

TTAWA NEWS

Dec. 18 .-- The Canada G. ow will contain the result service examinations. A postmasters regarding picards, says when the back is covered by a picture. may be reserved for comon the face of the cards of the address.

sportation commission anwill commence its sittings new year, Halifax and St. the first places visited. d Trunk Railway Company d one million pounds teed bonds as security for the agreement, subject to ion of their shareholders meeting. Inasmuch as the uires cash or government deposit, legislation will to confirm the acceptance ities which have been deugh such securities are more than par, and their stionable. Such was the cement to the Sun's cort the conclusion of today's he cabinet. It confirms despatch in which it was the Grand Trunk Railway induced to act as spon-Grand Trunk Pacific ting of the Grand Trunk will be held in London new year. The agreement the agreement of las n the government of the Grand Trunk Pacifi legislation referred to required the Canadian legalize any deviation tract, which, as has been xplained, calls for a de-0,000 in cash or approved curities. The guaranteed Grand Trunk Railway are quoted in the Lonat one per cent over par of the cabinet minister ur correspondent that it arily follow that the Pacific promoters could g in the way of furtherect until legislation from as secured. Some here mere suggestion of legnecessary meant that e a session of parliament

## ST. JOSEPH'S.

COOK, Dec. 18.—His lordasey of St. John, accomer Chapman, arrived at Memramcook, on Thur into holy priesthood M. S. C., and bestow minor John T. Brady of Phila-J. E. Reilly of New Jerom are efficient members rsity teaching staff. enthusiastically greeted nts and professors, and rench and English were Leblanc and J. Barry, lordship feelingly and nded. His lordship? in his remarks, paid a high college and the work it r the education of the

ately, but the statement

present, as the legisla-

just as effective in April

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in January or February

unk Pacific people

as much as they can do

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ING IN MONCTON.

N. B., Dec. 18.-Hon. W. eached Moncton this a was in consultation w d members of the His word was to ough it was intimate shape, he repeated so far as known Fielding left tonic' of the faithful ne of the faithful wed that the election towards spring, but st declaration has chang

AN AT HALIFAX. N. S., Dec. 18.-The Al-Parisian arrived fr evening, after a rou t days, her fastest day miles, and her slower gs 1.342 tons of cargo here, and will load gra 1 The Parisian's posses d 190 steerage, 73 second loon. Of the steemes ers and the others Eng. und for the Canadian Northwest, with a rew Springhill mines,

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nfid., Dec. 20.-During ard yesterday the schr. ven ashore off St. Johns. twelve hours in an de port this morning, Several other ered in the gale, their terrible experiences. It chr. Dictator has founcrew of seven men.

TORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought H. Fletchire WAR IN SIAM.

16.- Despatches from port the massing off on the Siamese bordent of war. The officials are quoted as saying tion of a large slice of decided upon. es in Paris do not beupture with Slam the measures taken are

TEACHERS' MEETING

Annual Convention of County Institute Closed.

Election of Officers Yesterday Morn ing -Paper by Miss M. Florence Rogers—Address by Dr. Bridges on School Government.

The third session of the St. John yesterday morning with a large atendance, over one hundred and seventy-five teachers being present. Miss Alicia McCarron sang a solo in a very pleasing manner, after which the following officers were elect-

ed for the ensuing year: President, J. Frank Owens, B. A.; vice-president, J. S. Lord; secretarytreasurer, Miss A. M. Hea; executive committee, Miss Edna Gilmour and A.

Z. Dykeman. Miss Florence Rogers, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory. Boston, addressed the meeting in a ost interesting manner on the sub ject of Physical Culture. Miss Rogers emphasized the advantages derived from developing the relationship between mind and body and explained the necessity for strengthening vital organs. She maintained that the development should commence the day on which the child first starts in to school, for what was required was a healthy body and to attain that end physical exercise carefully taught and illustrated should be indulged in. Miss Rogers had with her Miss Cushing, a young lady who has been under her direction only three weeks, but who went through a number of exercises with such ease and gracefulness that her efforts were highly appreciated

by the audience. Miss Roges' address besides being interesting was very instructive and showed that she understood her subteresting was very instructive and showed that she understood her sub-ject and was able to teach it with rare ability. A discussion followed in which Dr. H. S. Bridge and W. H. Parlee took part. Dr. Bridges said indeed it is my firm belief—a belief, too that he voiced all that Miss Rogers which is the result of much experience had said, and he would be pleased to have just such a system placed in the curriculum of the public schools. He referred to the Greeks and Romans as examples of physical culture and pointed out how few there were at the present time who knew how to sit. to breathe or to stand squarely on both

