

HEROES HOME.

Interview with Bettie, Raymond and Lt. Borden's Orderly.

Graphic Pictures of Their Experiences—Where Others of Our Soldiers Diers Are.

Saturday morning's train from Halifax brought home three more South African boys, at least two of whom were home boys, the other, John Lobbin, being a British Columbian, with his wife and family awaiting him in Boston. The St. John boys were Fred Bettie, son of Stephen Bettie, of Exmouth street, and William Raymond, mouth street, and William Raymond, foot of Dorchester street. When they arrived at the depot they were met by quite a large party of friends and relatives, who embraced them with such warmth as to leave them almost breathless.

As soon as he became able to travel about he went on a trip across the Channel to France. He found it useful to put on civilian's clothes, so bitter was the prejudice against khaki-suited Britishers. Calais and Boulogne were visited, and one of the soldier party, who could talk a little French, constantly returned in his most emphatic way the sneers and jeers of the people.

In England the people treated the Canadian boys with so much real affection and patriotism that regular army men became jealous. At Liverpool the lord mayor addressed a large party in which Pte. Raymond was included. In the course of his remarks he pictured President Kruger feeling from "Bob" with a money box under his arm, and shouting "I love my country—dill!" This pun, Raymond says, was quoted all over England.

The trip in Newfoundland was told about, and "although home is home," he said, "I had a month's rest, I'd tackle it again." The household rose in rebellion at this remark, and Private Raymond thought better of it.

Among the relics of the war brought home by Trooper Fred Bettie is a knitted belt with a most ingenious designing of the Union Jack, British lion, and the figure of a soldier which is covered with the badges of pretty nearly all the British regiments that fought in South Africa. It was given to Bettie by a Seaford Highlander. Pte. Wm. Raymond brought home a Boer Bible in the Dutch language and a Boer bandolier.

personal safety, but was full of that dash and brave, aggressive spirit which in the end proved fatal to him. Trooper Lobbin has in his possession Lieut. Borden's revolver, bandolier, and cartridge belt, also his hat. He prizes them very much, although, should the late lieutenant's father, the minister of militia, desire some of these remembrances, Trooper Lobbin would concede the father's right a prior one. On this afternoon's Pacific Express Trooper Lobbin will leave to meet his wife and little ones at the hub. He will settle in Nova Scotia, if the local government of that province follows Ontario's example in granting land to returned heroes. He is a Canadian, and wants to remain a Canadian, although his going to the war has been somewhat of a set back to him, at least financially.

WILLIAM RAYMOND. Costly cuddled in a big arm chair in front of a blazing grate Pte. William Raymond, of the first contingent, was found relating his experiences to his mother, sisters and several friends. He told his newspaper caller that he had pretty nearly finished his narrative, but for old time's sake would start all over again.

After arriving in Capetown Pte. Raymond, along with a few others, was detained about a month handling baggage. Then he was shifted with a draft of thirteen men as far as Honey-nest Kloof, up country. There he was appointed on the supply guard to accompany the troops to Paardeberg. Four days were consumed in marching before that now famous battleground was reached. A battle was fought which cost the lives of one of the twenty-first of February, "and then, as you know," Pte. Raymond modestly remarked, "we fought an hour or so in the early morning on the 27th." This is all he said about the glorious capture of the Boer prisoners, of the Helena. The march to Bloemfontein was hard and told on the men physically. Tents were pitched outside the city, and late at night the Canadians joined the advance on Pretoria under Lord Roberts.

Pte. Raymond said he had to stay behind through illness with enteric fever. He was sent to Capetown, and on June 6th he arrived in Southampton, England. Ten weeks of convalescence were spent at Netley hospital, and the very best treatment was afforded. Pte. Raymond was also cared for at the Dover and Grosvenor hospitals.

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When Your Cold Catches You

There is no Time to Wait JUST THERE

Advertisement for Dr. Shillo's Consumption Cure. Includes text: 'It is not a "little thing," it is a deadly thing. It will not "get well" by itself. If you let it alone, it will grow and such things will catch you by the throat, but they don't cure you. Ask any intelligent doctor why you catch cold so easily. He will say "You are a bit run down." He means that the force which nature places in your body to keep out disease germs—the resistive force—is weakened. The door is open a little way toward the entrance of germs, and a cold is not a grave in any cemetery in the world which is the result of consumption or pneumonia or any lung trouble whatever which did not start with what you call "a cold," but "a cold." A cold should not be beaten back or dragged over—it should be cured, and the general health should be built up. Dr. Shillo's Consumption Cure should be taken at the first symptom of cold. This is not merely a consumption cure; it is a tonic for the whole body, a specific for sudden colds, coughs or sore throats. It doesn't matter where the cold is, how long it has been there, we know that Dr. Shillo's Consumption Cure will reach it and cure it. It is sold on a positive guarantee. No cure; no pay. If you have a cold—no matter how slight—it means something. Take Dr. Shillo's Consumption Cure, and it will cure it in the house. If it does not relieve you almost instantly, go to your druggist and get your money back. Mrs. E. B. Frost, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used Dr. Shillo's Consumption Cure, and I can tell you that it is the best medicine I have ever used. It cured my cold, and it cured my cough, and it cured my sore throat. It is a wonderful medicine. I can recommend it to all my friends. It is sold on a positive guarantee. No cure; no pay. S. C. WELLS CO., 52 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

