

GENERAL LAURIE

Discourses on the Embargo on Cattle.

Canada's Contribution to Imperial Defence, and the Education Bill.

(Montreal Witness.) Major General Laurie is no stranger in Canada. He sat for Shelburne for many years in the Canadian House of Commons; he fought for this country in the Northwest rebellion, as second in command.

He is chairman of the Canadian trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and, although suffering from an affection of the hip, which renders locomotion difficult, he thought it his duty to come out with the delegation which will be heard tonight at the banquet in the city.

Major General Laurie is a most engaging conversationalist. Today at the Windsor hotel he discoursed at length, and most informally, upon such questions as the embargo upon Canadian cattle, the education bill, and the character of the contribution which Canada should make to the imperial defence.

As for the embargo upon Canadian cattle, that would remain the major general gave as his firm opinion, and this after having done all in his power to have this embargo removed. He had presented the matter to the Hon. Mr. Hanbury, who was a most level-headed man, and he did not believe there was the slightest hope for the Canadian farmer in this respect.

But, as the major general pointed out, what did he want it removed for? Why did he want to buy lean cattle and send them over to England? Why, he pretended to have some knowledge of cattle, and he was too glad to buy lean cattle and fatten them himself. It was in the fattening process that the profit was made. He bought them from the farmer and fattened them for six months, and then he brought them to market. Now, why bother about exporting lean cattle in the first place; in the second, why bother about exporting cattle alive at all? Why should the Canadian farmer present to some person on the other side the hide, the skin, the entrails of the animal, all of which could be used in local industries here? Why, in a word, not send over dressed meat to the English market?

Understand, not frozen meat, for that the English would not have, but chilled meat, meat kept in chambers especially prepared for the purpose. At any rate, he thought it entertained on this side that the embargo would be lifted. Again, he thought it supposed that their embargo was a protectionist dodge on the part of the English farmer. Nothing of the sort. But this was the situation. There was the slightest suspicion of disease the man in Norfolk who had them was told that he could not move them for three months. On the other hand, the man in Suffolk had fodder and no cattle could not get any. The whole thing came to a standstill. The man who had the cattle said he would be ruined. It did not matter. He could not move a hoof, and this for three months, and the only cause a mere suspicion. Such was the loss. Was it any wonder, then, that the farmers and cattle raisers should be so anxious to get the embargo lifted? Letting in foreign cattle? You might say that you had proved that you had no disease. It did not matter. It was a matter of life and death with the farmers. And then, do not suppose that the coming in of Canadian meat on the hoof would affect prices. Not at all. For all beef killed in England, wherever it originally came from, was classed as English meat, and would stand the general competition of the market. Therefore, it must not be supposed that the consumer would gain by the removal of the embargo.

As to the contribution which Canada should offer to the Empire, a matter which was raised in the course of some talk upon the results of the colonial conference, the major general said that he was very sorry Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had said that they would not be asked for support and that they would not ask it as beggars. That was an awful mistake. Well, the conference had been barren of practical results. He quite understood that no Canadian premier could come to parliament and ask for a contribution, say, of five million dollars per annum to be spent in England by the officials of the empire, upon the British navy. But what could be done was the offer, by Canada, of say 5,000 seamen who would not be wanted in time of peace, but who could be trained and ready for service, and the manning of the naval bases in this country—Halifax and Esquimaux. That would be reasonable. The money would be spent in the country and the Canadian government would have the oversight of the disbursement. That is all that could be expected, and he believed the Canadian people would agree to it. Certain men were being trained from Newfoundland, but they were men who had no permanent home such as Canadians had, and they would, in all probability, in considerable numbers, find their way to American warships. That was the fear which the admiralty had with regard to Canadian seamen—a fear of the major general disapproved. The mind of the Hon. Mr. Goschen. Certainly, it was absurd to suppose that Canada would send any direct contribution of money over to England to be spent by the officers of the admiralty.

As for the educational bill, the major general could not see for the life of him why there should be such objection to it. There had been 5,000 schools in the country under the control of the Church, and the bill now placed such control in the hands of the local authorities—justly a step in the right direction. It might be said that in each district the Church people would be in a measure still in control through the management. But if the management taught confession, free will, and other things, it could be easily dismissed. He believed that the bill was the solution of their educational difficulties in England.