W. H. Parlee said that he believed physical culture a necessity, but he deplored the number of systems of physical culture in vogue, mentioning the different views of Prof. McFadden, Dr. Stone, Delraite, Sandow and the editor of Vim, all different and all maintaining correctness and accuracy. He thought the board might issue a amphlet to teachers explaining physical culture and its advantages. In closing Mr. Parlee moved a vote of thanks to Miss Rogers and Miss Cushing for their clear and interest-

a short recess, which was ranted on motion of Inspector Carter an address was delivered by Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, whose presence among them was pleasant surprise. Dr. Inch spoke for about fifteen minutes, reminding the nstitute that all teachers attending Normal school had more or less instruction in physical culture. He be lieved that in a city as large as St. John, a special teacher should be employed for physical culture as well as for other special branches, such as singing, etc. A programme could be arranged so that ample time might be given to each subject. Dr. Inch referred to the committee which had been appointed a year ago last summer by the provincial institute to discuss the text books and the changes in the courses for study. He hoped this nittee would be able to meet dur-He also spoke of ing the holidays. the Dominion Educational Association, which meets at Winnipeg next July and will be in session from the 13th to. the 15th of this month. He trusted that many New Brunswick teachers would avail themselves of the opporunity and take in the convention. Dr. Inch said that the medal given by Lt. Governor Snowball for general expellence in the High and Grammar

chools would be awarded by a special committee appointed for that purpose.
Mr. Parlee asked that the executive of the Dominion Educational Associaion should see that the tickets take in round trip through the States. Dr. Inch announced that the prov ncial institute would probably be held In St. John on June 28th, 29th and 30th.

The chief thing in the afternoon ession was a very excellent paper by Dr. H. S. Bridges on "School Govern-

The meeting adjourned to meet at two

About three hundred were present and all were deeply interested in the paper from start to finish. Dr. Bridges poke in part as follows:

Every careful observer of the efforts of the friends of education cannot fail o discover this fact, that the spirit of the age is on the whole favorable to advancement. Experiments. theories, plans and devices are multiplying almost without number: and ough many of them when put to the test are found to be false or useless yet on the whole real progress is the esult. The demands of the age encourage improvement, and a spirit is therefore aroused to supply these demands. Genius and ingenuity are called out, with the result that in many things progress is quite evident: and, even ruins of exploded theories and of plans hich have proved futile and impracticable, yet on the whole the educaional atmosphere is being purified by

these agitations which are constantly in my opinion the difficulties in the way of true progress are to be found not so much in the want of theories as in the want of proper ability to carry them out. What is required is not talent so much as tact. It must be admitted that very many of our educational experimenters are gifted In my opinion the difficulties in the

with good intentions that most of their efforts are well meant, even if they are not always well directed. It must also be admitted that there are many engaged in the cause of education, and in the work of practical instruction in this country who understand their work and are able to do it well; yet at the same that most of the same than their work and are able to do it well; yet at the same that ell, yet at the same time we must mess that a very large number of one engaged in the business of teach-s nave but fradequate ideas of their ork, and display's great lack of abil-in executing it.

If my observations are correct many of the difficulties in the way of true progress are to be traced in a great measure to the want of a real understanding of the nature and need of school discipline, and also to the use of the rope time to for securing such discipline. In presenting to you some thoughts which have been suggested by my own experience upon this im-portant subject, it has been my desire to draw out the views of others thus to be the means of adding to the stock of knowledge, which will be found helpful in carrying forward the great work of school instruction.

