THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Insurgents Burn Buildings and Destroy Cane on Plantations.

A Massachusetts Man Who Joined the Rebels Gives His Experience.

Havana, April 28.—The gunboats Pizarro and Alvarado, while cruising in the vicinity of Port Maravi, province of Santiago De Cuba, near Baracoa, intending to land some troops near that port, were received with lively discharges of musketry from the shore. The gunboats immediately opened fire on the insurgents, the troops were landed and the enemy was compelled to retreat with numerous loss.

The commander of the Pizarro, Lieut. Juan Cervero, and three marines, were seriously wounded, four marines were slightly wounded, one officer and four Guerillas were seriously wounded; seven guerillas were slightly wounded and one guerilla was killed.

Despatches from Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, report several additional skirmishes with the insurgents, during which seven of the latter were killed and five Spanish soldiers were wounded.

The insurgents have burned the machinery and buildings of the plantation of Santa Barbara and have detroyed two thousand two hundred tons of cane on the plantation of Recreo, province of Matanzas.

Springfield, Mass., April 28.—Walter S. Whitcomb of this city, who enlisted with the Cuban insurgents and made his escape from the famous Morro Castle, just outside of Havana, by means of a rope, has returned to his home, and tells an interesting story of his experiences while in the army of the Cubans. He was walking in the streets of Jacksonville, Fla., when his atention was attracted by a squad of Cuban patriots, each carrying a white silk banner, designating that they were in search of men to enlist for the war. His adventurous spirit seized him and he joined the cause, receiving $150 at the outset in American currency. Six other recruits enlisted with him. They took sail in the tug P. D. Jackson, and landed at Del Rio, where they were met by twenty men from the insurgent's camp, under the command of Antonio Maceo. The party went at once to the rebel camp. Whitcomb remained in the rebel camp five weeks. This camp was ninety miles from Havana and contained about 12,000 insurgents. The patriots were well grounded, Whitcomb says, in the simpler military tactics and devoted much of their time to drill work.

While in camp Whitcomb suffered an attack of fever, and upon his convalescence was given a pass through the line to Havana. When within twenty miles of that city he fell into a camp of Spanish soldiers. They captured him and tied him hand and foot to a tree. There were several Cubans captured with him and they were tied in like manner. He spent the night thus bound. In the morning the Cubans were gone; killed, the Spaniards told him.

Whitcomb was taken to Morro castle in company with other prisoners. At night he was confined in the great dingy tower, but during the day time was permitted the freedom of the yard.

There were about sixty prisoners in the castle, including twelve Americans.

Whitcomb had $167 with him when imprisoned, which he had succeeded in concealing in his shoes. He bribed the guard, assigned to watch his cell, paying him $30 for forty feet of rope with which to escape from the tower. He fastened this rope to a stone, and swung off into the Gulf of Mexico. A cat-boat belonging to one of the officials was anchored near by. He swam to it and under the cover of the night, drifted out into the gulf. He was picked up by the Adrian bound for the Florida coast. The cat-boat was taken in tow and upon reaching Florida, Whitcomb sold it for $60.

Whitcomb found employment in the Royal Ponciana hotel, where he remained until his departure for this city. Whitcomb says that in Cuba he encountered 500 men from Oklohoma who came in answer to an advertisement that men were wanted there to engage in duck-shooting.

Havana, April 29.—The insurgents have destroyed with dynamite the railway bridge at Gelpi, between Matanzas and Guanabana.

An officer who belonged to Antonio Maceo's escort of insurgents, who has surrendered to the authorities after having remained hidden for seven days in the woods near Pinaro Del Rio, stated that the insurgent leader's forces are in a very bad condition, without ammunition and suffering from lack of provosions. He expresses the opinion that they will eventually surrender. The report that Maximo Gomez is near Vila Claya has been confirmed.

Col. Pavio, at Cayo Romana, province of Matanzas, has had a skirmish with the insurgents, who lost five killed. In addition, in an ambush near Mariano the insurgents lost two killed.

