the Daily Record building; Ross's drug store and others. This heroic remedy delayed, but did not seriously impede the onward march of the conflagration and for two hours or more the fire department has stood practically helpless and resourceless in the face of the roaring furnace.

Following the rapid destruction of palatial commercial buildings in the wholesale district, the cyclone of roaring flames burst into Baltimore street, licking within a few minutes the seven-story Mullins hotel, and rapidly rolling with irresistible force both eastward and westward, cutting down in its wrathful wake wholesale and retail houses, manufactories, shops, jewelry stores, furniture emporiums and restaurants. At Charles street, the remorseless tide kept on down Baltimore street, but also turned into Charles street, when it quickly engulfed the eleven-story Union Trust building, starting eastward on Fayette street. By 8 o'clock the occupants of the Daily Herald building at Fayette and St. Paul street, and of the Record building opposite, were compelled to vacate, as were the occupants of the Calvert and Equitable structures, two of the most massive office buildings in Baltimore. Down Baltimore street, a parallel wave of roaring, crackling flames shot their way, consuming everything in its wake, speedily reaching the evening News building, from which a number of extras had been issued during the preceding hours, but from which the employes had to hastily flee, though not until valuable records had been removed. Shortly after the Continental Trust Co's fourteen-story building took fire. A block below the American newspaper building was so enveloped in clouds of sparks and burning splinters that the employes were ordered to move out. So at this hour it is certain that the Herald and American will not get out issues tomorrow. Meanwhile the Sun has been arranging to print its tomorrow issue in its job office, which is situated at a distant point from the path of fire. The financial district, including the chief banking and brokerage firms on South and German streets seems to be now doomed and scores of the city's leading financiers and business men are scurrying in and out of their offices, bearing packages or placing valuables in hastily improvised conveyances.

During all these hours the pyrotechnic display has been magnificent and imposing beyond the power of painter to depict. At this hour vast columns of seething flame are shooting skyward at varying points of the compass and the firmament is one vast prismatic ocean of golden and silver hued sparks. Great multitudes of people line the streets awe-struck with the dazzling but gruesome panorama which is being enacted before their eyes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A request for assistance from the fire department of New York has been received from Baltimore. Chief Croker has ordered a force to be get ready and is making arrangements with the Pennsylvania railroad to send engines and men on a special train.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—At 10.40 o'clock the roof of the building occupied by the Associated Press took fire and the employes were compelled to vacate, though they had time to take away with them their telegraph instruments, typewriters and other valuable equipment. They found refuge in a branch office of the Western Union Co. on Gay street, from which this despatch is being sent. The prospect is that this office will have to be vacated in a few minutes as the flames are breaking west and east and volumes of sparks and blazing cinders and splinters are flying in every direction.

At this hour the fire is absolutely beyond control and all occupants of buildings in the centre of the city are rapidly removing their valuables.

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THE PARTICULARS.

The fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in the wholesale dry goods store of John E. Hurst & Co. on Hopkins place, in the heart of the business district, with a series of loud explosions, which were heard in remote parts of the city, and spread with fearful rapidity.

In half an hour there were a dozen big warehouses in the wholesale dry goods and notion district burning fiercely. The entire city fire department was called out, but was utterly powerless to check the spread of the flames, which were aided by high winds, and by noon there were savage fires in at least thirty big warehouses and the conflagration was steadily eating its way into blocks east, west and south.

Building after building fell a prey to the flames, and apparently there was no check to the onward sweep of destruction.

On Baltimore street the block between Liberty and Sharp was soon ablaze, then came the next block east to Hanover, and after that, the block on the south side to Charles street broke out into flames, the Consolidated Gas Co's building, and Oehm's Acme hall burning fiercely.

Meanwhile there were stores north of Baltimore street being similarly consumed. Mullin's hotel caught and other buildings near it. West of Liberty street, on the south side of Baltimore, the block was doomed and the big Baltimore bargain house also caught.

Down in Hopkins place, where the conflagration started, Hurst's building and other wholesale houses on both sides of the street crumbled and fell.

The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons, and R. H. Sutton & Co. were soon aflame, and along German, east and west, from the Hurst building, there were a dozen buildings burning and scores were threatened. The spectacle of ruin and destruction from any point in these doomed blocks was something appalling.

