

OPE'S SUCCESSOR.

ersonal Wishes Favor Cardinal Gotti.

July 29.—Cardinal Agliardi appointed prefect of the of the Congregation of the da in place of Cardinal Vin-

Vannutelli will replace Carti as prefect of the Sacred ion of Bishops and Regulars rular discipline.

ction of Cardinal Gotti to late Cardinal Ledochowski important post in the gift is universally regarded as the pontiff's personal wishes ersonality of his successor. Gotti has long been conmost likely of the cardiession to the papal throne

ST. STEPHEN.

Mr. Samuel Welcek, an Esteemed Citizen.

EPHEN, July 30.— Samuel ne of our most respected cit-sed away at his home in rd on Wednesday forenoon. rn in this town 65 years ago iber, and was married to erine McWha, who predeabout eight years. Their are Laura, wife of Alfred a, relict of the late Frank ank, Kate and Herman l residing here. Samuel. an infant son have passed r. Welook learned the trade nith, which he followed for in partnership with Joseph Twenty-one years ago he employ of the St. Croix in charge of similar work, ned steadily at work with seven weeks ago, when ill ipelled a cessation. Mr. ved several terms as a the town council. He was most upright, intelligent ous citizens, whose death

DDOZONE RRUZUNE.

with sincere regret.

a Convenient Form. Laxative Which Cures ation and a Host of Diseases More or Less

e length of the intestinal be gently and thoroughly all foul, decaying matter, rrozone after each meal helps the kidneys and their work, and by preventes of the skin from being it clears and beautifies the Ferrozone relieves irripressure on the tissues of and nerve centres, and in-

lthy, vigorous condition of merit of Ferrozone is that relieves constipation, and cures it without interfersiness or pleasure, and s inconvenience or distress. the bodily functions reguthe only medicine for conat acts gently, acts quickly, without grip or grippe.
is especially efficacious in

ver-work, headache, brain liver, weak memory, and . It relieves that "tired puts elasticity into every Ferrozone gives strength erative organs, and for the rvous prostration, nervous decline of mental ver, is certainly superior to agent the world has ever

of adaptability of Ferro-aly wonderful. It is entire-in composition, and quite my possibility of injurious under long continued use. ed in the form of a choco-tablet, and no uncertainty. as to the proper quantity is recommended and sold

ists, price 50 cts. a box, or for \$1.25. Remember the e that the genuine Ferrolied. Refuse a substitute. y mail if price is forward-Polson & Co., Kingston, Chipman Smith & Co., St.

D IN CALGARY.

N. W. T., July 30.-Al-Creighton died at the ital yesterday afternoon. ss of six weeks. He came n 1888 from Chatham, N. ever since been identified wth of the city.

ria always bears the Signature Chas. H. Fletcher.

as sick, we gave her Castoria. a Child, she cried for Castoria. ne Miss, she clung to Castoria. hildren, she gave them Castoria.

JOHN W. MACKAY,

A Newsboy Who Died Worth About \$70,000,000.

Marveilous Career of One of the Richest

(Brooklyn Eagle.) It is estimated that the fortune of the millionaire who has passed away is in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000, but such estimates are of necessity vague. He probably did not know how much he was worth himself. At any rate, he was one of the very rich men of the civilized world. And he owed less to inheritance, less to early education than any of the others in his class. Moreover, he was always a real man,

brave and lovable. John W. Mackay, born of Scotch-Irish stock, was a native of Dublin. He came to New York with his parents when a small boy. He sold papers on Park Row. He learned even then to know the faces of those old time millionaires, great in their day, but whom he could have bought and sold many times over in his later days. He was filled with an invincible determination to be rich some day, but in the meantime the family had to be supported. and every youngster must do his part.

HE LEARNED SHIPBUILDING

FIRST When he grew older and developed strength of limb, and shot upward toward maturity, there was something better for him to do than selling papers. His father had the inborn anxiety of his race to see his son master of a trade. John was apprenticed to the Webb shipbuilding concern, at that time the greatest one of its kind in the metropolis, though not the greatest in America. He worked hard and faithfully. He learned the trade. But while he was hammering away at his craft, saving a little money all the time, he was dreaming of a future, not of dissipation or of idle luxury, but full of the responsibilities and opportunities that great wealth brings. He was sure

it would come to him at last. It did.
The bonanza tales of 1849 had not found John W. Mackay in a position to leave home. He had mourned some but he had stayed where his duty seem ed to He. Those who knew him best say that nothing in his subsequent career was so feverish as that period of waiting. At last, in 1851, he managed to get to the California coast. He was then only 19 years old, a hard fighter, a man of his word, and a good