A force of 300 insurgents has attacked Santo Cristo, province of Santiago de Cuba, and has been repulsed with a loss of three killed and three men captured by the Spanish troops.

The Barcelona battalion, in pursuing a force of 500 insurgents, attacked the latters' finak and rear in the woods near Serabanda, near Aguada, province of Matanzas, and captured the insurgent camp. The insurgents had five killed and the troops captured seven prisoners.

Among the latter was an insurgent captain named Diaz Amaros.

In a skirmish between a band of insurgents and some Spanish soldiers near Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara, the enemy lost four killed. Basilo Lasse, an insurgent mulatto incendiary, was tried by court martial today.

Gen. Arollas, near the farm of Soledad, not far from the military line across the province of Pinar Del Rio, had attacked and dispersed a band of 300 of the enemy.

Antonio Maceo, it is said, has issued orders to the insurgents to hang all persons who try to surrender themselves to the Spanish authorities.

Richmond, Va., April 29.—General Fitzhugh Lee appeared before Commissioner Adkins today and qualified as consul general to Havana. He expects to leave for his post of duty next week.

Madrid, April 29.—The bishops of Madrid and elsewhere in Spain are calling meetings to organize volunteer battalions to fight in Cuba.

BLINDED THE BEAR.

Gun Loaded With Icicles Delivered a Man From a Grizzly's Hug.

The San Francisco Post tells the following story about Frank Timms, the Petaluma pot hunter, who modestly admits that he was a warm personal friend of the late Baron Munchausen, though he has not the remotest idea who the Baron was. Still, after listening half an hour while Timms relates his adventures, it would be a pardonable, and in fact a very natural, error to mistake him for his friend the Baron.

"Did I ever tell you of the time I was huntin' grouse up on Mount San Hedrin?" he asked the other day. I confessed that he had not.

"Well, I wuz out after grouse with my shotgun, when it commenced snowin'. Flakes as big as my hat fell, and though it snew less'n half an hour there wuz four feet on the ground. I had built up a fire under a big fir tree an' wuz busy keepin' warm, fer it kep' gettin' colder and' colder till I wuz nigh friz.

"Finally I started down the mountain fer home. A crust had friz on the snow, an' in some places I slid half a mile at a time. I had got about half way down one of these slides when I see a big grizzly bear standin' at the botom waitin' fer me to slide into his mouth. I thought I wuz a goner sure, as I went skatin' right on toward him, but I got an idea. Just before he reaced fer me I stuck the muzzle of my shotgun in the snow, an' usin' it fer a pole, jumped clear over him. He snapped at me like a fly as I went over an' just took off one of my bootheels.

"Then I started to run an' the bear after me. There was a stretch of two miles of slopin' groun', and I lit out over it, with the grizzly reachin' fer me every jump. The sweat jus' poured down my face in streams an' froze in icicles on my chin. I couldn't shoot the bear, 'cause I had nothin' but bird shot in my gun.

"Finally I got an idea. As I run I broke a couple of icicles from my chin an' dropped one in each bar'l o' my gun. Then I whirled aroun' an' let drive. The grizzly rolled over a-howlin', an', when he got up, dang me if he didn't have an icicle plugged into each eye an' wuz as blind as a bat. All I had to do then wuz to cut his throat."

DRY GOODS IN TORONTO.

(Mail and Empire.)

Trade, both wholesale and retail, has improved. Payments have been better also. In the imported hosiery department, cottons and cashmere have experienced an active demand in both ladies' and children's. Black is most in demand. A few tans have sold. Silk gloves and mitts have been active this week for the first time this season. Blacks, creams and tans are the sellers. Ladies' nets have been in good demand. Whites have sold best. Last year the unbleached were most sold, but the white have come to the front this year. In dress goods, mohairs, brilliantines and Sicilians have been in steady demand, as well as fancy tweed effects and bright checks. Prints are in good demand for this season of the year. Small, neat patterns sell best, both in light shirting grounds and indigoes and black and whites. Canadian staples have been in fair demand, especially flannelettes, linings of all kinds and cottonades. Summer suitings are now actively enquired for by merchant tailors. Serges, black and navy, and light Halifax imported tweeds are being principally used.