Mass & Kemper's bill wholesale store on Baltimore street quickly succumbed to the flames and the walls fell with a crash that was heard for squares. The Hurst building was utterly destroyed, not even a wall ten feet high being left standing, and apparently the centre of the cauldron, from whence the flames radiated over the doomed neighborhood.

On Hopkins Place the Hopkins Savings Bank and the National Exchange Bank were gutted by flames, the few streams of water that the firemen were able to turn on them proving utterly ineffectual even to halt the destruction. Here, across the street, were the ruins of John E. Hurst & Co., and next to it S. Hecht Jr., & Sons, were in flames. Adjoining was the large building owned by the Wm. Koch Importing Co., which was also quickly destroyed.

Across the street the Stanley & Brown Drug Company building was quickly in ruins, while fronting on the Baltimore street side of this block were the Roxbury Rye Distilling Co., the building occupied by Silberman & Todes, the house of Allen Sons, which had hardly been completed, while next to it was the establishment of Moses & Co. On the corner was the building occupied by Sugar & Shear and several other smaller concerns. All of these were swallowed in flames, and in fact the whole block was nothing but a cauldron of fire.

At 1.30 o'clock, Mullin's hotel, a seven story structure, corner of Liberty and Baltimore streets, was in flames from garret to cellar, and the great height and narrowness acted as a flue, converting the doomed building into a huge torch. All the guests of the hotel had been ordered out of the building shortly after the fire broke out in Hurst's place. There was no panic or confusion and no one was injured.

Though every bit of fire fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about one o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia had joined in the battle with the flames.

Engines from stations in Baltimore, Howard, Anne, Arundel and Hartford Counties also arrived as soon as possible, some of the apparatus travelling a distance of 30 miles and more.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that there were 350 hose all playing at one time on different parts of the conflagration.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crowds of people and the general confusion, many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

With loud roars, wall after wall toppled into the streets and firemen ran for their lives. All kinds of wires had to be cut to clear the way for the fire fighters. The block bounded by German, Liberty, Sharp and Baltimore streets was early found to be doomed and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings on Baltimore street east of Sharp.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Baltimore is staggering tonight under fire loss which no one has the temerity to put in figures. The important commercial district is blackened ruins, laid bare by a conflagration which raged without even a momentary check from 10.45 a. m. yesterday until late in the afternoon today. At 8 o'clock this afternoon it was agreed the flames were under control. They had raged nearly twenty-eight hours, in spite of almost superhuman effort put forth by the best fighting forces of more than half a dozen cities were able to muster.

The city is overcast with gloom. The only lights in the burned district are those from the smouldering ruins. Apparently there is but one cause for gladness and that is that there is no homeless. The residence section of the city escaped. This phase of the situation relieved the officials from any thought other than the saving of property.

At 2 p. m. today the Associated Press sent out a bulletin saying the flames would be held in check at the Union docks and prevented from leaping Jones Falls and placing the entire east of there in jeopardy. At 3 o'clock that bulletin was confirmed. A score of times insiduous flames were found lapping the sides of lumber piles in the east bank of the falls. Through the contest firemen were handicapped by a gale which carried burning brands far over the heads of the workers. But for the work of the volunteers in extinguishing these embers it is almost certain the burned area would have been twice greater.

Nearly 75 blocks, or 140 acres are gone, extending from Lexington street on the north to Pitt street on the south, from Liberty street on the west to Jones Falls on the east.

Insurance companies have opened temporary offices in the Lexington hotel, but their representatives decline to estimate the loss, the answer of one is typical of all: "It's too big. We have not figures to describe it. Make it above one hundred million. That's the best we can do."

The city was early placed under martial law and thus all danger of looting in the doomed district was eliminated.

No one dares to guess what would have happened if the flames had jumped Jones Falls. The struggle today has been with the one end of confining the fire to the west side of the muddy little stream. That this effort was successful is merely the result of the fire burning itself out, and coming in contact in front with the concentrated labors of nearly a hundred fire companies, aided by the powerful fire tug, the Cataract.

Had the fire gained a foothold in the east side lumber yards, it is conceded nothing could have stopped the onslaught and the departments would have been powerless to prevent damage as great, if not greater, than that of the Chicago fire.

Dynamite explosions have been constant today. The programme adopted last night of blowing up buildings in an attempt to stay the progress of the flames was continued until the fire was under control. Then the dynamiters turned their attention to razing tottering walls which threatened to collapse. The result was almost constant cannonading was heard in all parts of the city.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The following is the latest list of the largest business places destroyed, with a rough estimate of the losses where obtainable. Where several firms are grouped the loss given is the total to the building:

John E. Hurst, dry goods, $1,500,000; over $1,000,000 insurance.