FOSS AND RECIPROcity.

A Massachusetts Man Who Wants Free Trade With Canada.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Although unsuccessful in his recent campaign for congress in the eleventh district, Eugene N. Foss has not relinquished his efforts for Canadian reciprocity, and is actively interested in the formation of a reciprocity league in New England, in which he is being assisted by prominent business men who share his views. Headquarters have been secured for the league and organization will be completed in the immediate future. Among the gentlemen signing the call are Wm. H. Lincoln, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine R. R.; A. S. Covel, treasurer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Geo. T. Coppin, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Chas. A. Watson, president of the Fore River Ship & Engine Co.; and Henry D. Sharpe, of the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.

Mr. Foss has written an article, which will be published this week in the National Reciprocity, the official organ of the new reciprocity league. The chief object of the league is to secure the repeal of the tariff on raw wool, and to secure the repeal of the tariff on raw cotton. Mr. Foss has written an article, which will be published this week in the National Reciprocity, the official organ of the new reciprocity league. The chief object of the league is to secure the repeal of the tariff on raw wool, and to secure the repeal of the tariff on raw cotton.

"I can assure your readers at the outset that the cause of tariff revision, or, strictly speaking, reciprocity, has suffered no setback through my own failure to win in the new Massachusetts congressional district. The chief result of the election, as far as it concerns my friends and me, is to cause us to continue with renewed vigor upon the policy of educating the voters as to the necessity and benefits of reciprocity."

"Back of the imperative demand in this state for tariff revision, the business community stands solidly. The chief result of the election, as far as it concerns my friends and me, is to cause us to continue with renewed vigor upon the policy of educating the voters as to the necessity and benefits of reciprocity."

"From now on the business men of New England will work continually to educate the voters to an appreciation of the importance of the issue of tariff revision."

"The Hay-Bond compact, providing for reciprocity with Newfoundland, if ratified, another club would be put into the hands of the Dominion might try to use against us, while the president of the United States in unqualifiedly committed to a policy of tariff revision."

"Looking broadly at the situation from the New England point of view, the chief obstacle to unanimous local endorsement of Canadian reciprocity is the cry of alarm from the highly protected fishing interests of Gloucester. Secretary Hay, however, sees no menace to the New England fishermen in a new reciprocity trade agreement with Newfoundland. In fact, I believe there is no good business reason why the Gloucester fisheries should be allowed to stand in the way of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Certainly if there is any measure of justice in the propositions affecting the Gloucester fisheries, it is that this industry, used as it is, should be permitted indefinitely to hold all the other commercial and industrial interests of New England at bay because of fancied dangers."

Physicians look with great favor upon the Pyramid Cure. Such is the rapidity and because it is so simple, so easily applied, and contains no mineral or other poisons so commonly used in pills, that it has become a household name. Dr. Esterbrook reports that the Pyramid Cure not only cures the various forms of piles, but never fails to give immediate relief on its application, no matter how severe the pain or discomfort may be.

People who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the ease with which the Pyramid Cure can be applied. Another important advantage is the fact that anyone can use the remedy without detention from their ordinary occupations.

Mr. J. W. Rollins, of Sweet Springs, Mo., writes: "I consider the Pyramid Cure without an equal; it cured me in less than 20 days. I waited five days or more to be sure I was fully cured before writing you; I can now say I am cured, and shall recommend the Pyramid Cure to every possible opportunity because it deserves it."

The popularity of this remedy is such that all druggists now sell it at fifty cents a package. It is available in all parts of the world, and exceeds those of all similar remedies combined. Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their book on cause and cure of piles.

EXCHEQUER COURT. Cordage Company's Claim Against the Government will be Considered Later. The case of the King v. the Consumers' Cordage Co., scheduled to come up in the exchequer court yesterday, has been postponed. His lordship Justice Burdidge not attending.

It was decided that the expert witnesses in attendance will not be examined now, but will be asked to return when the court again meets, which will probably be in January. James E. Dolan, of Roxbury, Boston, and Richard McLean, of Plymouth, Mass., will testify for the government. Among the witnesses on the other side are Moses H. Day, manager of the Consumers' Cordage Co., at Montreal; James Daley, an expert from New York; and the superintendent of the Dartmouth, N. S., ropewalk.