A NEW CRUISER TO BE BUILT.

The department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa purpose having a new fisheries protection cruiser built at once, and we are pleased to state that through Mr. Wihte's energetic efforts she will be built in Shelburne, Joseph McGill being awarded the contract. We are informed that the new vessel is to be a fine one, and will no doubt add still more to the fame of our Shelburne mechanics, who have already earned for themselves the reputation of turning out the best vessels in Canada. The new cruiser is to be built from the model recenty sent to Ottawa by Mr. McGill, and which attracted much attention while there.—Shelburne Budget.

BOOTH-TUCKER ARRESTED

New York, April 29.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, while out on a slumming expedition today, was arrested and taken to the Elizabeth street police station. He was charged with wearing a disguise on the public streets. He was bailed out by "Steve" Brodie, who was his companion on the expedition. Bail was flex at $1,000. Some of Brodie's friends intimate that he told the police of the proposed expedition and insist that the arrest is largely of the nature of a joke.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Rome, April 29.—Green books, which have been issued, show that Italy, in the peace negotiations with King Menelik of Abyssinia, stipulated that if Italy renounced her protectorate over Abyssinia, it should not be replaced by that of any other power. General Baldissera was instructed to hold Kassala until the autumn, when the final decision was to be taken, unless the city was in great peril, when it could be evacuated.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ENGLAND.

According to Dr. Murrell, from 50,000 to 60,000 people in England and Wales die annually from pulmonary tuberculosis, and another 50,000 from other tuberculous diseases. From 1848 to 1880, 1,702,002 deaths were registered due to phthisis, the majority being young adults. No other disease claims an equal number of victims.

SPORTING MATTERS.

An Effort to be Made to Send a Four Oared Crew to Halifax.

Muldoon's Pickaninny Proved too Much for John Butler at Lynn.

The Sextet Bicycle to Have a Race Against the Empire State Express in May.

THE WHEEL.

It Will be a Great Race.

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—If the weather permits there will be a race, on or about May 15, between a sextet bicycle and the Empire State express, near Albany. Since the bicycle has conquered the horse on the track the friends of wheeling are anxious to prove even the steam engine inferior. The fast mile of the Empire State express, made in 37 1-5 seconds, is the goal of the bicyclists' ambition, and a trial at that record will be had. If this time is beaten it will prove the bicycle the fastest method of locomotion on earth.

A track six miles long is now being prepared parallel to the New York Central's tracks, near Albany. The wheel has already been built, and is a sextet, geared to 196 inches. If the men to ride it can turn their pedals three times to a second, as is hoped, the train record for a mile will be beaten two and two-fifths seconds. The veteran trainer of bicyclists, John West, has take ncharge of the riders who are to make the attempt at the record.

The machine is built on the cantilever principle, and it is claimed the weight of its six riders will not deflect the frame in the least. There are four sprockets used in gearing, so that at each revolution of the pedals the bicycle moves ahead forty-two feet. The entire sextet weighs 137 1-2 pounds.

It is not stated definitely who the men to be placed on the wheel will be, but it is understood that the team will be made up from the following men: John Lund, or "Dave" Coburn, of St. Louis, as steersman; Fred Rau, winner of the Chicago road race in 1894; Fred Loughead, the young Canadian champion; John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede;" Fred Weage, and W. S. Kenyon, of Chicago; F. W. Benkey of Mount Clemens, Mich.; H. E. Fredrickson, the Nebraska champion, and two or three others whose names are not yet given out.

About May 1, or possibly a week later, if the weather has not permitted steady training here, the entire team, with trainers and substitutes, will go to Buffalo to put a few finishing touches on their work before the final test. A few days on the track itself, with a preparatory brush with some slow train, will be all, it is claimed, that will be necessary before the great race is run.

