POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

VER THE PROVINCES.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

What is going on Among Ourselves—The Daily Doings of Our Neighors Talked About—People you know or of Whom have heard.

Halifax, Dec. 21—All troops on the Lake Champlain will be disembarked at Halifax on arrival, and transported to their various destinations as early as possible.

Ottawa, Dec. 21—(Special)—A militia order says that Privates F. Woodward and H. Redden of Fredericton, and D. Matheson of St. John, have been invalided home, and discharged; also privates W. H. Bell, J. R. Ryan and F. Kirkpatrick of St. John.

Ottawa, Dec. 21—An order-in-council has been passed making Lieut. Col. Pinsent, Lieut. Col. MacDonald, Dr. Neilson and Lieut. Col. Cotton, all of the department of militia, "colonels," for their valuable work done in connection with sending troops to South Africa.

Fredericton, Dec. 21—(Special)—Dr. E. A. Fisher of Marysville, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, was this afternoon notified that six cases of suspected smallpox were discovered at Port Elgin, Westmorland county, this morning. Dr. Fisher left this evening for Port Elgin and will have the patients properly quartered and otherwise cared for.

Fredericton, Dec. 21—(Special)—Surveyor General Dunn, acting for the provincial government, has purchased from Mr. George A. Bordman of Calais, his famous collection of stuffed birds and animals, and will add it to the crown land office museum. The collection comprises 1,600 birds, nearly all of which were taken in the province and a large assortment of eggs and skins.

Harwich, Mass., Dec. 20—Charles Edward Brett, postmaster at Harwich Centre, was suspended from his office today by Post Office Inspector Swift of Boston, under orders of the post office department. The visit of the inspector here today was the second he has made to the town and it is said he found the accounts of Postmaster Brett in such bad shape that supervision was inevitable. The bondsmen were called upon by the inspector and made good the alleged shortage.

Montreal, Dec. 21—Rev. George F. Johnston, B. D., an honor graduate in philosophy from Dalhousie College and also a graduate of Pine Hill Theological College, has received a call to Westmount Presbyterian church, Montreal, at a salary of $2,000. Mr. Johnston, who has been visiting in Kingston, Ont., lately, is well known in Halifax. He took a post graduate course in philosophy at Harvard, and also studied in Edinburgh and Germany.

Ottawa, Dec. 21—(Special)—Lieut. Col. Pinault, deputy minister of militia, sent a telegram to Mayor Daniel thaking him for the reception which it was proposed to give the soldiers coming by the Lake Champlain at St. John, but that owing to pressure from friends it was decided that all the troops should disembark at Halifax. This would permit men living in the eastern provinces to reach their homes by Christmas.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 21—(Special)—A colored man named Bill Moses, who has been working around here for the past month or so, was arrested today by Officers Chisholm of New Glasgow, and I. C. R. Policeman Jones on a charge of burglary. The offence charged was committed in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, last February, when the house of one of the leading citizens was broken into. Jewelry and other articles of the value of $200 were stolen.

Chatham, Mass., Dec. 21.—One of the worst storms of the season is prevailing here tonight, the wind blowing from the east at a velocity of fully 25 miles an hour, accompanied by blinding snow and sleet. Fortunately but few vessels have been moving today, but just before dark some few schooners were sighted to the westward making an attempt to get over the shoals.

The storm increased rapidly in severity after darkness shut in, but by 10 o'clock there was some indication that the snow would change to rain before morning.

Madrid, Dec. 20—During the discussion in the senate of the Royal message announcing the marriage in the near future, of the Princess of Asturias, with Prince Charles, second son of the Count of Caserta, Senor Ortega, a Republican, raised a storm of protest by recalling the conspiracy of the Bourbon princes against other Bourbon Royalists, which he feared this marriage would have a tendency to renew. Amidst insults from all parts of the house the speaker was finally called to order.

London, Dec. 20—Details of the alleged impending consolidation of the Vickers-Maxim and Cramp companies are published here. It is said the capital will be £30,000,000. Of £10,000,000 preference shares the Cramps take half, the balance to be underwritten in the United States. The Vickers-Maxim Company gives all its American patents, receiving in return £500,000 in ordinary stock.

A director of the Vickers-Maxim Company tells the Associated Press that the statements made are untrue. Nothing, he adds, has yet been decided upon and any question of consolidation will first be submitted to the shareholders.