Discipline must be considered as one of the prominent objects of school training. So eminent an authority as Dr. Fitch expresses himself in no uncertain language on the subject and as follows: "Perfect discipline in a class or a school is an indispensable condi-tion of successful teaching. It is necessary for the pupils, not only because by it they will learn in a given time twice as much and twice as easily; but be sause one of the things they come to school to acquire over and above certain arts and accomplishments which are generally termed education is the practice of obedience. The habit of ubjugating one's own impulses, of constantly recognizing the supremacy of law, and bringing our actions into harmony with it, is one of the first conditions of an orderly and well disciplined life. He who does not at least acquire that at school has been under instruction to little purpose, whateve progress he may have made in tech mical learning. It is even better fo the teacher to segure chedlence ha force than not at all, for without it the school is a place of torment to all con-

A school teacher may possess other qualifications, but if he has not the art of government he will surely fail; nor can any person long satisfy the demands of the school or the public around him, no matter what his important qualification in an instruc tor. Nor is it always easy to obtain indeed it is my firm belief-a belief, too -that there is no item in the acc of a good teacher more difficult to secure than this.

erned, and must always remain in

efficient for every purpose which it

professes to serve."

But someone may ask, What is essential to good government? We answer, authority. To govern well, a teacher must have authority. What then is authority, and how shall it be secured and maintained? Now, by authority I do not mean merely that which is obtained from a board of trustees, or a school inspector, or a city superintendent. These are all very well, each in its proper place, for they are necessary to give legal form to authority. But a teacher may have them all, and yet be lacking in the chief ingredients of authority. Nor is authority characterized by over-much speaking, for a teacher may be a person of many moods, and yet be wanting in authority; he may be a person of few words and yet possess it. Authority, then, is a power in the indivicumstances, and rising superior to all mere conventional aids. We must all remember that example is far more werful than precept, and that what we desire our pupils to be, we ought

Dr. Bridges went on to give son valuable advice to the teachers, espe cially those who were young in the profession, as to how they should conduct themselves both in and out of th school rooms, and said that for most were quite sufficient, but he had to admit that there were cases that they

would not reach. Weak parents and Sunday school teachers who are not able to rule, and amiable theorists who have never tried to rule, say that children should be ruled by love and never by fear but if children are well governed in a school and taught proper subordin-ation, wise parents will not complain of the judicious use of corporal pun-And strongly would I reprobate the practice in some cities of absolutely forbidding the teacher to the rod under pain of dis missal, a measure which is sure to give turbulent boys a triumph over their teacher, and tempt them into of fences by the very prospect of impun-ity. No judicious board of trustees should ever put a person into the school room to train and govern company of boys, and yet tie his hands on this subject. It is right, indeed, to say to a teacher, govern the boys, and yet not allow him the judisary rightly to execute his work. Sureis enough for a teacher to

dure the vexation, weariness and anxiety, and toll lacident, to his position without being thus trammelled.

I am going to bring this paper to a conclusion by presenting to you two portraits, one of the ideal teacher the other of the ideal parent. former was drawn by Quintillari . Roman educator, nearly eighteen hur dred years ago, and fills me with minggled admiration and humiliation miration for the wisdom of the author, and humiliation at the thought that with all our progress, we have not yet in some most important respects, come down. The latter is from the pen of a well known Harvard professor, a German by birth and education, who points out in kind, but unmistakab anguage, the wide difference that exists between the parents to be found in Germany and those in the great

epublic south of us. These are Quintilian's words: "Above all things, let the teacher assume towards his pupils the disposition of a parent, and consider that he takes the place of those who consign their chilself commit, or in others suffer, what is wrong. Let him be neither too

hat most of however, overlook the faults which need correction; simple and clear in teaching, indefatigable in work, steadlly persistent rather than urgent over-much. In praising the compositions of his pupils, let him be neither niggardly nor lavish; for that makes labo irksome, this produces carelessness. In correcting what needs amendment, not rsh, and above all, not insulting for to reprove as some do in personal pitterness quenches in many all love of learning. The teacher, then, ought to avoid asperity, especially in reproof; that se remedies which are naproof; that se remedes which are turally painful may be by gentleness alleviated; to praise some things, to bear with some, to change others for reasons assigned and by introducing mething of his own, to give his puil further light. Daily let him say thing, nay many things, which his hearers may bear home with them." Is not this a truly noble picture, and worthy of the who says of the great aim of education, "The whole of life consists in our doing willingly ourselves what in

others we approve?"