The Daniel Miller Company, dry goods, $1,500,000; carry more than $1,000,000 insurance on contents.

Dixon Bartlett Company, shoes, $175,000.

Friedman & Sons, clothing, and F. Schleunes, clothes, $150,000.

John E. Hurst & Co., storage, $150,000.

R. H. Sutton & Co., dry goods, $1,500,000.

S. F. & A. P. Miller, clothing manufacturers, $150,000.

S. Halel & Co., boots and shoes, $140,000.

Strauss Bros., dry goods, $250,000.

A. C. Meyer & Co., patent medicines, $150,000.

Strauss, Eiseman & Co., shirt manufacturers, $150,000.

Henry Oppenheimer & Co., clothing, and VanSant, Jacobs & Co., shirts, $175,000.

Michael Ambach & Sons, clothing, $350,000.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods, $150,000.

Bauldin Bros., notions, $150,000.

Edward Jenkins & Sons, coach and harness supplies, $150,000.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., notions, $200,000.

Philip F. Cohrmann & Co., laces and embroideries, and Phillips Bros. & Co., dry goods, $300,000.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., notions and millinery, $[illegible],000.

L. Grief & Bros., clothing, $150,000.

Mass & Kemper, embroideries and laces, $125,000.

Florence W. MacCarthy Co., notions and laces, $180,000.

Tuckheimer Bros., clothing, $150,000.

Either Bros., liquors, wholesale, and Silberman & Todes, notions, dry goods, etc., $350,000.

With the fire under control the blackened waste which lies in the wake of the sea of flames presents a terrible view. It can be likened best to oceans of great coke ovens, each shooting out its thousands of tongues of flames from pyramids of brick, stone and cements. Where the fire had burned out nothing remains but waste, from which rise hundreds of towering insecure shafts. These are all that is left of what were once handsome office buildings, storage, wholesale and business houses of all kinds.

The loss will not be accurately estimated for weeks, for business men prosperous yesterday morning are poor today. Expressions heard among these men as they peer into their collapsed properties reveal an astounding number who were only poorly protected with insurance.

At 6.30 o'clock this afternoon the [illegible] the fire had travelled from Payette street to Eastern avenue. At this point half a dozen fire companies were fighting from the rear, while other companies were working on the Jones Fall and the Liberty street borders. Every bridge over Jones Falls had a score of firemen, and not infrequently they were compelled to turn their attention from the towering pyres to put out flames on the floor between them and the deep water. Both banks of Jones Falls were lined with lumber yards, and the piles on one side were blazing constantly and on the other throwing off clouds of steam caused by the water turned on wood heated almost to the point of igniting. The advance of the flames had been checked and the fire companies started over the course to subdue the flames and prevent another outbreak.

Colonel J. Frank Supples, a competent authority of factory statistics, estimates that the number of persons thrown out of employment will reach 50,000. Others have estimated the enforced idleness at greatly more.

Inspector of Buildings Preston, after making a careful study of the burned district, placed the building loss alone at $150,000,000.

Tonight it is feared that aid must come from adjacent cities or a partial famine will be an added phase of the situation.

Late this afternoon it became possible to locate the spot where the march of the flames was stopped. After the burning of the Maryland and American Ice Companies' plants near the Union docks, few buildings were destroyed. The fireboat Cataract and several New York engine companies held this dangerous neighborhood and when the fire entered the American Ice Company's coal yard, it was kept under control. Local fire officials extend unstinted praise to the fire companies from New York for the brave stand they made at the eastern end of the fire belt. The water supply of Baltimore is causing some concern among city officials. The fire proved a serious drain upon the several reservoirs. Had it not been for the waterway, which was not only of assistance in checking the progress of the flames, but also afforded a source for the water supply with which to fight the flames, it is difficult to imagine where the fire would have ended.

ST. JOHN PEOPLE INTERESTED.

It is thought that among the sufferers by the Baltimore fire is one former resident of this city, who has many friends here. The business college of A. H. Eaton was situated on the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, within one block of Liberty street, and the accounts received go to show that it is within the area of the burned district. It is a large and well equipped school, having usually about 100 to 150 students and a staff of nine teachers. There was a splendid outfit of typewriters and other plant. The Misses Smith and Mrs. R. Merton Smith, sisters of Mrs. Eaton, had not yesterday received any word from Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton do not live in the city, but have a residence and farm some miles out.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 25 cents. At druggists.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 10th, 1904

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Overcoats, Suits and Pants.