The case is a suit brought by the cordage combination against the government for \$125,000 for two acres of land expropriated for part of the new ropewalk. For the land, which is rocky, the government offered \$15 an acre in 1893. No appraisal of the value of the part of the building taken was made. The Consumers' Cordage Company refused to accept the \$250, and put in a claim for \$125,000.

TO TRANSFER C. P. R. AGENCY. C. B. Foster and M. J. Murphy of the C. P. R. passenger staff left yesterday for Charlottetown. While there Mr. Foster will transfer the agency of the C. P. R., as the present agent, W. C. Kennedy, is and has been for some time being quite ill.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Interesting Address by His Honor Judge Forbes Tuesday.

At the R. Y. Club smoker Tuesday evening, Judge Forbes made most interesting remarks on "Good Citizenship." Owing to the lateness of the hour at which he was called upon to speak, his address was somewhat curtailed, but what he did say was to the point and well worth hearing. In his opening remarks Judge Forbes regretted that greater activity was not shown by the leading business men of St. John in the election of the governing body of the city. While he had nothing to say against the personnel of the present council and no complaints to make against it as a council, yet he would be pleased to see the governing body of the city composed of men who had larger commercial interests at stake and who would therefore more concerned in the progress of their own town.

At the time of a dominion election every business man in the city takes a share in the fight. Every available vote is secured and every member of the opposing parties does his utmost to elect his particular representative. And in the dominion parliament one member is only a cipher, from whom very little can be expected and from whose election the good resulting is not worth the time and trouble which has been spent upon him.

But when it comes to the selection of a body of men whose duty it is to advance the interests of their own city, these same business men who took such an interest in the dominion election, sit quietly by and evince scarcely enough interest to create a contest, and the result would be a common council composed of energetic men who would advance the welfare of our city.

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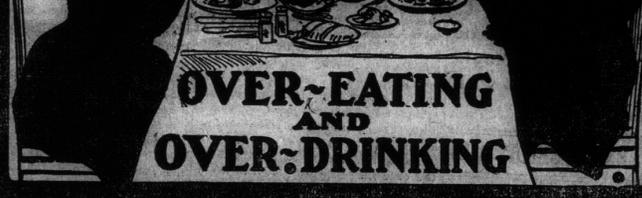
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LAZARUS TABLETS

THE human system is at best a delicate machine. It is fitted to take care of the food and drink necessary to life. But you are careless. You eat this and that without regard to what you eat. You eat irregularly tomorrow, you probably put nature to a trying task right along. Choking of the bowels, or constipation, results. The impurities that could be carried off back up and poison the body.

Lazarus Tablets help Nature where you abuse her. They act soothingly, but upon the bowels, and you will probably find yourself a well as usual. Get your bowels into proper working condition, and you will probably find yourself a well as usual. Get your bowels into proper working condition, and you will probably find yourself a well as usual.

FRANK WHEATON FOLLY VILLAGE, N. B. SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA



OVER-EATING AND OVER-DRINKING

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. BRANCH OFFICE, ST. JOHN N. B. CAPITAL \$500,000. INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$5,000,000. Total amount for security of policy holders \$770,000.00. Lowest average death rate on record for Company of same age, viz, 3.12 per 1,000 mean insurance in force. Interest income alone pays all death claims and Head Office salaries. This Company has already been extensively patronized by the most prominent professional and business men of New Brunswick. Applications received during first half of 1902 for nearly \$1,000,000. For further information apply to ROBERTSON & OWENS, Provincial Managers, St. John, N. B. 102 Prince William Street.

CHINA.

Fighting Still Going on—American Mercenaries Employed by Siamese Troops.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—Advices have been received from Canton to the effect that the Kwangsi rebels have captured the prefectural city of Sze and also several district cities in the same province. A number of the officials of the captured cities were committed to prison. The rebels have captured the prefecture of Yang Tschang. Two battalions of troops raised from Szechuan news was received that General Fung had defeated the Boxers. His forces captured the fortress of Yang Tschang between Horou and Taihoeben and killed the greater number of the enemy.

In Tientsin the imperial troops repulsed the Boxers, killing 200 in one day. Reports are now being received from the province of Hunan and Kiangsi that the Boxers are making in those provinces. The British consul at Amoy in a trade report just published says that the American flag is beginning to supplant the American flag in the importations of American flour are increasing greatly. During last year twelve thousand tons of American flour were imported at Amoy, an increase of three thousand tons over 1900.