BEGAN WORK AS A PLACER

days and in that country. In a few months John W. Mackay had accum-ulated several thousand dollars. He went to Nevada City, undertook to build a tunnel in the Ophir mine, under contract, lost all he had and began work as a timberman in the Mexican with services on May 2, 1898.

mine at \$4 a day. all dead broke. They struck up a partnership that had much of the character of that of Dumas' "Three Musk-"Each for all and all for each" was their motto, whether they ever put it into words or not. Prob-ably they never did. They were not

given to phrase making.

The four had a hard time for several ears. It was in 1871 that they got hold of the Comstock lode which in the long run turned out over \$110,000,000. Inside of two years from this time Mackay's income was estimated at

800,000 a month. Mackay had learned mining thoroughly, as he had learned shipbuilding. He is remembered as a rather exacting employer, though not unreason-He had faith in mankind. could trust his associates. His judgment of human nature was excellent. No honest man ever came to him with a proposed enterprise that needed capital without getting a respectful hearing, and the number of enterprises for which he furnished capital has never been estimated. That nearly all of these resulted in swelling his fortune is the understanding of those who know, most about his history. ALL FOUR BECAME MULTI-MIL-

LIONATRES Fair was a mine worker like Mac kay when the partnership was formed. Flood and O'Brien were running a saloon. All four became multi millionaires, but Comstock, who gave his name to the famous lode, died, a pauper. That was one phase of the gamble in mining. A man never could tell when to sell out and when to keep on dig-

Unlike Fair, Mackay had no fondness for politics. He was deeply interested in finance. He found the Nevada Bank in San Francisco and put it on so strong a footing that even a \$10,000,-000 defalcation in 1887 did not break it

It is said that a personal dislike Mackay had conceived for Jay Gould led to his association with James Gordon Bennett in the establishment of the Commercial Cable Co. It took immense capital to lay a new cable, and in addition to this fact it had to be remembered that the land lines were in the hands of the enemy, and these were of vast importance as feeders to a cable system. Nothing deterred John W. Mackay. Gould was in control of Western Union. That was enough for him. The work of laying the competing cable began in 1884. It was hastened to completion. Gradually one after another of the independent land lines were brought up, and their service was extended and improved by the Mackay-Bennett system. sprang into existence the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company which is today a real, not merely a nominal com

cut under this by making a rate of 6 cents. He declined. He stuck to the original rate of 25 cents, When Western Union wanted peace with rates restored to 40 cents a word, he refused. His opponent finally had to accept the rate he had fixed.

Mr. Mackay had a close call for his life in San Francisco in 1893, when William C. Rinney, a penniless speculator

lire in San Francisco in 1893, when William C. Rippey, a penniless speculator who imagined he had a grievance against the millionaire, shot him in the rear of the Lick House. He was badly wounded, but in time recovered. Two doctors who had attended him sent in bills, one for \$7,500, and the other for \$5,000. Mr. Mackay refused to pay so much, and a compromise was reached on \$8,000 total. on \$8,000 total.

THE ONE ROMANCE OF MACKAY'S

LIFE. was the one that led to his marriage. On Sutter street in Nevada City lived a widow, a young widow with one child, a little girl. She was a daughter of Major Hungerford of New Orleans. She had married a doctor, and had come with him to Nevada. He had died and left her utterly without resources. Mr. Mackay headed a subscription for this widow. Then he was attracted to her and married her. She has been an ornament to the society of New York and London and Paris. The millionaire has been devoted to her, and has done all in his power for her family. Her sister is the Countess Telfener Her daughter by her first husband is the Countess Colonna. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay had two sons. One, John W. Mackay, jr., was killed in a coaching accident in France. The other is Clarence Mackay, who married Katherine A. Duer, one of the best known society of New York and Newport. women of New York and Newport. Mr. Mackay was a member of the Hardware Club of New York, of the Lawyers' Club and of the Players Club. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church and a heavy contributor to church charities. He had built a big orphan asylum in Nevada City where he made his first great suc-

The London mansion of the Mackays is one of the most expensive houses in that city. It has a marble staircase which alone cost \$300,000, and the walls are covered with some of the paintings in the world. Mrs. Mackay is an art connoisseur. When Meisson-ier painted her portrait she would not pay the bill because the work, in her opinion, was badly done. A French court decided in favor of the artist, the bill was paid, and the picture, it is said, was then burned.

