WITH STRANGE PET.

American Born Wife of Baron von Bronsart-Schellendorf Tells of Life in the Jungle—Helped to Train Zebras.

She Left Her Husband in the Wilds of Uganda, but Expects to Rejoin Him Soon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Upon the Hamburg-American line steamer Blucher, which reached her Hoboken pier early in the forenoon yesterday, was the Baroness Isabella von Bronsart-Schellendorf, the American-born wife of the Baron von Bronsart-Schellendorf, and whose three and a half years in the wilds of Africa has given her a fund of lore about the jungle folk.

The Baroness, who is blue-eyed and flaxed-haired and a most entertaining talker, brought with her a large collection of souvenirs from the savage lands, where she has lived so long, the list including bludgeons studded with human teeth, boomerangs, swords, spears and war drums, which are not beaten, but which sound their tocsins by being rubbed, when they emit a booming sound that can be heard at a great distance.

The Baroness displayed great amazement when asked about a report that she had separated from her husband. "Separated from him!" she gasped. "Why, of course not. There must be some awful mistake. Why, I hadn't even heard the report. Some one has started that rumor with malicious intent, or else our names have been confused with some one else's."

It was asked if the Baron had accompanied her on the trip.

"No," she said. "I left him in Africa—oh, that's it," she added brightly. "Yes, we have separated, but only for a short time, I hope. I wanted to spend Christmas with my family in Cleveland, so I came over, leaving him there in Uganda. But I am going back to him soon. During my stay here I will give one or two lectures in behalf of charity, and will illustrate them with the photographs of that wild country which I have taken. I have a large number of films, some showing wild animals in motion, others showing them asleep or feeding, and nearly all taken at close range.

"Both my husband and myself are nature lovers, and we got well acquainted with beasts while living in that hot Uganda. The country is a vast game preserve, you might call it, and all kinds of wild animals are there—elephants, tigers, zebras—oh, I must tell you about the zebra! I think we must have captured four hundred of these in all. We were the first to break them to harness, and you know what a sensation these caused when we shipped them abroad and they were seen dragging traps around in Paris and other capitals.

"But here is my greatest pet," the Baroness said as she opened a bandbox that had been punctured with many holes and drew out a fleecy looking bundle, which she proceeded to unwind. Several yards of downy looking stuff was unrolled, and then was disclosed a strange looking little animal, which seemed part monkey, part squirrel and part kangaroo. Its tiny face resembles that of a monkey, while it has the short fore legs and strong hind legs of the kangaroo. Its tail is long and bushy, like that of the squirrel, and its body is covered with a soft down which resembles the fur of squirrels.

"We have given it the name of night squirrel," the Baroness explained. "It cannot seen by day and is so very rare that no one seems to know much about it or its habits. I had two, but in a Berlin hotel a call boy mistook one for a rat and killed it before I could interfere."

The Baroness said she intended going direct to Cleveland, where she would spend the holidays.

Another passenger by the Blucher was Justo Garcia y Zelez, son of General Garcia of Cuba. He is now consul general at Hamburg. The first question he asked after being landed was whether the nomination of General Leonard Wood had been confirmed. When told that it was still hanging in the balance, he expressed great regret, and paid a high tribute to General Wood.

Officers of the Blucher scoffed at the report of an evening paper of a panic among the steerage passengers during a gale.

A GREAT WHITE PINE COUNTRY

Story from the Booming West That Makes Maine Lumbering Look Small.

In accordance with an old custom, the lumber interests of the Northwest close their year December 1. When the mills all ceased running with the coming of winter this was actually the close of the year, but now many of the mills run the year round. This year the mills in the Duluth district have cut 885,000,000 feet of pine lumber. This is as great an amount as was ever cut in the district, though the mills of the city itself reduced their totals 50,000,000 feet from last year. The Duluth district is the largest white pine section in the United States and will probably remain so, for all other white pine regions are fast declining. Of the cut of this year about 500,000,000 feet was shipped to the east by water via Duluth. The rest was distributed to rail to Chicago, the west and the south. Practically the entire cut of the mills in the city of Duluth goes east by water, and with it about 100,000,000 feet cut by interior mills. The value of the white pine cut of the district this year is about $17,500,000, to which is to be added a vast sum paid for freight to points of consumption.