The prices on all broken lines of the above goods have been cut 20 to 50 per cent., as they must be cleared at once to make room for the Spring goods. Read a few of the prices.

$10 Overcoats, - NOW $5.00
$12 Overcoats, - NOW $8.00
Men's Suits, Special Prices: $2.98, 3.98, 5.98 and 6.98

Boys' Suits, - - 98c. up
Men's Pants, Special Prices: 98c., $1.49, 1.98 and 2.49

BE SURE TO CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK

J. N. HARVEY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHIER, 199 and 201 Union Street, St. John

GRIT TACTICS; CORRUPTION!

Attempts at Bribery Have Already Begun.

(St. John Star.)

The Liberal machine has got down to its old tactics. Baits have been held out to young men who for the first time have votes and to others of Conservative leanings. In some instances they have been successful, but they have generally been indignantly spurned.

One of those who have been approached was Fred Bartlett, of Acadia street. Mr. Bartlett had this to say to the Star this morning:

"Early Saturday afternoon, as I was entering my home, I was hailed by a Liberal who is closely associated with Mr. McKeown, who has known me for a long time, and who is perfectly aware of my political leanings. He asked me if I was working. I nodded that I was not, and he then said that he thought he could get work for me on the I. C. R. He said that such jobs were plentiful just before election, and intimated that I would have no trouble in getting one of them. He added:—"Of course you will help us out; you said your vote for McKeown." He then left me, saying that he would see me again Monday.

"I made very little reply to the man, as the whole thing struck me as being quite funny. This is not the first time they have attempted to bait me. I have always been a Conservative and always intend to remain one. I happened to be out of work at present and they took the time to tempt me. But they will find that I am not of that sort."

Mr. Bartlett is not the only man in North End who has been approached in this way.

Another man who was also tempted with the same offer of employment, and whose name is withheld at his urgent request, said:—

"I cannot deny that such an offer was made me, possibly because the man who made them knew I am a Conservative. At this [illegible] I have the letter in my pocket containing the offer. I know it is a price for my vote, but my vote is not purchaseable. I have cast my vote a number of times for the Conservative party and intend to stick to my colors."

The name of the young man who approached Mr. Bartlett is known to the Star, but is withheld for the present.

The Liberal chairmen of some of the wards are going about with scoop-nets baited with alluring offers. The young men particularly they are trying to catch, but generally they are not successful.

McKEOWN AND THE VETERANS.

Another Promise Made in a Jocular Way.

(St. John Star.)

With the election near at hand, members of the New Brunswick Veterans' Association, in this city, think the time opportune for the Hon. H. A. McKeown to make a renewal of his promises to use his endeavors to obtain for the association free grants of government land. They are wondering—that is those of them who took small stock in his promises—why he does not repeat the pledges, if only for campaign purposes.

At the annual meeting of the N. B. Veteran Association last year, Mr. McKeown was one of the guests and he seized the opportunity to make a characteristic display. With great earnestness and apparent sincerity he promised at the next annual session of the provincial house to bring forth a measure asking for free grants of government land for the New Brunswick Veterans, who stood ready to serve their country in time of need.

The following spring the provincial legislature met, but Mr. McKeown had completely forgotten his promises to the trusty Veterans. The session passed without so much as a hint of the promised grant. After the session Mr. McKeown returned to his constituency with his memory a total blank and when different times reminded of his promises by the men whom he had so readily fooled he just smiled.

An N. B. Veteran said this morning: "Mr. McKeown appeared to be very sincere at the time. Most of us believed he would do what he said he would. As you may remember, Colonel Blaine, acting on Mr. McKeown's promises, had a list of names prepared and submitted it to the government. Nothing was ever heard of the matter after that. Mr. McKeown never made the slightest effort to carry out his promises, and now many of us are coming to believe that he never intended to. He will lose many friends by his mode of acting—if he has not lost them already—and I am among the number.

"We, of the Veteran Association, are all old men, and are inclined to believe people when they make earnest promises of assistance in our behalf. On the other hand, when we once find that people fail to keep faith with us after promising to, we form decidedly unfavorable opinions of them, and this is our attitude at present toward Mr. McKeown."