The L. A. W. Weekly Bulletin.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Chairman Gideon's weekly L. A. W. bulletin contains the following orders: Sanctions granted—May 15, N. H. I. S. Athletic association ,Rochester, N. Y.; May 30, W. J. Smith, Westfield, Mass.; July 4, Sanford Cycle club, Sanford, Me. Transferred to professional class—E. C. Bald, Syracuse, N. Y., clause C.

AQUATIC.

A Crew for Halifax Regatta.

A number of gentlemen have decided to make an effort to get a four-oared crew to represent this city at the Halifax carnival regatta the latter end of July. To this end a circular has been issued to many citizens asking them to meet at the Sun office on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, to take the matter into consideration. If St. John is to be represented it is desirable that there should be no delay in coming to a definite decision. No doubt there are many interested in aquatics who have been overlooked in sending out the circular. Therefore all who are interested in the movement are invited to attend.

THE TURF.

Robert J. and Joe Patchen.

Portland, April 29.—The great pacers Robert J. and Joe Patchen have been entered for the September Rigby meet, and will race for a big purse, without fail. This will be an event of great importance to the horse world, as it is the first time these two horses have met.

THE RING.

Muldoon's Pickaninny Too Much for Butler.

Lynn, Mass., April 29.—Muldoon's "Pickaninny" won a decision over John Butler in the boxing match here tonight after nine rounds of furious fighting. Butler opened the first round by frequent leading, while the Pickaninny avoided most of them with good returns. In the second Butler's leads missed their mark, and at the close he was nearly out from the Pickaninny's hot returns.

Butler came up stronger for the third round, and by more careful leading gave the Pickaninny an even match till the ninth round. Both men were severely punished but answered the gong for the ninth round in fair condition and equally strong.

The Pickaninny began to force matters at the opening of the ninth, and with a quick rush landed for Butler's jaw, sending him down. The judges awarded the decision to the Pickaninny.

INCORPORATION OF GRAND FALLS.

The vote under the act of the local assembly for the incorporation of the town of Grand Falls, N. B., was taken at that place on the 28th ult., and resulted in the act being carried by a majority of 34 votes.

A mass meeting of the citizens was held on the previous evening, at which addresses were made by Alex. W. Baird, on behalf of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Co., who are interested in this corporation, and Rev. Mr. Loed, in French, who evinced a warm interest in the progress of the people of the place. The results are highly satisfactory to this community.

BANQUET TO ALEX. DICK.

The Late General Manager of the Joggins Presented With a Gold Locket.

A few evenings since a dinner was given to A. Dick, late general manager of the Joggins mines, at the Terrace hotel in Amherst. A. Wilson was chairman. The following address was presented to Mr. Dick:

Joggins Mines, April 23.

Alex. Dick, Esq., late General Manager of the Canada Coals and Railway Co., Ltd.:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned employes of the said company, having served under you during your term of office as general manager, feel that we cannot allow your efforts for the mutual benefit of the company and men to go without some recognition on our part. Although we may not at all times have seen eye to eye with you, yet we feel that your convictions were honest and that you had the courage of the same, and on your retirement from the management of the company we have much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying locket, which we trust will not only serve as an ornament, but as a small token of our good feeling toward you.

Signed on behalf of the employes.

THOS. BLACKWOOD,
H. E. COMO,
DAN FRASER,
J. W. LAMB,
Committee.

Accompanying the address was a handsome gold locket, bearing a monogram on one side and on the reverse the following inscription: "Presented to A. Dick, Esq., general manager of the Canada Coals and Railway Co., Ltd., by employes, on his retirement, April, 1896."

Mr. Dick, in speaking in reply, referred in pleasant tones to the token of esteem which had been presented to him by the employes of the company. He would long hold it in remembrance of those who had contributed to the pleasure of his stay at Joggins Mines and had helped him to make the parting from so many old associates much easier to bear. It was unnecessary for him to say that during the last few weeks of his stay at Joggins Mines there were troublesome times, but only those who have had experience know of the difficulties attending the position of a manager, who tries on the one hand to do the best possible for the men who have the heaviest work to do and on the other to conduct the business to the satisfaction of a company who are not at all times reasonable in their expectations nor conversant with the practical side of the business. In all his dealings with the men he had endeavored to do the best he could for the interests of both parties, and though perhaps he had failed in some respects, he did the best he could under the circumstances. He thanked all his friends for their kindness.