The probabilities are that the cut of the coming year will decrease about 25 per cent. But mills go into the winter with small stocks on hand, and with less unsold lumber than they have had in years. In Duluth there are only 11,000,000 feet of all classes of lumber and of this more than half is sold. Interior mills of the district have, perhaps, 250,000,000 feet on sticks in their yards, a great share of which will go forward during the winter.

Within a few years the lumbering business in the Duluth region has been revolutionized. Streams are no longer the chief method of conveyance of logs to mills, and consequently summer is not the only time in which the sawmill business can be carried on. This winter more than three-fourths of the timber supply of the district comes to mills by railroads. The two roads belonging to the United States Steel Corporation are bringing to Duluth alone 300,000,000 feet of logs and are moving another hundred million between interior points on their lines. This gives a supply of logs all the year round. Mills equip themselves with "hot ponds" into which the logs are dumped and from which they are hauled to the saws. These hot ponds are simply large enclosed spaces in the water at the fronts of mills into which waste steam is discharged. They never freeze, though the temperature may be 30 below and the warm water takes frost from the logs. Frost in the timber would make sawing and handling impossible. A mill equipped with a hot pond and able to get logs in winter adds sixty per cent. to its former capacity, so the interest on permanent investment is reduced. By running all winter mills can furnish special bills any time of the year and are ready in the spring with large stocks of boards for the season of navigation.

About 10,000 men are now at work in the woods of the Duluth district, getting out timber for the coming year. In addition to these are a quarter as many in the cedar and spruce woods. The cut of spruce for paper making in the district has taken an enormous growth this winter. Never before has it amounted to more than 40,000 cords. Now it is 120,000 carloads of spruce. More than 10,000 carloads of spruce will be shipped from Duluth to paper mills this winter and the following summer. These mills are in the Fox River Valley of Wisconsin on the Illinois Canal, along the lakes as far east as Buffalo, and elsewhere. The cost of rail freight alone on the wood will average about $40 per carload, or $400,000 to the roads, and the value of the wood delivered on track at Duluth is about $600,000. Paper making concerns of the central west are scouring the region for timber lands, and the value of such lands is rapidly advancing. It is thought that the advance has scarcely begun. Hundreds of thousands of acres tributary to Duluth, and reached, or soon to be developed by railway lines, are covered by spruce timber. Enough territory of this sort exists to maintain the pulp supply indefinitely, providing proper reforestation is carried forward.

Within the past three years Duluth has come to be the chief northern point for railway ties, and the shipments from there now run up to millions annually. Thousands of men are in the woods cutting cedar for ties and poles. Ties go as far south as Kansas and Oklahoma, east to Ohio and Pennsylvania and west to Montana.

Saw mill centres in the district have cut this year as follows: Duluth, 11 mills, 390,000,000 feet; Clouquet, 6 mills, 350,000,000; Ely, 2 mills, 60,000 feet; Tower, 1 mill, 50,000,000 feet; Virginia, 2 mills, 35,000,000 feet. Surrounding towns that really belong to the district but that cater solely to the car trade, and are not, therefore, included in these figures, make 200,000 feet more. There is in all nearly 1,100,000,000 feet of lumber cut this year in the territory that really belongs to the Duluth district and that centres there.

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Those who visited the country market yesterday were surprised at the big display of meats of all kinds made. The market is almost completely filled and the general run of things are superior to the last year's show. Beef is plentiful and so are turkeys and fowl of all kinds. On every hand decorations are made which add considerably to the attractiveness of the scene.