THE MAUSOLEUM AT GREEN-

WOOD. The mausoleum of the Mackay family in Greenwood is one of the most costly ever erected. It took a year to build and the expense was in the neighbor-hood of \$300,000. The only bodies in it began placer mining. A pick and a pan, and a few pounds of bacon were all a man needed for capital in those days and in that county that he first now are those of Major Hungerford, Mrs. Mackay's father, for whom the millionaire developed something like affection mililonaire developed something like affection, and John W. Mackay, jr. The mausoleum stands on a little eminence near Ninth avenue and Twentieth street. It is of granite, without elaborate exterior decoration, but with fine

Inside there is an altar for religious It was in this \$4-a-day work that Mackay hit up against James C. Flood, William S. O'Brien and James G. Fair, all able bodied, forceful fellows, and mortal remains will lie almost side by side with those of the old time million aires of New York, whose faces he looked up to when he was a ragged boy selling newspapers on Park row.

> EQUITY COURT CHAMBERS. On Saturday, July 26, before Mr. from selling certain timber licenses formerly standing in the name of Hale acting for Frederick H. Hale, who is plaintiff in the suit in which the People's Bank of Halifax, Geo. A. Murchie, John G. Murchie and other memgranted an interim order of injunction

THE FIRST STEP

Of the child is an event in the mother's life. How proud she feels when the attempt to walk is begun so early as to evidence childish courage and sturdy strength. Such pride should be enjoyed by every mother. But it often happens that the child is timid, weak and deficient in vitality, and clings to the mother's arms with no desire to walk or play.

Mothers should learn Of the child is an event in the mother' desire to walk or play.

Mothers should learn

that to have strong chil-dren they must them-selves be strong, for the Pierce's Favorite Prescription by expectant mothers gives them health

gives them health and strength to give their children. It noursishes the nerves, strengthens the body and gives great muscular strength and elasticity, so that the baby's advent is practically painless. "I have been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and can say it is just what you advertise it to be, and can cheerfully recommend it," writes Mrs. Victor J. Hadin, of Leonardelle, Riley Co., Kansas. "I began taking it just two months before baby came and was greatly benefited by its use. The doctor who attended me said I did about as well as any one he had seen (as I was sick only about three hours), and also that your 'Favorite Prescription' was 'the one patent medicine' which he did have faith in. "We now have a darling baby boy, strong and healthy, who weighed mine pounds when born (July 28th). During this month he has gained three and one-half pounds."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

day a real, not merely a nominal competitor of the Western Union.

THE LONG STRUGGLE WITH JAY
GOULD.

The history of that competition developed a lot of nerve in Mr. Mackay. He was solicited, when Western Union cut cable rates to 12 cents a word, to

Baby's Own Tablets Keep Little Ones Well.

If you want to keep your little ones hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather give them Baby's Own Tablets the moment they show signs of being out of order in any way.

This medicine cures all forms of stomach and bowel troubles which carry off so many little ones during the summer months, and is the best thing in the world for sleeplessness, nervousness, irritation when teething, etc.

It is just the medicine for hot weather troubles; first because it always does good; and, second, because it can never do any harm-guaranteed free from oplates.

Mrs. W. E. Bassam, Kingston, Ont., says:—"I began using Baby's Own Tablets when my little girl was about three months old. At that time she had indigestion badly; she was vomiting and had diarrhoss constantly, and although she had an apparently ravenous appetite her food did her no good and she was very thin. Nothing helped her until we began giving her Baby's Own Tablets, but after giving her these the vomiting and diarrhoss ceased and she began to improve almost at once. I have since used the Tablets for other troubles and have found them all that can be desired—they are the best medicine I have ever used for a child."

These Tablets are readily taken by all children, and can be given to the smallest, weakest infant by crushing them to a powder. Sold at drug stores or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to .

> The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.