Trade and Commerce was proposed by Geo. Forrest, ex-M. P. P., and responded to by M. D. Pride and D. W. Robb.

Agriculture was proposed by ex-Mayor Dunlap and responded to by Col. Blair.

The Legal Profession by D. W. Douglas and responded to by Recorder Townshend and T. S. Rogers.

The Medical Profession by T. S. Rogers, and responded to by Drs. Hayes of Springhill and Cameron of Maccan.

The Press by D. W. Robb, responded to by J. H. Froggatt of the News and B. E. Paterson of the Press.

The Ladies by Mr. Pipe, was responded to by G. A. McClary and ex-Mayor Dunlap.

Short speeches were afterwards made by Messrs. Wm. Hall and John Corbett, coal inspector of the C. P. R., and others.

The following telegrams are self-explanatory:

Ottawa, April 22, 1896.

G. A. McClary, Joggins:

Am sorry that I cannot be present at banquet to Mr. Dick tomorrow. Please convey to Mr. Dick my hearty good wishes.

A. R. DICKEY.

Halifax, N. S., April 23, 1896.

B. B. Barnhill, Terrace Hotel, Amherst, N. S.:

Regret very much I cannot be with you, as I fully intended. Please express regrets to Mr. Dick.

N. A. RHODES.

Letters of regret were also received from Rev. J. M. Parker, Councillor Christie, River Hebert, and Mayor McKinnon and ex-Mayor Conway of Springhill.

Among those present were:

The guest, A. Wilson, J. M. Townsherd, Q. C., G. A. McClary, Col. Blair, T. S. Rogers, Geo. Forrest, ex-M. P. P., H. Pipe, Robert Pugsley, W. G. Calhoun, J. H. Foggatt, Ed. News, John Corbett (C. P. R.), Wm. Hall, Capt. Como, R. Thompson Coates, Amos Seaman, U. J. Weatherby, J. H. Hall, W. C. Dick, jr., Stephen Tabor, Dr. Hayes, M. R. Mason, J. H. Morrison, M. D. Pride, D. W. Robb, J. S. Henderson, Dr. Cameron, ex-Mayor Thos. Dunlap, B. B. Barnhill, B. E. Paterson and others.

In commenting on the retirement of Mr. Dick from the management of the company, the Stellarton Journal, the organ of the P. W. A., says:

Hon. Mr. Dick being the originator of the proposals which led to the trouble, there might be many who would rejoice over his resignation of the management, but as he was but carrying out the instructions of his directors, he may be to blame only in some minor details. During Mr. Dick's stay at the Joggins, the work at the mines was carried on almost uninterruptedly. There are not many connected with the coal trade who can deny Mr. Dick's ability as a salesman. To his skill in this direction may be attributed the steady work in the past. It is a question if, from this out, work will be as steady as in the last two years. It remains also to be seen whether the future of the Joggins will be as prosperous as its recent past. We can ony hope for the test.

As a token of appreciation of the interest he had taken in preparing the banquet, Clerk Gorman, of the Terrace, was presented with a handsome meerchaum pipe by the committee, Messrs. G. A. McClary, B. B. Barnhill and Amos Seaman. Mr. McClary made the presentation.

A cashmere shawl weaver in Persia earns by the hardest labor 40 cents a day.

THREE MONTHS IN JAIL

Was the Sentence Imposed on Scott and Green for Prize Fighting.

A Synopsis of Police Magistrate Ritchie's Remarks in Passing Sentence.

An Appeal Will be Taken to County Court—The Two Prisoners Admitted to Bail, Pending Further Proceedings

The police magistrate delivered judgment on April 28th, in the case of Green and Scott, indicted under the criminal code of Canada for engaging as principals in a prize fight at the Atlantic athletic club room in this city on the night of April 15th.