In no part of the extensive building is there a larger and more satisfactory display than in the double stall occupied by Thomas Dean. Mr. Dean is justly proud of his showing and hundreds as they pass by stop to admire the various things so nicely arranged. He has beef of superior quality from Ontario, Cornwallis, N. S., Annapolis, N. S., and Westmorland, in this province. Poultry in great abundance adds to the appearance. Mr. Dean exhibits the carcass of a steer fed by himself for a couple of years, which weighed 1,900 pounds. Shropshire lambs and mutton from Sussex are to be found there in cerditable shape. The greater part of Mr. Dean's poultry came from King's county, having been raised by H. Brannen of Sussex, Fred Hayes of Apohaqui and David Wright of Havelock. Prairie hens, quail, wild ducks, bronze turkeys, along with our own production of turkeys and fowl of all kinds, are shown in abundance. In the pork line Mr. Dean offers some roasters, and in addition, venison and moose meat. Everything that is in season in the line of vegetables may be procured here, and no one desirous of a good Christmas dinner can make a mistake by calling on Mr. Dean. The cost will be the same as usual, for Mr. Dean does not propose because it is the holiday season to increase his prices. Lettuce, celery and radishes are displayed in places where they add to the handsome appearance of the place. In a box outside are shown shome English pheasants, the property of Mr. Dean's nephew, Andrew Dean. They are handsome birds and the owner of them proposes next spring to offer for sale eggs produced by them. They are superior to the ordinary run of pheasants and are more easily raised.

O'Neill Bros. in their spacious stalls, make another creditable display. Beef and poultry are to be seen in what looks to be almost inexhaustible quantities. Then in the line of game they have prairie hens, canvas back ducks, brant, and blue-winged teal. Turkeys, ducks and all other articles desired at this season are here in numbers. A number of spring pigs are shown, one of which weighs 600 pounds. Hams, bacon and sausages of Messrs. O'Neill's own manufacture add not a little to the grand display.

The tides have been phenominally low last week, is the report from the Maine coast towns. At its lowest point, the sea was fully 50 feet behind the usual low water mark at Long Beach, York, one day this week.

DR. WM. BAYARD,

President of the Loyalist Society, Honored Wednesday.

Presented by the Members of the Society With a Group Picture and an Address.

The officers and members of the council of the New Brunswick Loyalist Society waited on Dr. William Bayard, the esteemed president of the society, Wednesday, at his residence, and presented him with a large picture of the officers and members of the council and an address. It was intended to make the presentation on the ninetieth anniversary of Dr. Bayard's birthday, but the picture was not then ready and accordingly it was decided to congratulate the doctor last night, in making the presentation, upon the attainment of such a grand old age, and to wish him the compliments of the season. Those present were: Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., Dr. W. P. Dole, D. R. Jack, W E. Vroom, Charles A. McDonald, D H. Waterbury, Jeremiah Drake, Col. Underhill, C. E. L. Jarvis and D. J. Seely. Dr. Dole read the address and made the presentation. The address in full is as follows:

To William Bayard, M. D., LL.D., etc., President of the New Brunswick Loyalist Society:

"He bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman."

It is with signal satisfaction that we, your fellow members of the Loyalist Society, beg to add our congratulations to the many you have already received on the attainment of the ninetieth anniversary of your natal day.

As the honored and esteemed president of a society that endeavors to honor and perpetuate the remembrance of those devoted men, the founders of our city, who followed in the path of duty, as they saw it, at the cost of personal sacrifice, we greet you today with affection and true respect.

In your long and active life in this community you have nobly followed the best traditions of the past, and in so doing have conscientiously, fearlessly, and often times with real self-sacrifice endeavored to follow the pathway of duty.

If, in promoting the welfare of your fellowmen, you have had to encounter difficulties, to overcome prejudices and to labor strenuously, we feel that it must, nevertheless, be a source of great satisfaction to you, in the evening of your days, to realize that you have not labored in vain, and that in contemplating your life work you can speak of "something attempted—something done." The foundations you have helped to lay, in your day and generation, for the betterment of the conditions of life and the lessening of the ills of humanity, are those of the wise master builder, nor will the inspiration of your sturdy example be lost upon those that come after.

In the aims and objects of the Loyalist Society you have always manifested ready sympathy and hearty co-operation, and we hope you may be long spared to us. The accompanying photograph of the officers of the society we trust you will value as a token of their regard and esteem.

St. John, N. B., Christmas, 1903.

Signed: A. A. Stockton, W. P. Dole, D. H. Waterbury, W. O. Raymond, C. E. L. Jarvis, J. D. Underhill, Charles Campbell, Jas. Flaglor, Chas. A. McDonald, D. J. Seely, Mabel P. Peters, W. C. Vroom, Jeremiah Drake.