Let us now turn to the other picture given by Prof. Hugo Munsterburg, in his excellent essay on education, in which he seeks to disclose some of the secrets of the efficiency of German education. After showing that the German parent reinforces in his child respect for the school, and that the hor tmosphere is filled with belief in the duties of school life, he goes on to say: 'Our parents did not need mothers clubs and committees for that, and there was little discussion about what children need in abstract; but they made their children feel that the home and the school were working in alliance. We boys took all that as a matter of course, and what it meant I never quite understood until I crossed the ocean. I feel inclined to say that What our school children need is not only good teachers, but also good parents. They need fathers who feel the responsibility to be the ultimate moral guides of the youth and who do not undermine by carelessness the patient work of the teacher. They need mo-thers who through all their love and who understand what they are doing when they keep their children at home from school on rainy days or let them omit the school work when guests are been benefited by the revival. coming, when they allow their youngsters to be idle through the whole long work and when they enjoy the jokes

of the child on the teacher.' I need scarcely add that if we could ideal in school government. After Dr. Bridges had finished his

ing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Bridges for his excellent paper. It was then resolved that the thanks

retiring president, Mr. Brown, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business; also to the press and to the trustees for the use of the building. Ten dollars was voted to the High School orchestra, and \$3 to the janitor.

The meeting then adjourned by sing-

ing God Save the King.

NO HANDSHAKES.

on the senate elevator in the subpasement today.

When they reached the basement floor Senator Hoar of Massachusetts entered. Senator Mitchell introduced Mr. Scott to Senator Hoar in a pretty little speech. Mr. Scott put out his

hand to shake hands.
Senator Hoar put his hands behind his back. Both Scott and Mitchell were much surprised and looked inquiringly at Senator Hoar, who said: "You notice I did not shake hands

"Yes," replied Scott, "and why?" "Because your paper said some years ago that Senator Morrill of Vermont was staying alive merely to save funeral expenses.' Scott didn't know whether to laugh or get indignant. He said: "Of course that statement may have been printed in my paper. but I have no recollection of it. I had a man from Vermont working on the paper once, and he may have written it.

but I do not remember it." "You are responsible for what appears in your paper, are you not?" inquired Senator Hoar, very seriously. "Yes, sir." Scott replied. "Well, sir, then I shall not shake

hands with you."
"Very well," said Scott, "I shall turn my back on you." He did, and the elevator went up in an atmosphere so cold that frost gathered on the bronze work.

EYESIGHT PARALYZED. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17 .- Howard M, Richards, a sophomore at Wesleyan College, was taken to the New Haven hospital today suffering from a stab wound in the right temple inflicted by Frank B. Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass., a Wesleyan freshman. Richards was one of a party who attempted to haze Taylor at on Tuesday night. Richards is in a serious condition. His eyesight is paralyzed, and tonight a consultation of specialists was held to decide whe-It will be possible to save his sight. Richards is the son of William E. Richards of Howard avenue, the of the Methodist

presiding elder of church of this diocese. Young Richards was one of the unper classmen who on Tuesday night initiated the freshmen into the Wes-leyan sepret societies. Taylor charg-ed into the growd, using a screw driver for a dagger.

DUKE OF NORFOLK TO WED. Premier Earl of England to Marry Second Time.

LONDON, Dec. 16.-The betrothal is nnounced of the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel, the premier duke and earl of England, whose first wife died most tender, the most yearning lyin 1887, to Gwendelen, daughter of rices, were those who did all in their Lord Herries. The lady is 27 years power to establish peoples' banks and not, old, while the Duke is 56.

A NEW IRELAND.

The Ireland of Intellect, of Poetry, of Patriotism.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, Irish Poet, Essayist -A Genius Who Strikes the Note of Polgnancy.

(Montreal Witness, 17th.)

Mr. Yeats will be heard tonight at McGill University. He will talk about Irish poetry and the Irish awakening, Perhaps there are many who do not know what the Irish awakening means. It means, then, a mental recovery.
When Parnell died something strange happened in Ireland. The people though they hated the English govern ment, had adopted the English ways They wore English clothes. They read English books the worst kind; copied English manners. Irish industries languished. There was no real national spirit. Mr. Yeats is, primarily, a poet. He

says, laughingly, that he knows nothing about political economy, but he has noted that sentiment can be wedded to trade and that if there is national sentiment it can be allied to the prac-Mr. Yeats is a nationalist, but he is

on the side of intellect. He belongs to the young generation which seeks to make Ireland better, not so much by political nostrums as by the aid of indulgence steadily insist on the seri-ousness of duties, and who are not the same time, with the practicalities. misled by the superficial theories of And this is the curious thing. Mr. half-educators to believe that persua-Yeats says that poetry and the utilision only and never command has to ties may go hand in hand. Before the enter the nursery. They need parents who understand what they are doing when they keep their children at home revival of language, certain industries languished. Today these are flourishing. Irish frieze, for instance, stained glass, pottery, sculpture—all these have

> Take Ulster. Ulster is not poetical. Ulster has thriven wonderfully. But points out that Wolf Tone turned the Ulsterites into rebels.

