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Is the Growing Clothing House of the City!
 One can find almost anything in the Clothing and Furnishing line for Men, Youths or Boys wear at far lower prices than any other clothing house in the city. A visit to their store will convince you.
 SPECIALS IN NIGHTWEAR.
 Men's Flannelette Nightshirts, regular \$1.25 value,
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UNION CLOTHING CO.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO
 GEN. GORDON AND HIS MEN
 PERISHED AT KHARTOUM.

(Montreal Star.)
 "How time flies," is a trite saying, as it seems but a few years since the cables flashed from the Motherland "Khartoum has fallen, General Gordon, Governor of the Sudan, and most of his garrison massacred."
 That painful cable reached Canada twenty-two years ago yesterday. The news shocked the civilized world, but much more acutely throughout the British Empire, as Lord Wolsey and part of his rescuing army had arrived at Khartoum on the Nile, about 85 miles from the beleaguered city, when the news met them of the murder of the heroic Gordon by the Mahdi's Arabs.
 How General Gordon came to be there is soon told. The Khedive of Egypt in the autumn of 1885 fitted out a small Egyptian force of about seven or eight thousand men, with guns, Nordenfelters and a regiment of Bash-Bazooks, and placed in command of this army Colonel Hicks, a retired British East Indian officer of experience for the purpose of re-conquering the Sudan from the Mahdi, Osman Digna and his host of fanatics, who had spread desolation and murdered all who opposed their tyrannical rule from Khartoum, as far as the country bordering on the Red Sea. Pasha Hicks with British officers and two English was accompanied by Edmund O'Donovan and Frank Vizetelly, ascended the Nile in small gunboats and river steamers in the early autumn. Shots were fired on the expedition from both banks, for days until the force landed at Abba, the Mahdi and Beggara tribes retiring slowly before the Egyptians to Kerdofan territory and El Obed.
 Hicks defeated the Mahdi in several engagements with severe loss before the complete annihilation of his army near Denne on the White Nile.

HICKS' DOOM NEARIN.
 The last dispatch received from him is dated 3rd October, 1885. For several weeks after this no news was received from Hicks. Finally on the 13th November a messenger reached Denne, bringing the information of the total destruction of Pasha Hicks' army, and this discouraging intelligence was soon confirmed by Arab merchants and others who came from Kerdofan. The events which terminated the disaster to the Egyptians are to a great extent a mystery to this day. Nothing definite has ever been received from any Europeans on the Nile expedition, nor from any of the Egyptian staff, later than the dispatch of 3rd October. A camel caravan, after the battle, captained by Khartoum after the battle, and who became an orderly to General Gordon, said the fight took place near Alouba, 4th November, while the Egyptian army was marching through a forest, into which they had been treacherously led by Beggara guides. The battle lasted nearly the whole day, the British officers leading the negro troops with great gallantry at every point. However, collected in great strength, made a final rush with long spears and swords, and Hicks and his army perished bravely to the last. Only two hundred Egyptian soldiers, mostly wounded, were spared and made slaves by the Mahdi and his chiefs.

It should be stated here that the Egyptian Government after the bombardment of Alexandria, and the defeat of Arabi Pasha's revolt, which was closely allied to the Mahdi's rebellion, had appealed to the British Cabinet for help in re-conquering the Sudan, but Mr. Gladstone, the then Premier, and his colleagues refused any further assistance. There was great excitement in England at the news of the disaster to General Hicks and his army, and the government found public opinion so strong against their policy of leaving the weak Khedive and his people to conquer the Mahdi, that they felt compelled to send a force to extricate the garrison besieged at Khartoum, Kassala, Berber and other places, and to protect the lives of the British residents of the Sudan. As the defeat of Hicks gave the Mahdi control of the whole country, the government made a strong appeal to General Charles George Gordon, better known as "Chinese" Gordon, to help them to solve the difficulties facing civilization in the Sudan.
 The brave soldier was about starting in January, 1884, when the British Government requested him to proceed at once to Khartoum, and assume command as Governor. He knew the place, country and its people well, as he has been its governor-general from 1877 to 1880, while in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was governor of the Equatorial Provinces from 1874 to 1877. During his six years in these regions he did much to improve the conditions of the masses, and their respect for him was very great and sincere. From this it was believed he would be able to arrange reasonable terms with the Mahdi and his chiefs.