Dr. Bayard made an address full of vigor, in which he thanked the officers and council of the Loyalist Society for their kindness. He would not be willing to yield to anyone in zeal for the welfare and progress of the society, the object of which was to commemorate the heroism and patriotism of our forefathers, who gave up their homes and wealth and followed the flag into this country, that they might enjoy British freedom.

Our late beloved Queen had refused the society its desired motto on the ground that it might hinder friendly relations between Britain and the United States. The society, he supposed, could make a sacrifice for the sake of cultivating international relations of a friendly nature. Britain and the United States were to one another as father and son. The son had become an over-grown boy, and the father was probably accustomed to watch over him with a parental care. That might account for the allowance often made

Dr. Stockton said that friendly relations between Great Britain and Canada on the one hand, and the United States on the other, were most desirable. Mr. Ritchie, ex-chancellor of the exchequer, had adversely criticised Mr. Chamberlain's proposed tariff policy because he considered it would not be conducive to such relationship. Dr. Stockton was of the opinion that good business methods ought not to be inconsistent with international friendship.

D. H. Waterbury was pleased to have the opportunity of taking part in extending congratulations to Dr. Bayard for the attainment of his ninetieth anniversary, and to wish him the compliments of the season. He had been requested by Rev. Dr. Raymond to express regret that he could not attend on account of duties in connection with his church.

Dr. Stockton moved a resolution of thanks to D. R. Jack for making "Acadiensus" the success it is today. Dr. Bayard seconded the motion, which was also supported by Dr. Dole, who had complimentary words to say about Mr. Jack. He suggested that every member of the society become a subscribed. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Bayard then had his visitors served with refreshments.

A court in Kansas City has decided that a man who fell asleep in a train and was carried past his station was wholly at fault; that it is the duty of passengers to keep awake and watch that they are not carried beyond their destination.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SARDINES AND THE LOBSTERS.

Maine Sardine Pack in 1903 Largest on Record—Lobsters Run Behind.

(Bangor News.)

Maine has no commissioner who better knows the duties of his office than Hon. A. R. Nickerson of Boothbay Harbor, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries. Mr. Nickerson watches with the utmost care every change in the laws affecting the fishing interests, and it will be recalled that one year ago he took strong ground on the international question of the Hay-Bond treaty.

It is a wide expanse of coast and a varied industry that comes under his eye, but he knows its every local need. The law does not require the commissioner of sea and shore fisheris to make a report oftener than once in two years, but in this, the off-year, Mr. Nickerson has very kindly consented to give the News the figures in regard to sardines and lobsters for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1903.

The sardine pack of 1903, contrary to general opinion, runs ahead of that of the previous year. The lobster catch is considerably behind that of 1902 in numbers, but only a little behind in value. The lobster meat law and the law providing for the purchase of seed lobsters by the state, have proven their worth in a single season. By the latter law it is estimated that 280 million lobsters have been saved to Maine waters during the season just ended.

Commissioner Nickerson's most interesting statement in regard to the sardines and lobsters is as follows:

Notwithstanding there has been a report in circulation that the pack of sardines would fall far behind that of 1902, the official figures do not support that report. The statistics which have been gathered for this department have been procured in the usual way, and if not absolutely correct, are (in my opinion) as near as is possible to be obtained under our present laws.

During the season of 1902 there were packed in the State of Maine 1,181,370 cases of sardines.

This pack comprised:

	Cases.
1-4 oils	792,979
3-4 mustards	334,017
1-2 oils	5,017
1-4 mustards	43,981
1-4 spiced	3,017
3-4 soused	1,440
1-4 tomato	782
3-4 tomate	157
Total	1,181,370

WASHINGTON COUNTY PACKED

	Cases.
1-4 oils	656,541
3-4 mustards	276,242
1-2 oils	3,232
1-4 mustards	30,156
1-4 spice	1,147
3-4 soused	122
1-4 tomatoes	262
3-4 tomatoes	157
Total	976,956

LINCOLN COUNTY PACKED.