NEW REGIME IN LONDON

Important Change in the System of Local Government. Borough Councils Substituted for the Old Vestries—The Housing of London's Poor One of the Problems to Be Dealt With—Old Abuses Which It is Sought to Remedy. LONDON, Nov. 2.—London entered this week an important new era in her municipal history. The old vestries ended their existence on Nov. 1, and now borough councils rule in their place. Instead of ninety local authorities administering the various districts into which the capital has been split up from time immemorial, there are now twenty-eight councils, consisting of mayor, aldermen and councillors, just as in a big provincial town.

The new councils are the creation of an act of parliament, passed this year to complete the system of London government devised ten years ago when the first London county council was called into existence. Till then there was nothing between the national executive and the swarm of obscure vestries to stand for municipal government in the capital of the empire. The city of London, strictly speaking, lies just outside of this story. It is a space barely a mile square, in which nobody lives at night but cats and caretakers, and its government of freemen and liverymen and worshipful companies is the same, yesterday, today and tomorrow. The new councils are not so unscrupulous as to touch it. But London, with its population of nearly five millions, comes under the new rule.

The chief powers of the borough councils deal with housing, sanitation, lighting, street cleaning, water supply, local transit. The police remain under the national executive, being under the home secretary, and he also has the appointment still of all the metropolitan police magistrates. Thus the new borough councils are concerned with the maintenance of public order or the administration of justice. In all other matters they have control of the local affairs of London, and are the sole power for assessing and collecting the ratepayers' money spent on the metropolis.

The extreme progressive and laboring factions in the London county council fought against the creation of the new councils, which the conservative government probably expects to correct the excesses of the county council. The latter body took to calling itself London's parliament, had set debates on matters of social and economic legislation, and made socialistic experiments with its employees in the matter of trade-union conditions of employment and restricted hours of labor. In the matter of cleaning, lighting and housing, the county council has done practically nothing. It has, unfortunately, dealt with hopelessly recalcitrant and often corrupt local vestries. With them abolished finally it is possible that London may wipe off the reproach of being among the most backward of the world's greater cities in her municipal patriotism and in consideration for the well-being of her citizens.

SANTIAGO

Purged of Yellow Fever by American Sanitary Rule.

For the First Time in Four Hundred Years the City is Clean and Healthy. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 19.—Three hundred years of continuous yellow fever in Santiago culminated in the terrible epidemic of 1899. In December the last case was cured and to the everlasting credit of the intelligence, vigor and fearlessness of the United States army officers and sanitary inspectors, a year has passed without a single case. How has this been accomplished? To fortify against the disease and prevent its entrance this past summer of 1900 was a winter's work for Department Commander Col. Whitehead, of the Tenth Cavalry, and his chief surgeon, Major Carr.

The result of two years of American rule has been to make Santiago to all outward appearances as clean as any American city. But it is the climax of unsanitary building by a nation which seems to have made a specialty of that sort of work. In one block the sanitary inspector found "the people, white and colored, breathing the poisoned atmosphere of cess pools and drinking drainage from a well in the centre. The ingress or egress was through one narrow passage, choked with filth. Here lived, or existed, playing in the dirt with pig dogs and chickens, naked children of both sexes, some of them 10 or 12 years old, who had probably never ventured on the street outside."