His honor said that the words prize fight in the Canadian criminal code had a more extended signification than in the English laws, and he doubted very much if any Egnlish statute went as far as this code did. Section 92 defined it as including an "encounter" or "fight with fists or hands between two persons who had met for such purpose by previous arrangement made by or for them." Other sections of the code threw considerable light on this section. Section 97 provided that if, after hearing evidence of the circumstances connected with the origin of the fight, the person before whom the complaint is made is satisfied that such fight was bona fide the result or consequence of a quarrel or dispute between the principals, and that it was not an encounter or fight for a prize or money consideration, such person might in his discretion discharge the accused or impose upon him a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

He thought the prisoners could not be brought within that section. They had no quarrel or dispute that led up in any way to this encounter or fight. Section 92 threw some light as to what constituted an encounter or fight. It might be with fists or hands, and consequently included acts that by the English law might not be deemed prize fights. Mr. Mullin, the prisoners' counsel, had made a strong contention as to the meaning and intent of the words "hands or fists" in the section, but with that contention he could not agree.

The difficulty he felt was that he could not impose a fine, or send the men to prison for less than three months, but the legislature must have intended to define what a prize fight was, and it was his duty to administer the statute as he found it. Were the legislature circumscribing or extending the scope of the term prize fight? They had defined a prize fight to be an encounter with fists or hands, taking place in public for a prize, and a prize fighter to be a man taking part in it as a principal. He felt the legislature had extended the scope of the act. Under English usage this affair for which the prisoners were indicted would hardly be classed as a prize fight, as according to the evidence it was a tame affair, but that would not justify him in saying it was not a prize fight within the meaning of the act. These two persons met, one coming from a distance; the winner was to get $40, and it was to be a ten round go or bout, but it might have ended before the ten rounds were fought. Under this evidence it was in the discretion of the police to have interfered earlier than they did, but possibly they waited till they had fully satisfied themselves that they had good ground for interfering.

Under the English authorities cited by Mr. Mullin it was perfectly clear that an unlawful act might be committed with gloves and that an encounter which began lawfully might end unlawfully. Under our Canadian statute the men were guilty. He felt sorry for the principaps, and recognizing that the affair was less brutal than others of the kind that had taken place in this city, he regretted that he had not authority under the statute to fine instead of imprison. At first he thought it possible that he could discharge them, but as he examined the law more closely he had to abandon that view and was compelled, somewhat reluctantly, to convict them. Having no doubt in his mind that the men had violated the act, he had no other course open to him. At first he thought that he could fine them under section 97, but now he felt he could not. The evidence showed that Scott and Green had met in St. John; that they had an encounter, though it was true no great damage was done; that they met in a public hall; that an entrance fee was charged, and that consequently for the purposes of this case the Atlantic athletic club room could not be looked upon as a privae room (the English authorities clearly distinguished between the two); that the gathering was not an orderly one, and that was a point on which the English judges laid more or less stress.

Was it an exhibition of skill? asked the magistrate. The man who came from Fredericton knew nothing about the skill of the other man; he came, according to the evidence, on condition that the winer was to get $40 and the loser $20. The contest was therefore for money, and so far from being an exhibition of science, the crowd was disappointed at the lack of it.

In reading the whole act through, he gathered that all these so-called boxing exhibitions on their face came within its meaning, even if nobody is knocked out or killed. It might be that ten ounce or four ounce gloves precluded a blow given in a vital part from fatal results, but that had nothing to do with this case. The legislature clearly had in view such exhibitions when they enacted this part of the criminal code. As judge and jury, he had to pass on the law and the evidence, and however strong his sympathy for the accused might be, he had to discharge that duty.

He adjudged the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Mr. Mullin said the importance of the case justified an appeal, under the statute, to the county court. This appeal would be to the July sittings, unless, by consent of the magistrate, it could be heard earlier.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said he would gladly consent to an early appeal.

The prisoners were then admitted to bail in two sureties of $100 for each prisoner, besides their own recognizances.

FUTURE OF MARINE ENGINEERS.