London, Dec. 20—Storms are reported on all the coasts, numbers of minor wrecks have occurred, and the southwest gale continues with unabated fury on the Irish coast. The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sailed at noon today from Queenstown for New York, experienced the full force of the storm.

The Teutonic ,on her way to Queenstown, passed the White Star line steamer Cufic in tow at 1 a. m. off Tusker light. There is great uneasiness at Queenstown in regard to the cross-channel steamers which left yesterday evening, so violent is the storm. All arrivals at British ports report having experienced fearful weather.

London, Dec. 20—Later a despatch was received here, announcing that the Cufic was three miles west of the Skerries in tow of two tugs and requiring assistance.

London, Dec. 20—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Pekin, dated Wednesday, December 19, says the situation throughout the provinces is rapidly growing worse and is causing grave anxiety. The despatch adds that unless a definite system of government is speedily installed a recrudesence of the anti-foreign outbreaks will certainly occur. The pressure of winter begins to be felt by the people and they are also suffering on account of the blackmail levied by the native employes of the allies for which the foreigners are blamed. A number of desperadoes imprisoned at Tsan-Show-Fu by General Mei and released by the Germans are now on the Chi Li and Shan Tung borders, burning houses, murdering and pillaging.

Boston, Dec. 20—Boston's newest and most sumptuous playhouse—the Colonial—was opened tonight under favorable circumstances and the audience filled every part of the theatre which has been erected on the site of the old public library, and which forms a part of the big building put up by the Frederick L. Ames estate. The theatre is under the direction of Rich, Harris and Charles Frohman, with Isaac B. Rich as manager, and it was a great compliment to them that Governor W. Murray Crane, most of the city officials of Boston and many in the social world of Boston were in attendance. There was not a hitch connected with the opening and everything moved as smoothly as if the lease had been in operation for months. The attraction was the spectacle of "Ben Hur" which Klaw and Erlanger have staged so effectively.

The principal characters are played by Wm. Farnum, W. S. Hart, Everett Corrigan, Francis Kingdon, Robert Elliott, Henry Weaver, jr., Nellie Thone, Edele Block, Mabel Burt, Adeline Adler and Mary Shaw.

Pekin, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's meeting of the foreign envoys was protracted and somewhat stormy, owing to the desire to discover who discloses to the Chinese what every minister has pledged to keep secret. Li Hung Chang invariably knows within two hours of the close of a meeting what has happend.

The ministers admit that yesterday was a critical moment for the preliminary joint note, as it was felt that a point had been reached where, if they did not agree, other difficulties might occur. As a matter of fact there was a threat by one of the ministers that his government would have other modifications and that he had not reached a decision.

A meeting of the ministers will be held tonight to sign the note which, probably on Saturday, will be delivered by all the ministers to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, with a request that they reply as soon as possible.

The original note will be written in French. Mr. Conger and Sir Ernest Satow will enclose an English translation while a Chinese copy will also be attached.

Four days will elapse before a reply can be expected, owing to the necessity of communicating with the Chinese court.

The modification proposed by the British government was that, until China had proved that she intended complying with the terms of the note and rendering full satisfaction to the powers, no hope could be held out that the occupation of the province of Chi-Li by all the forces would cease.

Boston, Dec. 20.—Marion Rogan, the young woman who in a spirit of vengeance flung vitriol into the face of Dr. Frank L. Taylor, a well known young dentist of this city, was placed upon probation by Judge Bond in the superior criminal court, this afternoon.

When the spectators, men and women, heard the outcome, they attempted to do something quite unusual in court proceedings—they started to applaud in open court the white hared justice for his finding, but the vigilant court officers promptly quelled the threatened outburst of feeling. It was an unusual situation, a situation of profound impressiveness. The disposition of this case excited greater local interest than any that has come up for years.

The young woman appeared in court Tuesday with her babe in her arms and told her story, alleging betrayal by Dr. Taylor, who gave another name and claimed to be single although he was married and had a family in the Back Bay, and, refusal of aid by him when she found herself in a delicate state. Dr. Taylor, she said, shook her off, boasting that his personal attractions were irresistible among women.

Then the girl conceived the idea of spoiling his good looks that he might not mislead another woman and on June 13th she met Dr. Taylor at the public library and threw the acid in his face. Dr. Taylor lost one eye entirely and probably will be blind for life.

