

A FAMOUS REFORMER

REV. J. C. FREEMAN SPEAKS OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

He Had Written and Preached on Both Sides of the Atlantic—Recently the Victim of a Peculiar Affliction From Which He Was Released in a Marvellous Manner.

From the Boston Herald.

No. 157 Emerson street, South Boston, is the present home of the Rev. C. J. Freeman, B. A., Ph.D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church at Anacostia, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers, and through a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed in England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a long time ago which will be read with interest. He says:

"Some five years ago I found that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a burden to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food, after eating suffering acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feelings in vomiting up such sour water.



Rev. J. C. Freeman, B. A., Ph.D.

At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down; another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do not know. With all the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for, in addition, I had pains in the region of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things, and was daily becoming worse, and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all work was impossible for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion precluded me from any duty whatever, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than a few days, and it was so absolute as to be rest in the grave. Then it would have been absolute enough.

"It is now quite three years, since, in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found myself upon a peculiar numbness of the left limb, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was consoled with the information that I was partially paralyzed. Whether it was or not, I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago, a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration, and took more than his share for a sick man. But the best thing he could say was this: 'Did you ever see Pink Pills?' I said: 'Who in the world is he?' He said: 'Who in the world is he?' He said: 'Who in the world is he?' He said: 'Who in the world is he?'

creature, and to-day I can stand and speak for over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking which I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I was never in a better state of health than I am today, and I attribute it to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I fully, cordially and strongly commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who suffer in a similar way, and feel sure that any one who adopts this reliable remedy, I shall always and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have tried them and did not know their true value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them, from a good experience, to do more than is actually claimed for them.

Very faithfully yours, C. J. FREEMAN, B. A., Ph.D., Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing remedy for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pain and hollow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen) by addressing the Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

RUSSIA CONTROLS COREA.

Japan Has Withdrawn—The King Reported to Have Left His Palace.

Chinese Rebels Defeat the Imperial Army—Britain is a Loser Through Strikes.

New York, Nov. 25.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: The Novoe Vremya publishes a special dispatch from Vladivostok, which it says will cause a stir in the world. It says that Japan has entirely withdrawn from her continental policy in Asia. A special sign of the liberal intentions of the Korean government is the permission which has been accorded its subjects to cut off their pig tails.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch from Seoul, Korea, to the Novoe Vremya, transmitted by way of Vladivostok, says that Tai Won Kun, under the pressure of Russian demands, has surrendered his authority and will withdraw from the palace to his own residence. Reports received here are to the effect that the Chinese army sent to subdue the rebels in the western part of the Chinese empire has been utterly defeated and several of the officers have been killed. The rebels are now masters of portions of several provinces.

Peking, Nov. 25.—It is stated in official circles that the Japanese will evacuate the Liaotung peninsula on Nov. 30. London, Nov. 25.—The first installment of the Harvey armor plates for the two Japanese battleships which were to be built here, was delivered this week, but it is said the Japanese have transferred the order for building the battleships to account of the recent strike of the shipbuilding strikers. British shipbuilders are alarmed at the prospect of losing the orders which China is reported about to place for the purpose of building up a navy.

—You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

IS A LITTLE INCONSISTENT

Sir Charles Tupper's Precept and His Government's Practice Do Not Agree.

Lord Salisbury Gives Hop Growers no Hope of Protection—Lothaire's Trial.

London, Nov. 25.—In an address upon Canada at Newcastle last night, before the Tyneside Geographical Institute, Sir Charles Tupper strongly advocated reciprocity between the Dominion and the mother country. Many articles, he said, that Great Britain imported from foreign countries, could be supplied by Canada. He contended it was the duty of every Briton to promote between the colonies and Great Britain that connection which he believed was indispensable for their mutual progress and prosperity. John Redfern, well known tailor and the London Worth, is dead. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to-day to a deputation from the National Association of Hop Growers, which called upon him to complain of depression in their business, said he could not hold out any hope of an import duty being placed upon any article of general consumption.

Brussels, Nov. 25.—The authorities of the Congo Free State have decided that Captain Lothaire, charged with the irregular execution of the English trader, Stokes, shall be tried before a Belgian court martial.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

MILLIONS INVOLVED

Cuban Insurgent General Threatens to Destroy \$20,000,000 Worth of Property.

Reported Dissension in the Ranks—Expedition Successfully Landed in Cuba.

Some Doubt Exists as to the Exact Position of the Opposing Armies.