Now, there is the land bill, which all approach Quintilian's ideal in our will have this effect: The landlords ng, and have for pupils the child- will, for the most part, sell out. But ren of such parents as have just been they will keep their mansions and their d, we would soon realize the demesnes. They will turn to the peo-

They will throw in their lot with Irelandlord loves the country, loves the scenery, and does not desire to expatriate himself. But, of course, the of the institute be tendered to the land bill is only the forerunner of home rule. Mr. Yeats does not believe that home rule will be a universal panacea English began, with central, govern-ment, which might percolate to the

town pump, congruously. Science But Mr. Yeats is interested in the uplifting of the Irish people upon their Senator Hoar Wouldn't Recognize of theatrical organizations whose ob-Scott-Resented an Ancient Slur, ject is, not to make money, but to give WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Senator and legend. These plays have been Mitchell of Oregon and editor Harvey performed by shopboys and shopgirls Scott of the Portland Oregonian got in Bublin and elsewhere with wonderful success. In regard to Gaelic, Mr Yeats said that the movement did not hope to kill the English tongue, which had been in use for seven hundred years, but the idea was to make Ireland bi-linguist, which would be

great benefit to any country. "I wear clothes today," said Mr. Vests "which are all of Irish manufacture, as a result of this intellectual revival. I maintain there is no incompatibility between sentiment and the utilities.

"But, bless you," said Mr. Yeats, " m not a practical person at all." Mr. Yeats described the great awak ening. A movement was set on foot for the re-hirth of the Gaelic tongue. It spread. The people caught fire. A new hope was born. Language is wedded to sentiment and sentiment is

Mr. Yeats remarked, with a smile to-

drowning the shamrock in the old way

part, for the note of melancholy.

the like.

wedded to trade.

day, at the residence of Prof. Movse. the Dean of the Arts Faculty of Mcaround her. Gill University, whose guest he is, that you might not think so. / But what happened? Once this movement was started, the people began to wear Irish clothing of Irish manufacture. They began to feel a new pride. They began to read Irish history. They became a proud people. They ignored the English ways. They wanted things which were Irish. They encouraged Irish inlustries; they began to make, for the first time, stained glass windows in Ireland, instead of importing wretched fripperies from Italy; they began to stablish Irish sculpture, and what was more important from the moral point of view, this new awakening, which was intellectual in its character, and hope of saving Myra's life the horse which had educated priests of the church on its side, had the effect of making men sober; for last St. Patrubbed his nose against his own stable door and gave a friendly whinny to let the folks know the party had arrived tick's day in Dublin all the public for Christmas dinner. Horse sense had houses, except six, closed in deference to the wish of the Gaelic League, and saved their lives. for the first time in history, thousands of Irishmen spent the day withou

Now, as to poetry, and especially Irish poetry: Primitive poetry is always sad. Why, Mr. Yeats did not Reached. know. Or, rather, thought he thought he might know a little about it, he felt that he could not properly explain why. sion, was sad-sad at death, Greece Well, but did not Greek poetry deal with tragedy, though there was, concurrently, a love of life and sunshine and objectivity? There was, in early Irish poetry, an infinite yearning. And in regard to modern Irish poetry, that

was written, for the most part, by patriots, whose lives did not fall in plea-They cannot be rescued, however, unsant places. That accounted, in large is little hope for them.

Both shafts of the Isle Royale But all beanty was allied to sadness, and sadness seemed incompatible with strenuousness. At the same apart. They are connected on the time, Mr. Yeats desired to point out that among the men and women in Ireland today who were writing the escaping. It may be a week or two be-

As to peoples' banks Horace Plunkett had done much in this direction, A number of farmers pledged their united credit and then they borrowed from each other. One man want ed a suit of clothes one day. Was a suit of clothes productive? /That was always the test. . The farmer said that if he got the suit of clothes there was a rich farmer's daughter whom he could marry.