London, Dec. 19—Lord Salisbury rendered an indirect tribute to Earl Rosebery yesterday by bringing up the housing question at the Conservative conference at the Whitehall rooms. He grew elequent in advocating the rehousing of the masses as the most urgent of all the issues of social reform, and he took the precaution of referring to an old-time speech of his on the subject, probably as proof that he was not a recent convert to the cause revived by Rosebery. Practical reformers not in politics make no concealment of the fact that philanthropy and municipal socialism have failed to relieve the congested centres of London's population, and that the underground electric transit offers the only practical solution of the housing problem by keeping the millions in the suburbs in touch with their work. The London county council has not attempted to grapple with the transit problem, but has left private companies free to burrow deep in the clay strata underlying the metropolis. The Paris municipal council, in constructing a similar system as a public work, has cheapened the process by borrowing the money required at low rates. The London county council might have accomplished the same result, and the facilities for economic financing were more important here than in Paris, for deep level tunnels are more expensive than tunnels close to the surface, and viaducts and open cuttings are impracticable in London. There are signs that the money required for carrying out the numerous underground transit schemes is raised with difficulty, and that some of the best London undertakings will be kept back on this account.

TWENTY-SEVEN ENGAGEMENTS.

Young Crocker of the Royal Canadian Regiment to Make Boston His Home.

Thomas J. Crocker, of Halifax, N. S., who was the youngest private in the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, has decided to make Boston his home in future, and is now residing at 118 Eustis street, Roxbury, says the Boston Journal.

Private Crocker, who was with the regiment during its entire tour of service, looks to be about 20, but he is really only a little more than 17, having been 16 when he enlisted. He was a member of Company "H," mainly composed of Halifax boys, and of whom Captain Stairs, of that city, was in command.

Yesterday this youthful veteran of some 27 engagements and skirmishes, called at the Globe office in order to free his mind as to certain charges brought against the British troops in South Africa by members of the so-called Irish brigade, which went from the United States to aid President Kruger.

Some of these statements were to the effect that the British soldiers, by order of their superiors, deliberately destroyed the houses of Boers in which women or children were still residing. Mr. Crocker, who had every opportunity to judge, and who is evidently a keen observer for such a young man, indignantly denies these charges.

He states that, so far from molesting any of the occupied houses along the route of march, the strictest orders were given by the commanding generals to in no way interfere with such residences, and, moreover, while on the march through the Orange Free State, abandoned houses displaying the white flag, signifying the neutrality of their owners, were similarly respected, and the only houses destroyed were those entirely abandoned and knowbn to be owned by enemies.

Furthermore, says Mr. Crocker, the severest penalties were meted out by the British generals for looting, and one member of the Canadian contingent, who was found guilty of stealing a chicken, was given 52 days' imprisonment.

The young Halifax man says he saw no evidence whatever of any wilful abuse of the natives, or of the destructoin of occupied buildings.

He was in the column under General Hart, which made the first fruitless pursuit of General De Wet some months ago, during which the wily Boer general divided his forces and swung around to almost the very starting point of the British, and with 16 men in his company made his audacious demand upon 300 or 400 British troops at a hospital camp to surrender.

Out of the 27 engagements in which Crocker participated, 10 of them were amongst the most important of the campaign. He was in the battle of Paardeberg, which lasted nine days, and in which the Canadians lost 150 and their entire brigade about 350.

He himself came through it all without a scratch, but, in company with a number of others in his regiment had at least one narrow escape from being shot or captured.

During the march from Graspan to Bloemfontein, Crocker and his companions had dropped behind one day, in order to get a drink at a spring and rest a while, for they were nearly "done up." They were with a portion of the baggage train at the time. They were unexpectedly attacked by a party of Boers who were hanging about the flank of the column and just managed to escape with their lives, most of the baggage and provisions being captured.

Under General Hart, he says, the men had to make pretty long marches, but were pretty well fed. They would often be on the march both day and night, had two regular meals a day and got about 10 hours' rest out of the 24.

On one occasion during the chase after De Wet, with that gentlemen always 24 to 48 hours ahead of them, the soldiers were obliged to wade through the Vaal river, and had hardly got accustomed to their damp feet when they were forced to tramp over the smoking veldt that the Boer general had thoughtfully set on fire for their benefit.