	Cases.
1-4 oils	53,217
3-4 mustards	36,104
1-2 oils	724
1-4 mustards	3,374
1-4 spice	1,900
3-4 souce	1,318
1-4 tomato	520
Total	97,157

HANCOCK COUNTY PACKED.

	Cases.
1-4 oils	83,221
3-4 mustards	21,671
1-2 oils	1,061
1-4 mustards	1,394
Total	187,257
Grand Total	1,181,370

The total pack of sardines for 1903 exceeds that of 1902 by 2,202 cases.

Lincoln county shows a gain of 28,527 cases over 1902.

Hancock county shows a gain of 15,938 cases over 1902.

Washington county shows a loss of 40,804 cases from 1902.

Cumberland county shows a loss of 1,459 cases from 1902.

THE LOBSTER YEAR.

In the year ending Nov. 30th, 7,494,691 lobsters were taken in the state of Maine, and in addition to this the Portland and Rockland dealers imported from Nova Scotia about 400,000. The Maine catch was divided among the different counties as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Washington	1,448,662	$218,680
Hancock	1,714,906	280,307
Waldo	1,126	211
Knox	1,961,971	308,330
Lincoln	1,698,098	276,296
Sagadahoc	149,694	25,578
Cumberland	302,034	58,503
York	282,600	52,104
Totals	7,494,601	$1,219,949

The total coach of lobsters for 1903 falls behind that of 1902 by 690,650 lobsters, but the value of catch falls short only $6,612, the reason for which is a higher average price having been obtained through the season.

The difference in the total catch is accounted for by losses of gear and pots during the many severe storms which have visited our state, reducing the number of pots considerably, so that when the average catch to each pot is calculated it is found that the average number of lobsters caught by each pot will come fully up to 1902, therefore we are led to believe that the lobsters on the coast of Maine are as plentiful as in past years.

SPEAKER GULLY IS LIKELY TO RESIGN.

After Holding Office Nine Years He Will Get $20,000 Pension.

LONDON, Dec. 24.— The Right Hon. William Court Gully has announced his intention of refusing to offer himself for re-election as speaker of the house of commons on the completion of his term. He has held the office for nearly nine years, and will on retirement service, as usual, a pension for the remainder of his life of $20,000 a year, together with the peerage, which in the case of ex-speaker invariably takes the form of a viscountcy.

It is possible that the "first commoner in the land," a title which the speaker of the house of commons holds by virtue of a statute enacted several centuries ago, may resign before the dissolution of the present parliament, and a good deal of tory pressure is being brought in an indirect way to bear upon him in order to induce him to do this. It would enable the tories, who possess a large majority in the present house, to elect one of their own party to the vacant chair.

It is a singular fact that for the last seventy years the speakers of the house of commons have all been liberals, this being due to the fact that the liberals were usually in office when the chair became vacant. So long as a speaker offers himself for re-election it is usual not to oppose him.

A POPULAR D. O. C.

Colonel Gordon, Well Known in St. John and Fredericton, Honored by the Officers of His District.

(Montreal Witness, 24th.)

That Colonel Gordon, the popular officer commanding the Montreal district, has the good will and support of his brother officers was demonstrated last night when he was not only their guest of honor, but was also presented with a valuable case of pipes. To make the occasion of a semi-military character, however, he was invited to attend an oyster-opening contest in the snug quarters of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. Major W. A. Lily presided and on his right sat the guest of the evening with Lieut.-Col. Labelle on his left. Among the others present were Lieut.-Col. Cooke, K. C., Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. Finlayson, Lieut.-Col. Costigan, Lieut.-Col. Mackay, Major Kenneth Cameron, A. M. S., Major Stewart, Major Howard, Major Piche, Major Ostell, Capt. Muir, Capt. Brook, Capt. Bond, Capt. Cushing, Capt. Wilson-Smith, Capt. Cains, Capt. Beauchamp, Lieut. J. J. Riley, Lieut. Donald E. Cameron, Lieut. J. F. Savage, Archie Russell, and Stewart Weatherspoon.