The committee debated the thing for a day and then decided that under the circumstances the clothes might be said to be preductive.
"The first thing that Ireland would do, under home rule, would be to erect a protectionist tariff, which accounts, no doubt, for the remissness of England in giving us responsible government," said Mr. Yeats, laughingly.

in any country," he added. HORSE SENSE IN A BLIZZARD.

"Not that responsible government

will ever be a panacea for human ill,

A Christmas Sketch, by Alberta Platt.

Myra Barton spent a year with Incle Fred on a ranch in the west, On he ranch there was a horse called Dynamite because he was the awfulest 'bucker" that ever was. When one went to mount him he just rounded his back into a ball, put his feet together and jumped straight up into the air, coming down stiff legged upon all four feet in a bunch. It was enough to throw almost any rider off his back and that was precisely what Dyna mite wanted. He was a holy terror and no mistake. Nothing could tame him or break him of the terrible habit of bucking. Only two or three men on the ranch could ride him.

"Why don't you get rid of him and be done with him?" asked Myra. "Because he's the best saddle horse on the ranch," replied Uncle Fred. "I wouldn't give him for a dozen common brutes. That's the way ouckers. They are often the best saddle horses a man can get hold of. It's their high spirit and horse sense that make them fight against being mas-tered and ridden."

The day before Christmas Myra and Uncle Fred went to visit a relative who lived distant about three hours' ride by horseback. Myra rode her pony astride, as most women ride in that region. Her pony's name was Jaysie. Vacations, when they urge the school dr. Yeats declares there is a good to reduce and reduce the daily home deal of Highland blood in Ulster, and Fred, who had a perfectly awful time getting Dynamite steadled down to his paces. You could just see his wicked back hump up under the saddle Uncle Fred clung to him as if he were a part of the horse.
"I never saw him cut up so," remark-

ed Oncle Fred. They visited the relative, remained all night and started home next mornpaper, W. A. Nelson spoke briefly, en-land. They will become the social, the ing. The weather looked a little dorsing all that he had heard and mov-intellectual leaders. For the Irish squally, but Fred said he would never be forgiven if he did not get Myra to the home ranch for Christmas dinner. It was a very great occasion, only there is not time to tell you what there was for dinner. Fred and Myra rode briskly for an hour and a half. Then the wind sharpened up. Fred looked anxiously at the north, then at the little girl, and said they must hurry on. Half an hour more, and it began to snow. The wind blew harder. The snow felt like needles as the gale drove it into their faces.

"Uncle Fred, I'm so cold I can't go any farther," said Myra presently. 'Hurry, hurry on; don't think about

smartly to hasten it. Fiercer and more piercing came the blast; it shrieked and whistled. The have seen across a street, if there had earth." peen any street. The famous Christmas blizzard of that year, when thousands of cattle perished and a number of people, too, a blizzard that none who lived through it will ever forget, was on the riders, and they were miles away from home, and the Christmas dinner was awaiting them. As Fred spurred on Shamrock will be a lucky four-leafed Dynamite and led the pony he began one." wonder, not whether they would reach home in time for the Christmas dinner, but whether they would ever see home again at all. Matters were

desperate. "Uncle Fred," said Myra, "I'm just so sleepy I can't hold my eyes open I'm warm now, and I'm going off to sleep. It's night now, isn't it ' She was near freezing and did no know it. Fred could scarcely see her through the blinding snow, but he drew her off the saddle in his arms and put her up before him upon Dynamite's noble and strong though wicked back. He wrapped the horse blanket

'I can't see where we are," he said to himself, "I can't see to guide the horse, but he can guide .himself I'll give him the rein and let him go. Now, a horse can find its way over a strange country for a hundred miles or more. Some animals seem to have an inner sight. Fred was completely lost. Old Dynamite was not at all lost. Always in the night or in a blinding blizzard cowboys give a horse its own head, and the horses guide them to safety. Fred let the reins lie loosely upon old Dynamite's neck and let him go where he would. The horse went home straight as a bee could have done, and just as Fred was giving up

TRAPPED IN BURNING MINE. Miners Facing Horrible Death-May Be Two Weeks Before They Can Be

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 19 .- The isle Royale is burning flercely and trapped north of the burning shaft are two miners and a drill boy. About 140 miners, who are working in the two hafts, escaped. Air is being sent down into the north drifts where the fire is burning, in the hope that the imprisoned men may reach a point in the orkings to which the gas from the flames cannot reach.