Crocker apparently enjoyed his interesting experiences as a wearer of the Queen's khaki, but, like the rest of his associates, was very glad to get home. He says that a number of the returned Canadian volunteer have already signified their intention of going back to South Africa and engaging in mining and other enterprises.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is compounded of the best concentrated extracts of barks, roots and gums in the world. It is a safe and reliable medicine, pleasant to the taste, and cures coughs, colds, asthma and croup. You can find it at all drug stores. 25c. all Druggists.

Dyed For Love.

"Congratulations, old man!"

"What for?"

"Oh, don't be hypocritical. Joakley tells me your rich old uncle died last week."

"Joakley thinks he's funny. A pretty young widow moved in next door to my uncle, and he's dyed his hair and mustache."—Philadelphia Press.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Blood Purifier—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system." MRS. HENRY WALL, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder—"Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back." DAVID MCGEORGE, caretaker, Colt Institute, Galt, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE HABITANTS.

New England Towns Busy Denying That They Are GOING BACK TO CANADA.

Some Towns Say a Number of French-Canadians Have Gone Home for Christmas but All Say There Is No General Movement.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 21.—A few weeks ago three or four agents of the Canadian and Quebec governments, including Rene Dupont, a well known colonization agent; Ulric Barthe, editor of Le Soleil, of Quebec; M. Ribout, one of the foremost agricultural lecturers in the province of Quebec, and a couple others came to New England to lecture on the subject of colonization. They spent a great deal of their time in Maine but also visited many other New England cities where there are French-Canadians living. Mr. Barthe came to Fall River a short time since and had a conference with a number of men who might be interested in his work. No public lecture was given in this city, as the agents were advised that the people here were satisfied with their condition, and that the number who would feel interested would be very limited.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 21.—Prominent French-Canadians of this city state that they have no knowledge of any movement on the part of the French-Canadians to emigrate from the New England states.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 21.—Prominent French-Canadian citizens of this city say they know nothing of a movement of French-Canadians to emigrate from the States to Canada. There is always more travel about the Christmas and New Year's holidays than any other season from the States to Canada, but it is not unusually large this year. French-Canadian citizens of Lowell are satisfied with their condition here and are among the best citizens.

Quebec, Dec. 21—(Special)—Rene Dupont, colonization agent for the Lake St. John Railway Company, has just returned from a trip to the neighboring republic in the interest of repatriation. He says the French-Canadians in general are well disposed to listen to the apostles of repatriation and he expects a large number of new arrivals from the State of Maine at the opening of spring.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 21—Alderman Meville, a leading French-Canadian of this city, says he has no knowledge of any impending exodus of French-Canadians from New England.

THE HAZING OF CADET BOOZE.

The Official Inquiry Into the West Point Case Continued.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The military court of inquiry composed of Generals Brooke, Bates and Clous got through a mass of evidence today and tomorrow the cadets of the first class, among whom are Frank Keller, who fought Booze, and some of the men who saw the contest will be examined.

The court expects to have all the evidence collected by Saturday evening but judging from the large number of witnesses expected to be called there may possibly be an adjournment until after the holidays.

The name of former Cadet John E. Breth, of Altoona, Pa., who, it is alleged, died 18 months ago as a result of brutal hazing at the West Point Military Academy, was associated with that of Oscar L. Booze at the inquiry today. Rev. Father O'Keefe, the Catholic pastor here who was personally interested in Breth, testified that the young man never complained to him of hazing, but he seemed to look on it as mere fun. Breth was discharged in Jan., 1898, for deficiency in his studies. Medical records were produced and they showed that Breth was in hospital twice, first for a week, when he was treated for external hemorrhoids and the second time for 24 hours suffering from a light fever. He was treated another time in his room for acute indigestion and in consequence was excused from sections for one day. Supt. Mills emphatically denied that Breth was injured while here and said today that the assertions to that effect were absolutely false.

The medical records also show that Cadet Booze was excused from one drill while suffering from acute diarrhoea and this is the only time which he seems to have been treated for any trouble while at this post.

One of the witnesses today said he had been Booze "braced" and then said he had heard Booze frequently told "no blow the foam off himself." Booze was seen to take three drops of hot sauce by Cadet Bull and this young man also testified that some of the fourth class men filled the pepper sauce bottles with tomato catsup, so as to deceive the upper classmen.