New York, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch to the World from Havana says: American owned sugar property in Cuba worth \$20,000,000 is jeopardized by General Maximo Gomez' recent order to destroy every estate whose owner tries to make sugar this winter. Consul-General Williams, who has been in the sugar business in Cuba, or in close touch of it, for more than 40 years, thinks that the estimate is not too high. The bulk of the sugar property in Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Spanish holders are in the minority. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. Such great estates as Caracas and Los Hermanos are owned by Cubans. The first mentioned, the Terry heirs. Here are some of the extensive interests involved: The Soledad, near Arimo, is owned by Edward A. Atkins, of Boston. The Boermeigero estate is owned by the Brothers Ponnet, of New York. The Sun Augustine and Lequerio estates by an American syndicate of which Col. Jas. S. Murray is manager. Those are in the Cienfuegos district and represent a value in good times of \$7,000,000. In Trinidad there is the great property owned by the Haywards of New York. In the Sagua district are the George Thomdyke estate; those of Homingway of Boston, the Santa Ana and the St. George. The Victoria estate is an American property and Perkins & Welsh of New York control a large sugar estate. The value of the American interests in Sagua is about \$2,700,000 in good times. In Puerto Principe province Americans hold sugar estates worth nearly one million dollars, and in Matanzas province the Masons, the Perry and the Heydiger properties are extremely valuable. The owner of one, after a brave struggle, is about to abandon fields representing the toil of many years. Many of the American sugar properties on the island will be foreclosed into bankruptcy if they are not permitted to make a crop the coming winter.

A special to the Herald from Santiago de Cuba says: Runners have been current in this city for months regarding jealousy and friction in the ranks of the insurgents, the blacks being intensely jealous of the whites. Much of this has appeared in print, the whites openly stating that where they were in the minority they were ignored and badly treated; that General Maceo, now 45 years old, was very suspicious, and that he had surrounded himself with a chosen band of blacks. Maceo is the chief of the Antillan league, an order of blacks, part secret and part open, which is pledged to black dominion in the West Indies. About 70 men form his body guard. Owing to the friction and jealousies many whites have left the rebel ranks and have surrendered to Campos, who has pardoned and released them. The late Jose Marti was the acknowledged leader of the white section of the rebels. He was the chief organizer of the present movement. His death, it was said, was due to a reckless charge made on a body of Spanish troops. It now seems that Marti was not shot by the Spaniards, but by some of his own men. Owing to the friction and jealousies many whites have left the rebel ranks and have surrendered to Campos, who has pardoned and released them.

Members of the American colony here, in praising the energetic and effective action of Mr. Terrell under very trying circumstances. There seems to be no reason for doubting that his representations to the Porte have been the means of saving many American lives and of preserving American property. The main question now being discussed between the Porte and the representatives of the Powers is that of adding four extra guardians to the little fleet in the Bosphorus, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Austria demanding permission for passage through the Dardanelles of an extra gunboat to be attached to their respective embassies. Although the demands were made over a week ago, the Sultan still holds out in his refusal to grant the requested permission.

From the highest authorities the Associated Press is enabled to give the view of the case taken by the Turkish government, as follows: While admitting that the Powers possess a treaty right to have two gunboats each in the Bosphorus, the Porte considers the proposed increase in the number of foreign war vessels in the Turkish empire, might excite the Mussulmans and produce an effect far from the one desired by the Powers. In addition, the Porte points out that in view of the measures taken to preserve order here, any increase in the number of the gunboats attached to the embassies of the Powers is not required.

The hesitation on the part of the Sultan to grant the permission required, is almost insane. He has already tried to commit suicide, and means and cries continually. Frank Edmond, known as Blind Frank, was arrested to-day, charged with criminal assault on five little girls.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Theodore Durrant was taken to court on Friday morning for sentence. The whole matter of Durrant's sentence and the motion for a new trial went over until Wednesday, at the request of the defendant's attorneys, who wanted further time to prepare affidavits on which to prepare a motion for a new trial.

London, Nov. 25.—According to the Daily News, Harper & Brothers, of New York, are to pay George Du Maurier £10,000, for his next novel, which is the identical Powers which Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, received for 'Endymion.'

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have that bad coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

to push forward and advance further west. It is apparent that they have selected either the province of Havana or Matanzas for their battlefield. Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 25.—(via Key West)—News received here to-day from Manzanillo says that General Gonzalez Maza is surrounding the forces of the rebel leader Rabi, in Valenzuela, between Vega and Bayamo. The steamer Villaverde Jose Garcia left here this afternoon for Manzanillo with two regiments to aid General Munoz, who, according to public rumor, has been recently defeated by Rabi.