Justice having been done to the luscious bivalves, Major Lily called the company to order for the purpose of the gathering and asked Lieut.-Colonel Labelle to make the presentation. Colonel Labelle did so in a pleasing way, and Lieut.-Colonel Gordon responded in fitting words. Afterwards there were songs by Dr. Ibbotson, Lieut. Savage, Capt. Beauchamp and Capt. Bond. During the evening Ratto's orchestra played.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

(For the Sun.)

This work is characterized by system more than by sentiment. The late B. F. Jacobs said once in St. John that no political or other system was better organized. Since the Denver convention in 1902 the international field, which comprises the Canadian provinces, the United States and Mexico, has been systematically arranged into nine districts, for the purpose of holding conferences in the interim between the international convention at Denver in 1902 and that to be held in Toronto in 1905.

District number one includes our eastern provinces and the states of Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This district will hold a conference at Portland, Me., on January 19, 20 and 21, 1904, to study carefully methods, experiences and results that each delegate may learn the best discovered way to carry on this Sunday school work.

Any provincial, county, parish or department worker will be eligible to attend, and the following officers will be glad to hear from any one of these: Rev. J. M. MacLean, Chatham, president; T. S. Simms, St. John, chairman; A. Lucas, Sussex, general field secretary.

The New Brunswick field would derive much benefit if a number of workers would avail themselves of this opportunity, and bring back results to their own work.

The Sunday school friends of Portland offer hospitality to any whose names are sent in by the committee requesting entertainment.

The international executive has granted three of its field workers as instructors to be at this conference, namely: Marion Lawrence, Mrs. J. Woodbridge Barnes and W. C. Pearce. The conference will be intensely practical and workers in organized divisions of our field will do well to make some sacrifice to attend.

A. LUCAS,
Sussex, N. B.

C. P. R. IN ENGLAND.

Company Providing New Offices in London and Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice president of the Canadian Pacific railway, has returned from a trip of several weeks in England. Speaking of his visit, Mr. Bosworth said that since the company has acquired the Atlantic steamship line it had quite a stake in England, and the object of his visit was to study the company's connections on that side. Mr. Bosworth found the outlook for increased business in England very favorable. He denied the report that the C. P. R. steamship service would be conducted in connection with one of the other lines. The Canadian Pacific, he said, would continue to run its own business. The C. P. R., Mr. Borworth pointed out, had moved into the new building which it had erected on Trafalgar Square, one of the very best sites in London. Mr. Bosworth also announced that the Liverpool offices of the company had been removed from the old quarters to No. 24 James street, the thoroughfare which domiciles many of the large steamship enterprises.

SUGAR AS A FOOD.

The impression that sugar is bad for the health, and particularly for the teeth, is combated by modern physicians, except of course in the case of those actually diseased with diabetes or kindred troubles.

Sugar is nutritious, antiseptic and fattening. It is used in great quantity in the German army. One reason why the culture of beet sugar has been fostered by continental governments is its increasing military use.

Sugar is a quickly absorbed food. A colorless solution of sugar and water has often been used by "fasters."

As for sugar spoiling the teeth, the finest "grinders" in the world are those of negroes in Egypt and in the Southern States, who chew sugar cane.

The ancients had little knowledge of sugar, but their possession of the "sweet tooth" is proved by frequent references of class authors to honey.

HOUSE HIS WIFE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Daniel J. Sully Expends More Than a Quarter of a Million for Mrs. Sully's Present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Out of the large profits he has made in this year's cotton campaign Daniel J. Sully has set aside considerable more than a quarter of a million dollars as a Christmas present to his wife. The gift will take the form of a fine five story American basement house in Sixty-second street, about one hundred and fifty feet off Fifth avenue.

The brokerage firm of L. J Phillips & Co. announced yesterday that it had sold to Mr. Sully No. 6 East Sixty-second street for William Hall's Sons, builders. The account of the deal given by a member of the brokerage house indicates that Mr. Sully showed the same capacity for quick decision in this purchase as he displays in directing cotton pit battles.

For six months the brokers had been endeavoring to interest Mr. Sully in buying a house, but with ill success. Last Saturday one of them induced him to visit the Sixty-second street house. He liked it and made an offer, which one of the building firm heard and refused. Mr. Sully then offered to "split the difference" between their respective figures, and made a higher bid.