Cadet Cowles of Kansas, who knew Booze in preparatory school near Philadelphia, told the court that Booze was being treated by a local physician for some lung trouble, and was also taking exercise for expanding his chest the year prior to his admission to the West Point Academy.

In refutation of the statement made by Cadet Booze's father, Congressman Phillips, of Cleveland, Ohio, sent a telegram to Supt. Mills of the academy denying that he ever came to West Point for the purpose of protecting his son, Cadet Burt W. Phillips, from being hazed. This was submitted to the court and by direction of the court it was attached to the records.

Forty-eight classmates of the deceased Cadet Oscar L. Booze have been examined under oath before the court of inquiry during the past two days and not one of them has testified to the effect that brutal hazing was indulged in. They deny that Booze was treated in any manner worse than they themselves were by upper classmen, and all agree in saying that none of the ordeals which they were made to go through were injurious either mentally or physically.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 21—The military court of inquiry which is holding two sessions daily at the West Point Military Academy, ferreting out the alleged brutal cases of hazing of Cadets Booze and Breth, will not be able to finish its work this week. Today the story of the fight between Keller and Booze in Fort Putnam on the 6th of August, 1898, was told by Keller himself, as well as by some of the seconds and the sentinels.

They all agreed that Booze was not badly punished and that he practically lay down.

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 21—The government of New Zealand has decided to dispatch another contingent to South Africa.

De WET'S ESCAPE

At the Head of His Army He Ran the Gauntlet.

Bloemfontein, Dec. 21—The details of General De Wet's escape from the British columns describe one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroek's command joined De Wet's December 12, some 15 miles east of Thaba N'Chu, General Knox was only about an hour distant and the Boer situation appeared desperate, but De Wet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint a Victoria Nek, De Wet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhaau Nek Pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the enterance were two fortified posts. Artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly, a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop in open order through the Nek. President Steyn and Petit Fourie led the charge and De Wet brought up the rear.

The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but encountering artillery they diverged and galloped to the front of a hill to the northward, where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole manoeuvre was a piece of magnificent daring, and its success was complete in spite of the loss of a 15-pounder and 25 prisoners.

The British force detached after Haasbroek came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and the Welsh Yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect. An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers freely.

Cape Town, Dec. 21—A government memorandum, issued last evening, makes the following announcement: "The principal seat of action has been transferred to the northern part of Cape Colony. Early on December 16 a large body of Boers crossed the Orange River toward Burgersdorp. A British force followed, to avoid which the Boers turned westward and occupied Venterstad December 18. But they evacuated the town the same day on the approach of the British and marched in the direction of Steynsburg. The Boers, however, have been intercepted and find difficulty in moving in any direction, as Steynsburg, Burgersdorp, Stormsberg, Rosemad and Naauwpoort are all strongly held by the British and the Orange River has risen considerably in their rear. Another 2,000 Boers crossed a sand drift, making for Colesburg, but in the dispatch of a British force they diverged and occupied Philipstown December 19, cutting the telegraph wires between Philipstown and Houktkraal. Early this morning a portion of these Boers reached Houktkraal station and cut the line there. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to DeAar and Hanover and it is expected that further invasion will now be stopped except in the case of scouting parties, which may slip through to raid cattle and to obtain much needed supplies. Hitherto there has been little fighting, as the enemy in every instance have retired before the British. They took our garrison of 20 men at Venterstad prisoners, but the Magersfontein garrison repulsed their attacks, inflicting heavy losses after some hours' fighting and a refusal of a demand to surrender. It is probable that of the two invading forces the former is a part of De Wet's commando and the latter consists of several small commandos, hitherto operating in the west of Orange River Colony and of a number of rebels."

THE ONTARIO CLERGYMEN

Ask for Biblical Instruction In the Public Schools.

Toronto, Dec. 21—(Special)—An influential deputation, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican and other religious denominations, waited upon Premier Ross and requested a half hour be set apart two days in the week for the purpose of giving practical religious instructions from the Bible in the public schools of the province; also that the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments should be printed in large type and posted in various schoolhouses. Replying, the premier said the question raised was a somewhat serious one, but he was in favor of the fullest extent of religious instruction compatable with the non-denominational character of public schools.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Despair is the blighted fruit of hope.

Happy is the man who owes nothing and whom no one owes.

Fortune seldom rests on the banner of the faint-hearted.

It is far easier to form an impression than it is to destroy it.