(Power.)

This is a question of great interest to thousands of present and prospective marine and also stationary engineers, the reason in most cases for stationary engineers being interested in the problem, being that a number of them were formerly marine men, who, becoming more or less disheartened at the manner in which they were treated by those who ought to protect them, became stationary engineers, where their true worth is more appreciated. While there is no doubt there will be a great revolution in the method of operating steamships in the future, the change seems to be very slow in coming; in other words, the system in officering a ship has not kept pace with the advanced methods of construction and operation. Forty years or so ago the engine on a ship was merely an auxiliary, and the engineer, as a consequence, occupied the same position, and could not be depended upon by any means. So the captain and his crew, with their knowledge of seamanship, were the only reliable means to cruise from port to port; consequently they inspired a sense of security, which still clings to them to a great extent, although since that time everything in the ship has changed, and masts and sails are mere ornaments or useful for signal purposes only. The sailors are necessary only for preservation of cleanliness, and have no part in the operation. The responsibility has completely reverted to the chief engineer. The change is a fact, but not recognized as it should be, and some of our government officials in a recent case, have gone so far as to say that according to marine law an engineer is not to be recognized as an officer. The unfairness of this assertion cannot but be recognized, when the conditions are fully understood.

A steamship of today, built of iron and relying solely on steam power as a means of propusion, is a complicated structure, and when we look closely into what comprises the engineer department we find that it embraces most all the ship, and it cannot very well be otherwise, as the operation of a modern ship is purely mechanical, and steam propels, heats and lights her. Whom would we look to but the chief engineer in case of trouble? Surely not the captain. He merely navigates. Accidents do not happen often, and when they do our engineers are generally able to meet them and come out victorious; but if there is anything that tends to make an engineer feel tired upon successfully bringing a ship to port, it is to see the prest laud the captain as a hero, never for a moment thinking he would not be missed, and in a great many cases would be better out of the way. Why would it not be proper at this time to consolidate the functions of captain and chief engineer? It would be almost impossible for the present captain to become the future one, but it would be a comparatively small undertaking for the chief engineer to became so, as the addition of navigation to his accomplishments would require a very small outlay of time to pass a satisfactory examination. Under those circumstances, the marine service would offer better inducements to bright men, and the combination would no doubt give much better results than the partially divided system as at present. The obscurity of the chief engineer is no doubt due in a great measure, in the first place, to the old and unchanged rules of the marine service, and again to the prominent position of a captain on ocean steamers, he having little to do but amuse his passengers and look after their comfort, while the serious part of their passage depends on the man whose very retirement from sight most of the time, is in itself a guarantee that their safety and the proper operation of the ship is superintended as it should be. So we cannot blame the public for placing the credit to the wrong person, but the law which upholds the practice. The marine engineer, as a general thing, is of a retiring disposition, the very nature of his calling demanding close attention to the operation of the various parts under his supervision, this so absorbing his time that the appropriation of any of his rights is seemingly not noticed until almost too late; and then, when he finds he has been almost entirely supplanted, rather than fuss over the matter, he simply retires to other fields, after devoting the best of his life to an unappreciating public.

JAMES ANDERSON.

A Persian cook can earn $3.22 a month.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of June next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon:

All the right, title and interest of D. MILLAR OLIVE, of, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, in the City of Saint John, on the eastern side of a continuation of Dorchester street, beginning at the northwestern corner of a lot sold and conveyed by Ward Chipman to James Gibb; thence running northerly on the said continuation of Dorchester street eighty feet to a stake at the intersection of the said continuation of Dorchester street with Sewell street, thence easterly on a line with Sewell street aforesaid, forty-one and one-half feet to a stake; thence southerly at right angles eighty feet to a stake at the northeastern corner of the said lot sold to James Gibb; thence westerly at right angles forty-one and one-half feet along the line of the lot sold to James Gibb, to the place of beginning. The same having been levied upon under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James C. Robertson against the said D. Millar Olive.

Dated at the City of Saint John this fifth day of March, A. D. 1896.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,
Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.