Colonel Sandoval had a bloody engagement on the 9th instant at Sanguarejo, jurisdiction of Hongolesong, with the rebel leader Cibreco. Sandoval had 1200 soldiers against 900 insurgents. The troops had 14 killed and 49 wounded. The rebels lost 4 killed and 13 wounded.

MONTGOMERY'S STATEMENT.

The Boy Says McKeecher Did the Murder—Two Fires To-day.

Alliance, Or., Nov. 25.—Lloyd Montgomery, the sixteen year old boy accused of murdering his father and mother and T. B. McKeecher, has made a statement to the effect that he killed McKeecher after the latter had shot his father and mother. The police discredited this statement and believe that the boy will make a full confession.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—Fire started in the main floor of the five story apartment house on Tenth street, Lillian Collins, five years old, was burned to death, and William Collins, jr., ten months old, so severely burned that he will probably die.

DANGER IS NOT PAST

The Sultan Still Holds Out in Refusing Entry to Any Additional Men-of-War.

He Thinks it a Cloak to Cover an Opportunity for a Naval Demonstration.

London, Nov. 25.—A representative of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date, that it is officially announced that the Armenians inhabiting villages near Adena have surrendered their arms and kissed the hands of the governor in token of submission to his authority. The government has offered a reward for information leading to the detection of persons distributing or exposing in public places placards or posters menacing Armenians.

Minister Terrell asked the Porte for a permit to allow the United States cruiser USS Albatross to come to Constantinople, but the request was refused on the ground that only Powers signatory to the treaty of Paris can expect such a permit.

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—United States Minister Terrell has received a dispatch from Aintab announcing the safe arrival there of the American missionaries belonging to the Central Turkey Mission (Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Maceo, Charles S. Sanders, Pierce and Miss Elizabeth M. Troubridge) and an English governess named Miss Macdonald. The missionaries, who had fled from the Bosphorus when they were threatened by the Turkish authorities, were rescued by Mr. Terrell.

The latter now says that he is satisfied that the 172 missionaries in Anatolia are safe. The situation here is still grave and complicated. From what can be learned here, the situation in Anatolia seems much more doubtful for some time past. No doubt efforts are being made to maintain order in districts where disturbances were threatened and to suppress disorders where outbreaks have occurred. All danger is not past, however, even in Anatolia. The Turkish authorities here are threatened to burn the convent there and to set fire to the barley fields in that vicinity, has, owing to strong representations made to the Porte by the subject by Mr. Terrell, been recalled. His conduct will be inquired into.

Members of the American colony here, as well as other foreign residents, join in praising the energetic and effective action of Mr. Terrell under very trying circumstances. There seems to be no reason for doubting that his representations to the Porte have been the means of saving many American lives and of preserving American property. The main question now being discussed between the Porte and the representatives of the Powers is that of adding four extra guardians to the little fleet in the Bosphorus, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Austria demanding permission for passage through the Dardanelles of an extra gunboat to be attached to their respective embassies. Although the demands were made over a week ago, the Sultan still holds out in his refusal to grant the requested permission.

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that as it may, no foreigner here doubts that an increase in the number of gunboats here is necessary for the protection of the foreign population, and this belief gains ground owing to the fact that an apparently well founded report is in circulation that the Armenians of the capital, undismayed by recent bloodshed in the streets of Constantinople, have projected fresh demonstrations here at the instigation of the Central Revolutionary committee, and they are in hopes of being joined by the Young Turkish party. The gravity of this new feature in the series of Turkish complications may be imagined when it is added that the Austrian ambassador, Baron von Caisse, has made a direct appeal to the Patriarch to do his utmost to prevent another outbreak, warning him that such an occurrence would do the greatest harm to the Armenian cause, and would tend to defeat the objects that the Armenians and their friends have in view. In reply the Armenian Patriarch assured Baron von Caisse that the Armenians had not planned another demonstration, "although," he added, "despair reigns among them owing to the incessant arrests and exiling."

The Patriarch insisted that 400 Armenians of this vicinity have been recently exiled to Anatolia. Absence of news from Zeitoun, which the Armenians are said to be holding in strong force, and the failure of the government to furnish any information regarding the concentration of Turkish troops at Marash for advance on Zeitoun, has caused some uneasiness. Besides, no news is obtainable concerning the rising of Druses against Turkish rule.

One of the most serious features of the whole situation is that the financial questions continue to hamper the government in their efforts to restore order in Asiatic Turkey, and there does not seem to be any prospect of relief in any direction. The winter is anxiously looked for by the Turks as likely to do more for the military in putting an end to the disturbances. On the other hand, thousands of homeless Armenian families seen doomed to terrible suffering when the snow falls.