A wrinkle is the first thing one woman sees in the face of another.

A sharper is probably so called because he is less blunt than other men.

A girl seldom cares much for a man unless she gives him a lot of advice.—Chicago News.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—Rev. Father O'Donnell, a well known Roman Catholic priest, died suddenly tonight from heart failure.

A SOUND HORSE.

As a sound horse is always salable, Lumps, Bunches and Lameness cut the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be made sound by the use of

KENDALL'S ....SPAVIN CURE,

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. Cures without a blemish as it does not blister. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

N. B. GOVERNMENT.

Business Transacted in Executive Session.

EXPLOIT COAL FIELDS.

New Brunswick Will Not Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo--Cold Storage Committee Heard--Settled a Wellboring Bill.

The local government executive was in session at Hon. Robert Marshall's office, Messrs. Simeon White, John A. Humphreys and Mr. Robinson of the Sussex Exhibition Association, were heard in an application for aid for the exhibition of 1901 at Sussex. The delegation expressed the association's desire of enlarging their buildings, securing additional ground and also providing cattle shelters, their wish being to make the Sussex exhibition a thoroughly agricultural fair, which will interest the people of all parts of the province. The government promised to consider the application.

Mr. George McAvity and Mr. A. G. Blair, jr., representing the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company, were heard. The government had previously decided to grant assistance to the company by guaranteeing them interest at 4 per cent. on three-quarters of the amount of their expenditure. The company now asked the government to make a change and make the interest 3 per cent., the guarantee to be on both principal and interest, the sum not to exceed $60,000. This was left for consideration.

A sub-committee of the executive council, comprising Hon. A. T. Dunn, Hon. George F. Hill and Hon. L. P. Farris was appointed to investigate the coal deposits in Queens county, largely the property of the government, with a view to report on the expenditure necessary for development.

The government decided not to make any New Brunswick exhibit at the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo. One reason is that sufficient space is not offered and if exhibits were sent they could not be shown as one New Brunswick exhibit, but would be divided among the departments of the exposition. It was felt that the results would not be commensurate with the expense.

The senate of the University of New Brunswick applied for aid to complete the new science building. The matter was discussed and will be dealt with when the estimates for the current year will be considered.

There were no dates decided on for local bye-elections, but they will be before the legislature meets. This will probably be in February.

An evening paper announced that the government had, on Thursday, settled a claim of Mr. D. P. Kent for $600 extra work on the artisan well at the Lunatic Asylum, and had compromised at $500. The facts are that Mr. Kent's claim was for $564.82, and the settlement was for $364.82, after an investigation had been made by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, commissioner of public works.

The asylum commission will visit the institution at 9.30 o'clock this morning, and will hold a meeting at 2 o'clock in Hon. Robert Marshall's office.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Invited to Send more Troops to South Africa.

London, Dec. 22—The secretary of state for war, Mr. William St. John Broderick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid five shillings instead of one shilling and two pence per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

The war office made the following announcement last evening:

"In view of the general position in South Africa, the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged: Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready.

"The Colonial Police will be increased to 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents.

A despatch from Benar, Cape Colony, says that the Yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Houtkraal, the enemy retiring westward."

CARLETON COUNTY TEACHERS.

Twenty-third Annual Session—New Officers Elected.

Woodstock, Dec. 21—(Special)—The third annual session of the Carleton County Teachrs' Institute, which has been in session here for the past two days, closed its proceedings today. There were between 75 and 80 teachers present from all parts of the county. The session opened this morning with a paper, Thoughts on School Work, by F. N. Thorne; a paper on Canadian History by Isaac Draper. The discussion on these papers took up the morning session. In the afternoon the first business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: G. H. Harrison, president; John Barnett, vice-president; N. F. Thorne, secretary. Members of executive—Miss Ruth Reid and Miss Minnie Carmon.

Time and place of next meeting was left to the executive committee.

Miss Louise McCormac has resigned her position as teacher of grades 1 and 2. Her place will be taken by Miss Minnie Malmore.

What South Africa Wants.

One of the blessings which wise rule would give to South Africa would be a State system of irrigation. It is calculated that in the Cape alone 5,000,000 acres might be irrigated, with an increased value of twenty pounds per acre, which would add over £100,000,000 to the value of the Colony.

Johannesburg, Dec. 21—The Boers attacked Zunfontein December 18, but were beaten off.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S VIEWS

As Ascertained by Mr. William T. Stead.