til the fire burns itself out, and there 2.400 feet below the surface and 1,500 ft. tenth and eleventh and twelfth and hirteenth levels and as the natural draft of the shaft is downwards the majority of the men had re trouble in mine can be re-entered so as

Again for the America's **Cup--The Gallant** Sir Thomas

Said He Never Had Any Difficulty "in Raising the Wind" Except Off Sandy Hook.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Sir Thomas Lipon announced his readiness to again challenge for the America's cup when the silver service subscribed for by the people of the United States was nted to him at a dinner held at the Hyde Park hotel tonight. The dinner was attended by several members of the house of commons, the the members of the London presentation committee including John R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy; Captain Charles H. Stockton, U. S. naval attache, and Major John R. Beacon, United States military attache, and by nearly a hundred Americans resident in London as well as several who are now visiting

here. Consul General Evans presided and in presenting the service, said that it was unprecedented for such an honor to be paid a foreigner by the people of the United States, but Sir Thomas Lipton had won the golden opinions of those from whom he had tried to wrest the America's cup.
Sir Thomas Lipton replying, said he

was a proud man to be the recipient of such a splendid gift, adding: "It will be cherished by me as my most valued treasure."

Referring in a humorous vein to the value of the gift in "raising the wind." Sir Thomas said he never really had any difficulty in so doing except at Sandy Hook. He had hoped to add an interesting item to the fiscal controversy by increasing British silver imports with that interesting import, the America's cup. Having failed to do so, he found in this silver service a splendid substitute.

Speaking with much feeling, Sir Thomas said that if any action of his had tended to the development of a better feeling between Great Britain and the United States, it would be a source of sincere happiness to him to the end of his days, though what he had done was merely a slight return for the generosity and courtesy showered upon him by the American people. Continuing, Sir Thomas said: "The love which always exists be-

tween a true mother and a true daughter, however wealthy and aristocratic that daughter may become, including duchesses and other Americans, should keep the two countries together. America's progress toward the southern pole was only hindered by the newly founded republic of Panait," said Uncle Fred, rapping the pony ma, and we must work together for the peace of the world. 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' quoted Sir Thomas, who amidst laughter, finished the quosnow was now so thick you could not tation, 'for they shall inherit the

Sir Thomas said that he had sent a letter to the New York Yacht Club dealing with another possible challenge for the cup. He added that he was quite willing to have one last try, "providing I have a reasonable chance of success, especially as the next

An entertainment by American ar tists brought to a close a thoroughly successful event.

CHINA SIDES WITH JAPAN. May Insist that Russia Leave Manchuria-Japanese Consuls Prevailing at Pekin.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai says that a native paper asserts that China is determined to follow Japanese advice and open Manchuria to foreign trade and insist that Russia fulfil its evacuation convention. The statement is not confirmed, the correspondent adds. but it is significant of the attitude of many Chinese officials. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Times' cor-

respondent at Pekin cables that the

Russians are still employing every means, direct and indirect, to induce China to come to an agreement with rgard to Russian occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese ministers at St. Petersburg and Tokio have both telegraphed the government urging it to and purchase butter agree with its adversary quickly on the ground that now or never is the opportunity. The Chinese government think, however, the correspondent adds, that the messages were prompt ed by the Russian foreign office and by Baron Von Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and is not deceived, though, undoubtedly, the correspondent continues, a prolongation of the Rus so-Japanese negotiations favors Rus sian intrigues at Pekin. Luchida, the Japanese minister to China, has held a long conference with Chang Chih Tung, director of commerce, whose influence may be depended on to dissuade Prince Ching from signing the agreement legalizing the occupation Manchuria by the Russians until the

result of the Russo-Japanese negotiations is known. The French minister at Pekin, the correspondent concludes, declares the negotiations promise a pacific issue. PARIS. Dec. 19 .- Russia has made another move toward avoiding a rupture with Japan and there is reason to believe that it will be followed in a few days by the submission of a second proposition tending to ameliorate the

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

present strained situation.