"I'll split the difference of the difference," replied the builder.

"The house is mine," said Mr. Sully.

The price was accordingly placed halfway between Mr. Sully's second bid and the builder's asking price for the property. The house had been offered to brokers at $285,000 and it is believed Mr. Sully pays something in the neighborhood ow $270,000 for it. The contracts were signed on Tuesday.

The dwelling which Mr. Sully will present to his wife is twenty-seven feet wide and 100 feet deep on every floor. It is fireproof throughout and has an enclosed fireproof staircase running from the cellar to the top story, as well as a passenger elevator. It contains a reception room, salon, morning room, library, dining room, seven bedrooms, seven bathrooms and seven servants' rooms among other chambers and is supplied with steam heat from a main in the street.

A few years ago Mr. Sully was a buyer for cotton mills at a weekly salary of $75. Today he is rated a millionaire by reason of his great bull campaign in cotton, which began in October, 1902, was temporarily discontinued last spring, when he took a trip to Europe, and has since been resumed with great success. He comes from Providence, R. I., and has been living for the last year in apartments in this city.

PIUS X.'S CHRISTMAS FETES.

Reception of the Prelates of the Church Ushers in the Festal Season.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Pope this morning received all the Cardinals and high prelates, and they exchanged the season's greetings. The function was unusually interesting, as it was the first of the kind under the present Pontiff.

The reception occurred in the gorgeous Throne Room of the private apartments of the late Pope Leo XIII., now renovated and used as Pope Pius' public reception room. The scene was brilliant in the extreme. The Pontiff, in spotless white robes, was seated on the throne, while the Cardinals ranged themselves in front of him according to precedence. Behind them were the other church dignitaries in their order.

The Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, read a short, happily worded speech, to which the Pope replied with his usual affability and modesty.

The address of Cardinal Oreglia was of a religious character. The Pope, who wore glasses, spoke of the need of humility, the detachment of all followers of Christ from the world and the redemption offered to all without reference to social or political position. The Lord, he said, came to save all the people, poor and rich, although He preferred to hide His glory in the stable at Bethlehem.

The assemblage then advanced and kissed the Pontiff's hand, Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, being far in the rear, in order of precedence, as his office confers on him no distinctive standing in these ceremonies above the other Cardinals. Then the gathering broke up into small groups, Pope Pius speaking personally to each of them.

The United States was represented at the reception by the Most Rev. Robert Seton, titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, of Newark, N. J., and Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College.

A HISTORY-MAKING CANAL PROJECT.

(Toronto Empire.)

Though in the minds of the first projectors of a canal across Central America the objects contemplated were mainly economic, its influence on seapower and effect on political relations were also speculated upon. But it could scarcely have been foreseen that its mere promotion would be attended by so much history-making as has already resulted. By the Bulwer-Clayton treaty of 1850 Britain was made a partner in the control of any canal that might be cut through the isthmus. Against this association the United States in later years chafed, and in expressing their desire to have it ended, some American senators used unfriendly, not to say threatening language towards Great Britain. Had Britain not agreed to a rearrangement the situation might have bred war at some time. The arrangement was made in a treaty concluded two years ago, in which the United States engages to maintain the canal as a neutral highway. Great Britain in consideration relinquishing its part in the dual control.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS.

Last March the United States negotiated a treaty with Colombia to secure from the latter a concession for the canal across the province of Panama. This treaty was not ratified by the Colombian legislature, hence came to nothing. Then followed the plotting which led to the secession of Panama, its recognition and protection by the United States. President Roosevelt hastened to negotiate with the new republic a canal treaty like that rejected by Colombia. This treaty and his whole Panama policy are now before the United States senate, and it would not be surprising if another effect of the canal history should be the defeat of the president for re-election next November. An issue that is now pending is that of peace or war with Colombia, as that power, contrary to the prohibition of the United States, has sent troops into its revolted province. We may not have seen the worst of the consequences of the conspiracy into which the United States foreign secretary entered for the dismembering of Colombia. There are bondholders whose interests will be looked after by European governments.