London, Dec. 21—Mr. William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he has had a long conference with Mr. Kruger and has ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and his counsellors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following for the Associated Press:

"First of all nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at The Hague conference, Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so he could shake the continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaldi's visit to London, but, until his diplomatic mission is exhausted an appeal to the peoples cannot even be taken into consideration. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in disclaiming any desire to involve other nations in war in behalf of the Boers. What he asks is that the governments which at The Hague declared their determination to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain.

"The English," Mr. Kruger said, "are waging this war in South Africa like savages. They are burning homes, destroying dams, cutting trees, devasting fields and creating famine. They are unable to capture De Wet and they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds of women have been confined in a prison-kraal, near Port Elizabeth, with only one chair, and several of them are expecting to be mothers.

"Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions of The Hague convention and the laws and usages of war are trampled underfoot and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say on the subject."

"The man on horseback at this moment is not Mr. Kruger but President Steyn. He, Delarey and De Wet are masters of the situation. They have plenty of ammunition and replenish their stores continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Metford rifles to arm all the burghers now in the field. I cannot put their position better than in the words of one of Mr. Kruger's counsellors:

"'England is our accuser. England is the sole witness against us. England is the judge. England is the executioner, and England hopes to profit by our death. We appealed for arbitration before the war. We are fighting for arbitration today.'

"It may interest Americans to know that Mr. Kruger's appeal to the civilized world would be received everywhere with unanimous enthusiasm were it not for the deep-rooted distrust and jealousy of the dynasties of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern against the president of a republic. If he were a king, the courts would have been open everywhere, but the central European monarchies dread the popular enthusiasm excited by the heroic fights of the republican president pleading for justice. This feeling it is well to note, is not shared by Russia.

"The Boers will not listen to any proposals for a compromise. They are unanimous. Failing independence or arbitration they will prefer to die fighting."

THE REWARD OFFERED

Is as Large as Was the Ransom paid the Abductors.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21.—Edward A. Cudahy, sr., today confirmed the statement that he will pay $25,000 for the capture of the gang who abducted his son Edward and secured a ransom of $25,000 in gold.

A force of private detectives from Chicago went to work on the case today. Young Cudahy today stated that the letter demanding a ransom was hurled into the yard by his abductors before they left the neighborhood of his home. The letter was dated ahead one day, probably because the writer knew it would not be found until Wednesday morning.

Statements that the letter was signed "Jack" are declared to be in error as it is now said the missive bore no signature.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21.—Strangely coincident with the abduction and ransom of Edward Cudahy, jr., at Omaha, is a letter found a few days ago in a Milwaukee street car. The letter was addressed to William Stewart, Chicago, and told of a plan to rob several residences of Milwaukee's wealthy citizens and to abduct a little girl. The letter was written with a lead pencil, evidently in a disguised hand, and was signed "Jack." It was turned over to the police who at the time looked upon it as the work of a lunatic. The day following this advertisement appeared in the Milwaukee Journal:

"Lost—Reward of $5 for the return of letter addressed William Stewart, Chicago, Ills. Address letter to John Smith, Milwaukee, general delivery, Wisconsin."

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21—The result of 24 hours work on the part of the police of the city and half a hundred detectives has established the location of the house in which Edward Cudahy, jr., was held a prisoner for nearly two days. The house is located four miles from the city and in a place of easy access but so situated as to allow the desperadoes ample opportunity to lay and carry out their plans without molestation from inquiring neighbors. Within easy communication by rail and wagon roads from Omaha and South Omaha and on a high knoll where sentinels could give immediate alarm in case of necessity, the one and a half-story shack was admirably chosen by the bandits. No doubt exists in the minds of the police, as to the indentity of the place. Young Cudahy himself was taken to the house and identified many features which he had recognized while a blindfolded prisoner.

Beyond locating the house in which they were located prior to the kidnapping, the police have made no progress looking to a capture of any of the outlaws.

This afternoon an official of the Omaha National Bank confirmed Mr. Cudahy's statement that he had withdrawn from that institution the $25,000 in gold with which the latter states he paid the ransom to secure his son.

The reward offered by Mr. Cudahy has caused those working on the case to redouble their efforts and Chief Donahue said tonight he felt confident of locating part, or all of the men engaged in the crime.