MANITOBA FARMERS' READ.

Australia and South Africa Buying From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—A sharp demand for California wheat from Australia and South Africa is a new factor in the local grain trade, hitherto excluded from all calculation, of the future. It is scarcely safe, however, to underestimate the demand in these new quarters, especially for those who are short on the market. Up to date five sailing ships are now under charter for Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. This represents at least twenty-five thousand tons. This does not include the cargo of the steamer Kauli, which sailed yesterday for Sydney. In addition, all the steamers to Australia for the next four months has been engaged.

There has been a total revolution in trade conditions during the past four weeks. The season opened with the most alluring crop prospects, and the estimated yield was then put up to the average figure of 1,500,000 bushels. At the same time freights had got up to 35 shillings, and even higher in certain cases with a very light tonnage on the way and very few ships in port. Then came a heavy rain, which cut down to the average yield of 1,000,000 bushels. At the same time freights had got up to 35 shillings, and even higher in certain cases with a very light tonnage on the way and very few ships in port.

The government expects by this week to mail the particulars under which the imperial government intends to assist the fast Atlantic line project. Inasmuch as the stipulation has been made that new tenders must be called for, it is generally believed that the service can be secured for less than the amount of the two subsidies from Canada and Great Britain which, as they stand, aggregate \$1,125,000. The Canadian subsidy of \$750,000 had to be put at that high figure in order to secure connection with a French port, but in some quarters it is thought the imperial government may insist upon an English port being made the European terminus of the line, and in that event, it will be a tussle between Liverpool and Southampton.

The Montreal Witness is endeavoring to promote opposition to the scheme subsidizing the Beaver line to St. John, N. B.

THE WHEAT CORNER SECRET.

A Combination of Legal and Illegal Means in Its Interest.

Tacoma, Nov. 25.—The wheat shippers of Tacoma and Seattle, who have been backing the strongest kind of a combination in the Palouse and Big Bend grain districts, between the grain buyers at competitive points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific and the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, have had arranged against them as well a formidable aggregation of capital. Not only have the Sound shippers suffered from illegal rebates paid by the O. R. & N. to favored buyers in the Palouse and Walla Walla valleys, and free warehouses operated by the railroad named, but from the fact that the banks of Eastern Washington have loaned large amounts of money to farmers on their crops, which are held to-day in the warehouses of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. This is perhaps the secret of the corner on wheat, by which grain is kept from its natural channel of shipment to Europe.

From a most reliable source it was learned to-day that a well known bank in Portland has furnished the Eastern Washington banks large amounts of money, which was advanced to the farmers, enabling them to hold their wheat for higher prices. A gentleman here who owns an interest in one or more banks in the Palouse country, says the New Perce Indians, who received approximately \$500,000 from the government last August, had loaned some of the banks a portion of their money on one or two years' time, and that it was advanced to the farmers at the rate of 20 cents a bushel. Considerable eastern money has also been used to advantage in cornering the grain.

While it cannot be definitely stated as a fact, there are grounds for the belief that where money was borrowed on wheat there was a contract that the grain should be stored in the O. R. & N. warehouses. This is, perhaps, the reason why three-fourths of the Palouse and Walla Walla crop is so stored. Never before in the history of Washington has such a state of affairs existed. Last year and the year before no considerable amount of money could be borrowed by wheat growers on their crops.

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COPYRIGHT COMPROMISE

Hall Caine and the Copyright Association Have Arrived at an Understanding.

A Draft Bill Has Been Drawn to be Submitted to the Government.

Particulars of the Fast Atlantic Mail Subsidy Expected This Week.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—At a conference of the Copyright association this afternoon, Sir C. H. Tupper and Mr. Quimet representing the government, Hall Caine gave an outline of the compromise reached and presented a draft bill to the government.

He explained it as follows: By this agreement, the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada, and so secure an absolute and untruncated copyright, is extended from thirty to sixty days, with a possible extension of thirty days more, at the discretion of the authorities. The liberty to be granted for the production of a book that has not filled the conditions of the Canadian copyright law is to one license, and this single license is only to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge and sanction. Further, the copyright holder who has an independent chance of securing a copyright for himself within a period of sixty days is to be allowed a second chance of securing it after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license. And, finally, the royalties of the author are to be secured to him by a regulation of the revenue authorities to stamp an edition of a book on the market. Up to date five sailing ships are now under charter for Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

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