Swine Raising in the Maritime

For some years the farmers of the maritime provinces have been complaining that they could not sell their pigs at profitable prices, although at the same time large quantities of pork and pork products were being brought into these provinces from outside sources to meet the needs, not only of the lumbermen, but of the city dealers in high class groceries. A few packing houses have been started, but owing to a variety of causes, they have not met with the prosperity that they should, considering the suitability of the country for the production of swine. It evidently requires the combined efforts of the farmers and the packers to remedy the anomalous state of affairs at present existing. On the part of the farmers it will be necessary to agree to furnish a certain number of pigs monthly, or better still, weekly, so that the packers will be kept busy the entire season; not rushed with business two or three months and then forced to remain idle the rest of the year. The packers the lumbermen, but of the city deal the rest of the year. The packers should guarantee to take so many pige per week, should buy them on foot, grade them according to quality, and pay prices to correspond with the grade. The pigs should be properly killed, dressed, and cured, so as to make the class of meats demanded by the best markets. Only dest play the lower provinces, and there is a prosthe best markets. Only first class bacen that can compete with the best Irish and Danish goods should be exported to England; the remainder should be marketed in America. To turn out the best class of goods

On Saturday, July 26, before Mr. Justice McLeod, Attorney General Pugsley moved for an interim order of injunction to restrain the People's Bank of Halifax and John G. Murchie from selling certain timber licenses formerly standing in the name of Hale & Murchie. The attorney general is too broad, but well covered with fiesh, acting for Frederick H. Hale who is not fat: at the same time he must be given to the sort of pig grown, and the method of feeding the same. To produce the highest grade of Wiltshire bacon for export, the packers require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, and even back, not acting for Frederick H. Hale who is not fat; at the same time he must not be a razor back. The sides from ham to back shoulder must be long and deep, the underline straight and free bers of the firm of James Murchie & from flabbiness, the ham smooth and Sons, are defendants. His honor tapering, with the greatest amount of tapering, with the greatest amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should be healthy, vigorous, and a good feeder, weighing when ready for market from 175 to 200 lbs. It is generally

conceded that Yorkshires produce the greatest proportion of pigs of this type, with the Tamworths next. The type, with the Tamwortus heads, are thick, fat American or lard breeds, are not wanted by packers. Pigs should be fed wholesome and carefully selected food:—skimmed milk, barley, peas, cooked potatoes, roots, green food, etc., in a properly balanced ration.

I have recently received from Wm. Lilley, sr., of St. John, N. B., a letter which summarizes the situation in the

which summarizes the situation in the which summarizes the situation in the lower provinces so accurately that it is worthy of widespread publicity. Mr. Lilley says: "My reasons for writing you are: I am interested in the pork packing business; have learned the trade in all its details in England, and am thoroughly acquainted with the way pork is handled in that country, and what is required for the English markets, so as to successfully com-pete with the Danish and Irish pro-ducts. I am also convinced from ac-quaintance with the trade in the mariquaintance with the trade in the maritime provinces, and the ideas prevailing among the farmers about the raising of hogs, feeding, etc., that they will have to be gradually educated to it. My idea is that instead of making the capital \$100,000 to \$125,000, that the pork packing business should be commenced on a small scale, as far as the maritime provinces are concerned; this maritime provinces are concerned; this would give a chance to get clear of the bye-products in the local markets. As an instance, I would mention one that was started in Middleton, N. S. the promoters put up a big ice house and filled it with ice at a cost that would half build a small factory, and the result was that while the concern could probably handle the hogs, the farmers were unable to, or unwilling to furnish them, and the company went into liquidation. While no doubt you are correct in saying that a large concern will minimize the expense, yet there is the farmer, and his education to be considered, especially in the maritime provinces, where the matter of pork raising is in its infancy, and will have to be carefully nursed.

Nearly all the English concern

commenced on a small scale, with a small factory. All kinds of hogs could

be used at first, only the choice and sizable products sent to England, and the others disposed of in the local market. Then gradually impress upon the farmers the necessity and importance of attending more to the better culture and feeding of the pig, so as to come up to the Danish and Irish hog.

farmers in the maritime provinces to put a large amount of money into cooperative pork packing companies. While no doubt some have money, it will be difficult to get them to invest it. The better way, in my opinion, is for some parties who are assumited with the business to form a small company with a cartel of say \$10.000.

ed with the business to form a small company with a captal of say \$10,000, and guarantee a ready market to the farmers. This would suit the farmers of the maritime provinces, and give them a chance to go into pork raising. As it is now, some years pork is very low and others very high, like the present one. When low and no market the farmer lets his stock die out, but if he was certain of a sure market at remunerative prices he would keep up and improve his stock. A few years ago a man named Pakingham came here from Ireland and tried to induce capitalists to invest in the starting of a pork packing concern, but the amount of capital was too large here the starting and the large here the starting of a pork packing concern, but the amount of capital was too large here the starting of a pork packing concern, but the amount of capital was too large here the starting of a pork packing concern, but the amount of capital was

Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, I am endeavoring to improve the con-dition of the swine industry in the lower provinces, and there is a prospect of better things in the near fu-ture. F. E. Williams & Cp. of St. John tell me they are willing to give a guarantee that they will be willing to take, beginning next September, at least two carloads of pigs per week, buy them on foot and pay market prices. Messrs. Williams will be prepared next year to run their factory at full blast during the whole summe if the pigs are promised. Other firms

if the matter is properly pushed a good trade in bacon and other pork products should be gradually established. F. W. HODSON,

Live Stock Commissioner. Sure Cure for Siek Stomach.

Such maladies as Nausea, Sick Stoly to Poison's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from any of these complaints, just keep Nerviline handy and take a few drops in water for quick relief. A large 25c. bottle of Nerviline is a comfort and safeguard in any household. in any household, and will save great suffering and big doctors' bills every year. Do yu use Nerviline? Try it. Hamilton's Pills Don't Gripe.

DYNAMITE PLACED ON CENTRAL RAILWAY.

An attempt at car wrecking was made on the Central Railway line near Norton Tuesday which should be carefully inquired into and the guilty party or parties should be punished. A stick of dynamite was placed on one of the rails where it crosses the highway. Fortunately no train went over the line, but during the morning motor car operated and carrying four section men passed over the place. The car did not feel the effect of the explosion, as it had gone nearly an eighth of a mile before the stick exploded. The rails and ties were considerably disturbed. When the result would have been if the explosion had ccurred when the car was over the stick of dynamite can only be conjectured. The section man knew nothing of the occurrence till they were far beyond the possibility of injury.

The Bacillus of Catarrh

May not as yet have been officially discovered and catalogued; but all the same, it can be hunted down, and absolutely exter-

The One Catarrh Cure that cures Catarrh Colds and headache.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN

In the Hardest Fight of His Life-A Wild Cat in the Ring

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28-There vere lively times in Stratford, where Terry McGovern is training. Sunday Mrica.

morning, before the sleepy old town

The s had awakened.

John L. Sullivan and a wildcat, owned by F. R. Swift, were the prin-cipals, while Berry McGovern, Joe Humphries and Capt. John Bond took a hand in making peace between John L. and the wildcat.

L. and the wildcat.

Before 7 Sunday morning Sullivan arrived at McGovern's training quarters. Even Joe Humphries was not awake at that hour.

Situations it was always the greatest relief to me to feel that I could always rely upon his unfailing sympathy and ungrudging assistance."

Referring to the deep obligations of the colonies, the writer awake at that hour.

Sullivan in walking on the porch of the hotel upset a cage that had a wildcat. The angry feline spit and snarled. John L. took up the challenge and kicked and shook the cage until the door was forced open and the angry cat sprang out like a flash and their consideration and generosity only equalled the character and quality of the troops they sent to South Africa angry cat sprang out like a flash and the door was forced open and the angry cat sprang out like a flash and fastened its teeth in the leg of John L.

Down on the porch the cat and puglist rolled, Sullivan bellowing for help and fighting as he never fought before to keep the cat from his throat.

McGovery, Humphries and Bond were awakened by the commotion.

The troops they sent to South Africa or raised in that country.

Lieut. Col. Girouard, a Canadian of ficer, is warmly praised, Lord Kitchener saying he is an "officer of brilliant ability and I wish him all success in his national capacity as head of a great civil department."

van's leg and had torn his clothes in Watching for a chance, Terry dealt the cat a blow over the head that stunned it, and its grip on Sullivan slackened. A rope was thrown over the neck of the cat before it regained

consciousness, and it was caged while Sullivan's wounds were cared for. His hands were badly scratched and one of his legs badly lacerated.