unms to within a few miles of the Wells, but as the Arabs made no attempt to advance the British made Zarebas, in case of a night attack, and took a few hours' much needed rest. On the 17th January the enemy advanced in two divisions of 5,000 men each, with flags flying, drums beating, shouting and brandishing long spears and swords. Suddenly they halted for a short time, and watched the steady silent advance of the British. The Camel corps dismounted and formed a second square, the camels being left in the zereba under a strong guard of marines and sailors commanded by Lord Charles Bessford. The Guards contingent were in the centre and right, with the naval brigade and Maxim. As soon as the British squares reached a position they thought favorable for a successful attack, the Arabs made a brilliant charge on three sides of the squares, but the terrible concentrated fire of Stewart's and Bessford's men moved the Arabs down by hundreds, though it did not check them. By a quick movement, a part of one Arab column broke in rear of a British square guarded by the Camel corps, and did cause some loss of life before they were defeated by the "Heavy" in a close hand-to-hand fight.
 The enemy's assaults weakened, and the British squares advanced cheering and firing on the fleeing and thoroughly defeated Arabs. The British lost nine officers and 65 rank and file killed, nine officers and 85 wounded. The Arabs left over a thousand dead around the squares, and a large wounded list. Early in the fight General Stewart was fatally wounded, and Colonel Sir Charles Wilson took command as next senior officer. He marched the victorious desert column to Gubat on the Nile and found a couple of officers which Gordon had sent down to transport the relieving force.
 Sir Charles Wilson went on board with Lord Bessford and took about 400 British and Sudanese with him, making a rapid dash up to Khartoum. When within half a mile of the town they saw the Mahdi's flag flying from the city lined with Madhists with rifles, spears, and every cannon pointed at the British. The next day heard of the death of Gordon two days before through the treachery of Farah Pasha, who opened the gates in the morning to admit the Mahdi and his followers, who put those of the population to the sword, who refused to go into slavery. General Gordon is said to have died fighting, sword in hand, selling his life dearly, on the steps of his palace, which place was looted and set on fire by the enemy.

KITCHENER, THE AVENGER.
 It was not until April, 1898, that Lord Kitchener and his army of 20,000 men, making a rapid dash up to Khartoum, when within half a mile of the town they saw the Mahdi's flag flying from the city lined with Madhists with rifles, spears, and every cannon pointed at the British. The next day heard of the death of Gordon two days before through the treachery of Farah Pasha, who opened the gates in the morning to admit the Mahdi and his followers, who put those of the population to the sword, who refused to go into slavery. General Gordon is said to have died fighting, sword in hand, selling his life dearly, on the steps of his palace, which place was looted and set on fire by the enemy.

BRITISH REVERIE.
 In other parts of the Sudan things were being made lively by Osman Digna, the Mahdi's first lieutenant, and commander of the region bordering on the Red Sea. Here the late Colonel Valentine Baker, a British officer, was killed in the field in command of a small Turkish force, which came in contact with Osman's army, and suffered defeat at Tokar, and the garrison at Sinkat, while making a brave attempt to cut its way through Osman's lines. These severe reverses and Gordon's serious danger roused the indignation of the English public against the supineness and indifference of the Gladstone cabinet, until finally the clamor for his relief grew so loud and forcible that the government was forced to act. An expedition was at once decided upon consisting of 8,000 picked British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, 5,000 Indians, including a regiment of Mounted Infantry from Australia and 600 voyageurs and Canadian boatmen, and the flotilla of over a thousand boats.
 Canada's contingent was a splendid one physically and otherwise made up mostly of our hardy northwest voyageurs, French-Canadians and Indians from St. Regis and Chaguanawag. The expedition was commanded by Lord Wolsey, was given the command with orders to push on as quickly as possible to Khartoum, and to bring back the Lord Wolsey had been pointing out the dangers surrounding Gordon and the people with him, and urging the government to send immediate military assistance. Had this advice from so experienced a soldier as Lord Wolsey been taken at the start, the episode of the British advance, and the perilous struggle still among all tried soldiers, that Gordon and his garrison would have been saved.
 The expedition started from Cairo, where the main body assembled, 1,500 miles from Khartoum, on the 10th of September, and proceeded up the Nile as far as Wady-Halfa, in steamers. From this point the real advance took place, with the cry of "push on, push on," and the expedition moved on to the north to save General Gordon. Lord Wolsey issued an order to his troops, telling them to march in the face of the enemy, and that he had faith in their willingness and gallantry to undertake all for the purpose of rescuing the garrison. The order was highly appreciated by the officers and men of the expedition.
 The force was divided into two columns, on reaching Korri, the base, one under Major-General Earle, taking the river route, while the other marched across the Bayuda Desert, 178 miles, and reaching the Nile again at Metemneh or Gubat, a difficult march in consequence of the want of good water in quantities for men, horses and camels. General Herbert Stewart in command of the Desert column of 2,000 troops on December 20, and reached Gubat on December 21, in 65 hours marching at night in consequence of the heat. New Year's Day the Wells were sighted and the soldiers gave out from one regiment to the other, and immediately prepared line of battle, expecting the Mahdists would defend the Wells. On coming to them, the exhausted soldiers of Stewart pulled themselves together for a gallant struggle. They advanced in close col-