A COMPANY'S FRANCHISE.

Not only had the United States to acquire a concession from the government to which Panama is subject, but it had also to buy out a company that held rights of canal construction. In 1876 the Colombian government granted a concession to Lieut. Wyse to build a canal across Panama. This privilege was enlarged two years later, the International Interoceanic Canal Association of France succeeding to Wyse. In 1879 the franchise was transferred from the association to Ferdinand de Lesseps, who a lear later became president of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama, which company actually began the construction of the canal. The concession was for a period of 99 years from the time of completed construction. Colombia was to receive 5 per cent. of the gross receipts from tolls during the first 25 years, 6 per cent. during the next 25, 7 per cent. during the third 25, and 8 per cent. thereafter. One-fifth of these annual payments was to go to the State of Panama. The canal was to be the property of Colombia at the end of the 99-year period. A vast amount was spent by the company, but only a third of the work was completed when it became insolvent in December, 1888, a liquidator being appointed the following February by the civil tribunal of the department of the Seine in France.

A NEW COMPANY.

The liquidator turned over the assets to a new company, but before doing so obtained from Colombia an extension of time for completing the canal. According to this arrangement the work of excavation had to be recommenced not later than February, 1893. For this extension Colombia received 10,000,000 francs in gold, and 5,000,000 francs of the capital stock of the new company. The latter had until Oct. 31, 1904, to complete its task. A further extension was obtained in 1900, completion to be not later than Oct. 31, 1901. The new company was organized under the laws of France, with a capital stock of 650,000 shares of 100 francs each. Of these shares 50,000 were turned over to Colombia, the remaining 600,000 being purchased mainly by the persons who had profited by the corporation of the old company. But the new company could not raise the necessary funds. One influence operating against the financing of the enterprise was the serious consideration the United States just then began to give to the question of building an isthmian canal on its own account. Investors hesitated to put money into a canal that might soon be dividing its business and its profits with a rival channel cut by the United States through Nicaragua. Ever since 1895 the United States has had commissions and senate committees investigating the question of an isthmian canal.

UNCLE SAM BUYS.

The unratified treaty of last March between the United States and Colombia authorized the new Panama Canal Company to sell out to the United States. A law passed by congress nearly a year before authorized the president to buy out the company, and to proceed by means of a commission with the construction of the canal. The price was not to exceed $40,000,000, but before paying it the president was required to assure himself of the validity of the company's title, and to await the exchange of ratifications of the treaty to be negotiated with Colombia. Panama takes Colombia's place in a similar treaty, and the president has satisfied himself by means of the opinion of Attorney-General Knox that the new Panama company has power to sell its property. The company has offered its property for $40,000,000, and this offer has been accepted by the United States government. All that remains is for the latter to pay over the $40,000,000, which it is expected to do when the sale is ratified by a general meeting of the shareholders. Thus the United States may be said to be the owner of the concession, having purchased the company's interest for $40,000,000—yet to be paid—and having acquired from the new Republic of Panama its concession of renewal and other rights for $10,000,000, and having made a rental arrangement with the government to take the place of the company's percentage on tolls. With the property of the Canal Company is transferred nearly all the stock of the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the Canal Company. This railway, whose neutrality the United States has the right, under the treaty of 1846, to maintain, is the base of operations and supplies of the revolutionists.

LITTLE GLADSTONE'S LOGIC.

(Buffalo News.)

John Morley, a few days after the publication of his Life of Gladstone, told in a speech at Sheffield a story of Mr. Gladstone's boyhood.

"The lad," he said, "was in the country. A farmer was showing him over his estate. The farmer would pause before each field to describe it, and before every cow, horse and pig he would make a brief biographical address.

"Finally they came to a small field that contained a large black bull.

"'That is a fine bull there, Master William,' said the farmer. 'A very fine, strong, 2-year-old bull.'

"'Two years old?' said the boy.

"'Yes, two years, sir.'

"'How do you tell its age?'

"'Why, by its horns.'

"The little boy frowned. He mused a moment. Then his countenance cleared.

"'Ah,' he said, 'by its horns. I see. Two horns—two years.'"