RECEIPTS WERE \$31.880. Jeffries Got \$13,389 and Fitz Took Down \$8,926.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26. Harrington, secretary of the San Francisc Athletic Club, today made the followin statement of the receipts and expenses he fight: fotal receipts from the sale of tickets \$31,880 Seventy per cent. to contestants...... Sixty per cent. of the 70 to Jeffries.... Forty per cent of the 70 to Fitzsim-mons.....

mons. 8,926
Revenue of the club from this sourse. 9,564
That there was not more realized than
he club admits seems surprising, for there
were few ring followers in the big arens. last evening would not have sworn that there were at least 1,000 more in attendance than at the Ruhlin-Jeffries mill a year ago, when within a few hundred dollars of last night's earnings were made. Turnstiles were not used last night, and in consequence the

A KITCHENER STORY

A characteristic Kitchener story is told by the Eastern Daily Press. In the Cairo season every self-respecting tourist feels bound to make two calls, He leayes cards on Lord Cromer and on the British general commanding the army of occupation and writes his name in their "books." A third call became fashionable among lady tourists when an attractive, eligible bachelor was the Sirdar of the Egyptian army. A bold mother and daughter just arrived ferreted their way one bright January morning to the Sirdar's villa. They had only got inside the garden, and were pausing before making for the house, when a dark man, in his shirt-sleeves, who was working at a flower bed, looked up from his hoe and asked them what they wanted. "Oh, we've come," said the elder lady, " to call on the Sirdar." "Well," replied the gardener, "you'll find the book in the hall," and he resumed his hoeing. And that was about all they did find. The Sirdar was the man in the garden.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Colds and headache.

Dr. Agnew's Cintment relieves eczema in a great deal of advice." "Yes. But he is usually ready to accompany his advice with enough cash to put it on a working basis."

Washington Star.

KITCHENER'S LATEST.

LONDON, July 29 .- Many pages of the Gazette today are filled with Lord Kitchener's final despatch on the Boer war and his mention of officers and men who distinguished themselves while he was in command in South

The same issue announces the general's new title as "Viscount Kite

of Khartoum, and of the Vaal and of Aspall, in County Suffolk."

In his last despatch Lord Kitchener said of Lord Milner, the British high commissioner: "In many unlicuit situations it was always the greatest relief to me to feel that I could al-

were awakened by the commotion.
Terry rushed out in a pair of trousers and barefooted and Humphries and Bond followed. Terry grabbed a stick and rushed to Sullivan's assistance.
The cat had its teeth buried in Sullivan's leg and had torn his clothes in bad done were the state of the leading generals were commended, including the writter's brother, General Fred Kitchener, who was described as an exceptionally keen and energetic officer. General Lord Methuen, Lord Kitchener said, bad done were the state of th had done more than most officers to-ward maintaining the high standard of personal courage, modesty and humanwhich characterize the British

"I share his own deep regret," said the despatch, "that his wounds prevented him from remaining in the field until the conclusion of peace."

The following Canadians also are

mentioned: Lieut. Col. Evans, Major Ross, Captains Callaghan, McMillan Church; Sergeants Docherty, Bliss, Staplewood and Saunders, and Private

GOD'S WILL SAYS BOTHA

Urges Boers to Make Themselves Happy in South Africa. CAPETOWN, July 29.—Generals Dearey and Botha were given an ovation the town hall, and each of their car-riages was drawn by sixty students.

At a luncheon which followed, the

At a luncheon which for students acted as waiters. General Botha made a feeling address. He said the day of surrender was the most painful of his life, but now that it had been done he prayed earnestly that his hearers should consider it God's will.

Although Afrikander nationality in manner had been buried, it would remain the most important factor in the social life of South Africa. General Botha paid a tribute to former President Steyn's abilities as a statesman.
"Now, let us stop bothering ourselves about politics," said the general, "and Africa, because we have no where."

RECENT DEATHS.

Rev. H. B. Morris of Fredericton, but who has been in Boston for the last four or five weeks, died on Mon-day morning. Mr. Morris went to Boston some weeks ago to be operat-ed on at St. Margaret's hospital and either as a result of the operation or as the result of the trouble from which he was suffering, death ensued. Mr. Morris is well advanced in years. Robert Scott, the mail driver between Bristol and Glassville, died suddenly in his wagon on the road near Gor-donsville Monday afternoon. He left Bristol about 2 o'clock with the mail nd had a passenger, Chalmers Derrah, the had just returned from South Afca, and was on his way to his home in Glassville. Mr. Scott was about 70 years old and leaves a wife and family at Glassville.

Mrs. Geo. D. Brown died very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lint, Woodstock, Monday night in the 62nd year of her age. She was reading a newspaper, apparently in good health, when she fell from the chair, and when Dr. Hand was summoned he pronounced her dead.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.