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FOR SALE.
 FOR SALE—Three wall show cases, different sizes. Apply J. ASHKINS, 653 Main street. 22-1-f.
 FOR SALE—One electric motor at The 2 Bakers, Ltd., 100 Princess St.
 SPEEDY SALMON BOAT FOR SALE.—That remarkably speedy salmon boat, built to the order of F. G. Spencer, last spring. A strong, roomy, and slippery craft, with specially made sails. Only one season old. Present owner is leaving city. Apply "SALMON BOAT," Star Office. 21-1-f.
 FOR SALE—Self-contained house, ten rooms. Bath, hot and cold water. Barn attached. Big bargain. Apply MR. GLEESON, Canada Permanent Mortgage Building, City. 17-1-2.
 FOR SALE—Framers 85c up; Hockey Skates 40c up; Acme Skates 50c up; Pocket Knives 5c up; Children's Snow Shovels, 15c; Men's 5c. Everything marked in plain figures at DUVAL'S, 17 Waterloo St. 6-12-1-f.
 FOR SALE—About twenty new second-hand delivery Wagons, coaches, and 2 horses, carriages, different styles, ready for use, glass front coach, new trimmings, well painted, a first class coach very cheap; also three outboard carriages; best place in the city for painting and greatest facility for carriage repairing. A. G. EDGE-COMBE, 115 and 129 City Road. 6-12-1-f.
 GASOLINE ENGINES—The Toronto Gas & Gasoline Engine Company, having consigned with The Dominion Iron Works, of Chatham, Ont., makers of the Defence Marine Engines, and now known under the new name of The Canadian Gas Powers & Launches, Ltd., are in a position to fill orders for stationary, portable and marine engines, and to inspect our Solid Brass Engines, especially adapted for salt water, at 61 Water street, St. John, N. B. CANADIAN GAS POWERS & LAUNCHES, LIMITED.

TO LET.
 TO LET—A basement flat, now, 424 Main street. 25-1-6.
 TO LET—Shop and flat, Apply 8 and 10 Haymarket Square. 24-1-6.
 TO LET—Small flat on MILL street, near the corner of BURNETT and FRENCH, Barriers, 109 Prince William street. 4-1-1-f.
 TO LET—Two small self-contained houses, 391 Haymarket Square. 8-10-1-f.

BOARDING.
 BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, 107 1/2 Princess St. 30-1-6.
 LOST.
 LOST—An opera bag, on Union street near Opera House, Finder will kindly leave at Star Office. 30-1-2.
 Wanted at Once
 5 Machinists.
 2 First Class Boiler Makers.
 3 First Class Machinery Moulders.
 1 Blacksmith for Heavy Work.
 Apply at McRAE'S Employment Bureau, 74 King St., St. John, N. B. 2-12-1-f.

PROVIDES JOB FOR HIS SPIRIT
 Leaves \$50,000 to Church, But His Shade Must be One of the Trustees.

PORT ARTHUR TO HAVE LARGEST ELEVATOR IN THE WORLD
 PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 23.—The Grand Trunk Pacific have awarded a contract to Barnett & McQueen for the construction of the largest elevator in the world. It will have a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. The building will be fireproof and constructed of concrete steel and iron. Four trains will be able to load or unload at one time. The elevator will be erected at the mouth of Mission River,

SALE OF FURNITURE BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

Dresser and Stand, with Bevelled British Plate Mirror. \$7 85
 Lounges, with Golden Oak Finished Frames, 4 15
 Tables, in all the different woods, from . . . 43
 Sideboards, Golden Oak finish, from . . . 8 50
 English Oilcloth at 24c and 28c per yard.
 Carpets, all reduced 33 1-3 per cent.

George E. Smith, 18 King St.
 Furniture, Carpets and Oilcloths.

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Money back has been our motto, if better values can be procured, quality considered. No come back's yet.
 BARDLEY, the Hatter. 179 Union St. Phone 409E
 Your old hat blocked to look like new.

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Hallibut, Salmon, Mackerel, Smelt, Flounders, Herring, Haddock, Cod, Lobsters, Haddies, Kidlers, Bloaters and Clams.
 SMITH'S FISH MARKET.
 TELEPHONE 1704. 25 SYDNEY ST.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the Northwest Territories, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.
 Entry must be made personally, at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.
 The homesteader is required to perform the conditions of public sale, and with under one of the following plans:
 (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
 (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides at a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
 (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.
 Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.
 W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

C. O. F. Installations

The members of Court North End, No. 567, C. O. F., met in their room in Union Hall last evening and installed the following officers: Dr. H. B. Naso, C. R. H. Taylor, V. C. R.; William E. Scott, R. S.; S. Holder, P. S.; C. F. Flewelling, treas.; J. A. Stephen, sec. chap.; M. A. Kerby, S. W.; Geo. B. Geo. White, J. E.; Dr. W. E. Roberts, phys.; R. A. Corbett, auditor.
 The officers were installed by M. W. Wigmore, D. D. H. C. R., assisted by D. R. Kennedy, sr., H. M. and D. O. Addresses were given by Messrs. Wigmore, Kennedy, J. N. Harvey, P. D. D., and other members of the court.
 During the evening a recess was taken by the members, at which time refreshments were served. A large number of members were present at the installation and the court is reported to be in a very prosperous condition.