NO MORE SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

CHALLENGE All Children of Present Slaves to Be Made Free-Talk With King

LONDON, Dec. 16.-William N. Ellis has arrived in London from Abyssinia and will sail for the United States in ten days. Upon his arrival there he will proceed direct to Washington and deliver to the department of state a letter from Emperor Menelik welcoming Americans to Abyssinia "in peace and without fear." Mr. Ellis said that Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general at Marseilles, who is now in Abyssinia, would find the negotiation of a treaty with Menelik very easy. The emperor is very favorably inclined to establish business relations with the Unitd Stats. Menelik extended a very cordial welcome to Mr. Ellis upon his arrival at Addis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital, and allotted a palace to him for his residence. During his stay Mr. Ellis was granted twenty audiences. He found that Menelik was alert and intelligent and conversant with European affairs, knowledge of which he gathered from the diplomats of the respective countries, but his knowledge of America was deficient.

TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

He was very much interested in Mr. Ellis' narrative concerning Americ affairs, especially the development of the colored race from slaves to the status of the whites. Upon hearing of President Lincoln's liberation of the slaves tears came into his eyes, and ne insisted that the story be told to him a second time, exclaiming, "What a great-man." He explained that he was abolishing slavery gradually. He said: "I cannot do as Lincoln did; it would upset things too much, but I have decreed that while those at present slaves shall remain such, their children shall be free. Thus will slav-

ery disappear." What above all impressed Menelik favorably said Mr. Ellis, was the attitude of the Americans. They did not seek territory in Abyssinia. this subject the emperor said: "Other nations came to Africa like sons of their fathers, saying, 'Father, you are going to make a will and us something !" He added that America was alone without land in Africa, and wanted none. She only wanted liberty of trade,

NOTHING SUGGESTING BARBAR-ISM.

Mr. Ellis was emphatic in declaring that there is nothing suggesting barbarism at Menelik's court. The peror wears European clothes, and a felt hat of American shape. The empress and court ladies were dressed in Paris models. The palace is a comortable frame building of Swiss architecture. It has baths and other modern conveniences, and furniture of the Louis XVI. period is predominant. Mr. Ellis was impressed by the commercial possibilities. The country, he says, is admirably suited to cotton-

growing. Minerals, including gold and coal, are abundant, and the deposits are practically untouched. There are some 120 articles that could be exported from the United States to Abyssinia, but cotton would be the staple. Between \$8,000,000 and \$4,000,000 worth of American cotton was imported in 1902 from France and England. There no reason why this amount should not be quadrupled in three years under the management of enterprising Americans. The Abyssinians are will ing to adopt western materials, and dress if they can be obtained. In bidding farewell to Mr. Ellis the emperor said: "God surely sent you here, Come again."

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Carrying Butter from Montreal to Sell in P. E. I.

(St. John Star.)

Arthur J. Beffin, of Charlottetown, ommission merchant, passed through the city today on return from Mon treal, where he has been on business of rather peculiar nature. Mr. Biffin purchased one thousand tubs of butter for shipment to Prince Edward Island. This appears strange in consideration of the fact that many tons of butter are sent from the island avery year. Dairy produce is one of the principal exports and shippers are now buying butter in the island for one cents. Much of this is sent to Cape Breton, for since the Sydney boom island people have been making the est use of markets near at hom doing this they have neglected the local trade, and, as a result, butter has to be imported for home consumption. St. Dunstan's college, in Charlottetown, has purchased a ton of Montreal butter, as there was no home product to be had. Commission merchants can go to Montreal and other Canadian points to Charlottetown, and then sell it in Sydney at a greater profit than is made on the island product. This applies al-

so to cheese, beef, and other products SAVED GEN. WASHINGTON.

Francis K. Murray, Descendant of Woman Who Delayed Lord Howe Dead at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD. Dec. 17.-Francis King Murray, who died at his home 30 Maple street, today, of bronchtal pneumonia, was descended from one of Scotland's most aristocratic families Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian, was his great uncle, and Murray Hill in New York city was named af-

ter one of his ancestors. His great-great-grandmother, Mary Lindley Murray, saved Washington's army from an ambtiscade in New York in 1776. When Lord Howe, the British commander, reached the hill on which Mary Lindley Murray and her two accomplished daughters lived, Lord Howe and his staff were so sumptuously entertained that Washington and Putnam were able to retreat with out molestation to where the main

army was encamped.
Mr. Murray was born in New York,
May 4, 1864. He had lived in Springfield about five years, being employed in an art establishment.

Gertrude-Poor Madeline! She outmarried herself. Blanche -Indeed? Gertrude-Yes. She married a duke, you know, and didn't have enough money to pay his bills .- Town Topics.

opary.