To locate such places, clean the cess pools, open drains and force the inmates to clean the houses was a task for a military force last winter. A medical officer of the army, as sanitary inspector, has made a house to house inspection throughout the city. The city authorities made it a misdemeanor to resist this inspection, or to fail to carry out the resulting orders. A census of non-immune persons was made, every individual liable for an attack of fever being located, with occupation and place of residence, and all could have been hurried to the country within ten hours had the fever appeared. A board of health advises on all sanitary matters within the city and collects vital statistics. Any case of contagious or infectious disease reported is at once examined by three members of the board, and no case is officially recognized except when the diagnosis is a good one by a majority of the board. A strict quarantine is maintained against the town, where yellow fever is known to exist and from which people may reach Santiago within the de-entration period of five days. Detention camps are organized for the observation of suspicious cases. The result of this work is that there has been no fever in the city since last December. Had fever come in spite of all that was done, everything was organized to take care of it. The yellow fever hospital is located on an island in the bay, a full mile from the city. It has its own wharf, a launch and lighted telephone connections with the city. The whole establishment, happily in accordance with the plan, is ready at any moment to meet the crisis should it come. There are now no soldiers stationed within the city. No troops in the stations that encircle the city are allowed to enter and five in the morning and five in the afternoon, and then only on business.

Yellow fever has not come to Santiago this year. Its banishment from this its favorite habitat for 300 or 400 years, has been accomplished by American cleanliness and energy, intelligently directed by the military authorities and its absence has been no freak or accident.

BRITAIN'S BLACK FIGHTERS.

Fusky Heroes of the Ashanti Campaign. A striking tribute is paid to the troops who relieved Kumasi a few months ago by Dr. Douglas Gray, who accompanied the force as medical officer. They were all black soldiers of the Queen except the officers, who were British. A few years ago many of these were naked, slave-raiding savages living near Lake Nyassa. Today they are as well disciplined as any troops in the world. Many of them had never seen the sea before they travelled from Central Africa to West Africa to fight for the Queen. But they are great fighters. They worked their 7-pounders and Maxims like handy men, and were dead shots with the Martini. They eat rice, and marched like the C. I. V. They plunged into the jungle and frightened the Ashantis out of their stockades by getting round at the back, where they were not expected. They ran sometimes—straight at the enemy. When the first was hottest, or when they were soaked in rivers, it never occurred to them to flinch. They just laughed joyously and followed their officers. One of the black heroes got a bullet in his skull, and thought it waste of time to have it extracted before he had finished fighting. Dr. Gray tells Reuter's representative that the black soldiers—the Yeos, Atongas, Angonis, Yorbans, and Hausas—have proved in the Ashanti campaign that they can do anything led by British officers. The Central African Rifles, to which the first three tribes contribute, number about two thousand men. The black force effected the relief of Kumasi in less time than white troops could have done it—at a tenth the cost.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap. Includes text: 'Makes Child's Play of Wash Day. Surprise Soap. Pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. Surprise really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.' An illustration shows a woman washing clothes in a tub.

RETURNING OF THE TROOPS. By A. Edwin Belyea, St. John, N. B. St. John was decked with splendor. On a cold November day, the returning troops were met by a large number of friends and relatives. The city was filled with the joyous throng, and the streets were lined with people to see the heroes home.

THE MOLINEUX CASE. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who conducted the prosecution in the Roland B. Molineux case, gave back all the papers in the case today to Recorder Goff.

DOMESTICS' REBECCA. Where Mistresses and Servants Live in Bliss. Queensland is the best country in the world for domestic servants. Such is the opinion of Mrs. Douglas Campbell, of Arroyo Lodge, Bognor, Sussex, who has just returned to England after eleven years' residence in Australia. In Queensland, she says, the domestic servant is better off than in any other country.

A LIVELY SESSION EXPECTED. MADRID, Nov. 18.—The approaching session of the Spanish parliament promises to be a lively one. Members of the opposition have determined to conduct an energetic attack on the political and economic programme of the government. All parties are determined to combat an increase in public expenditure. The opposition leaders will criticize the government for a lack of economy and a failure to carry out the reforms which are imperative if the indebtedness of Spain is to be liquidated.

Advertisement for VICTORINE. Includes text: 'EVEN COLOURS. Are made brighter and not so with most compounds, faded away when you use VICTORINE. It does away with washboard rubbing, and cannot injure any washable fabric. Two cakes 5c; wash 4 bottles.' An illustration shows a woman washing clothes.

Advertisement for EPPS'S COCOA. Includes text: 'Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, superior Quality and highly Nutritive Properties. Specialy grateful and comforting to the nervous and debilitated. So only in 14 lb. tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists London, Eng. BREAKFAST SUPPER. EPPS'S COCOA' An illustration shows a tin of Epps's Cocoa.

BOSTON. Another At Crowell Charged With Child from Botsford moran Warned in a Death-Margate the Dramatic Former Prov and Fish Mar (From Our Own) BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The weather that fall is year. The weather of a few days ago was so warm that it was not until the appearance of the green and thick leaves on some of the heavy snow fell that the weather was so warm. The weather of a few days ago was so warm that it was not until the appearance of the green and thick leaves on some of the heavy snow fell that the weather was so warm.