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The visitors were given a sail down the harbor on the tug Neptune, and shown the Sand Point appliances for the handling of the winter port business. Later on after having had lunch at the Union Club with Mr. Thomson, Messrs. Maclay and Service were driven across the Suspension bridge by that gentleman and given a tour of the harbor and the wharves, and the lumber mill and also the pulp mill owned by Messrs. Maclay and Service north by the I. C. R. that evening, and will spend some time in the upper provinces.

TO KILL ROOSEVELT.

Confession of Member of Hoboken Methodist Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Doxheimer, who asserts that until she became a member of the First M. E. Church of Hoboken two years ago, she was associated with an anarchistic plot of that place, is reported to have related to the Mothers' Club and the pastor of her church, in a moment of religious fervor and excitement, a story of alleged anarchist plottings against the life of President Roosevelt. According to Mrs. Doxheimer, three persons have been assigned in the last fourteen months to the task of "removing" the president. Of these a Frenchman named Meloy, she says she persuaded to return to Paris, where he was killed by a bullet. Next the assassin's task was assigned to a man named Mueller, living in Avenue B, this city, who a few days later died of poison, self-administered. The last of the three designated for the murderous work, Mrs. Doxheimer alleges, was a Mrs. Schroeder of Harlem, who also ended her life by poison.

WINTER PORT MATTERS.

St. Parliam was taking in grain and general cargo all day yesterday. Manifests for nine cars of meats, etc., were received at the Custom House yesterday for shipment. This is the first consignment of American goods for the winter service. The departure of the Elder-Dempster liner Lake Erie from Liverpool for St. John is announced by cable to have occurred yesterday.

GIRLS LOOK

Little Frances, the prettiest doll in the world, is now on hand. She is a lovely, chubby, baby-like figure, and is dressed in a beautiful, stylish, and dainty little outfit. She is a perfect little girl, and is a most desirable gift for any child. She is a perfect little girl, and is a most desirable gift for any child.

WARNING TO N. B.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 13.—Reports from the commencement of the winter season, despite the efforts of the officers to keep out the winter. The quarantine camp at Hobeonville, N. B., has been established. The passenger coaches on the mixed trains running from Brownville to Hobeonville are fumigated twice each day at each end of the run, and all immigrants crossing the line are detained at the border under quarantine or sent back to Canada.

FRANK HIGGINS

Still Happy and Contented in Solitary Confinement. One month hence Frank Higgins will be hanged for the murder of William Doherty, unless a stay of execution is ordered pending an appeal to the supreme court of Canada. And in spite of this fact, the prisoner, just as happy and contented as any boy could be, Mrs. Higgins paid her usual weekly visit to the jail this morning but had nothing new to report concerning Frank. She says he is still well and that she notices no change in him. She did not know whether he had heard of the unfavorable decision given by the full court at Fredericton and did not mention the matter to him nor did Frank speak of it. He made the usual enquiries concerning his own family and confided his conversation to private affairs.

PAPEES RECOVERED.

Notes Stolen From Florenceville Bank of N. B., Found in a Barn. Manager Stavers of the Bank of New Brunswick received word yesterday from the agency of the bank at Florenceville, N. B., that notes and acceptances stolen from that branch at the recent burglary have been recovered.

THE NEW STR. STAR.

Will Undergo Extensive Repairs at Indiantown This Winter. The steamer which the People's Line, S. S. Co. is bringing down from New York for service on the Washademoak route, is expected to arrive in port the last of the week. As soon as she comes she will be docked at the Star wharf, where extensive repairs will be at once begun. The boat is by no means a new one, and will require the expenditure of a lot of money in machinery, fitting and upper works before she is fit for service. The People's Line bought her chiefly for the hull. The price paid is understood to have been between \$5,000 and \$3,000. When repaired and ready for next season's work she will be rechristened the "Star."

MANY WOMEN ARE NOT ATTRACTIVE

Because of repulsive-looking warts on the hands. They can be removed quite painlessly by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It never marks and always cures. Try it.

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Advertisement for 'Any Grocer' featuring a star logo and the text 'BEST WASH DAY'.

ORD DALE AND THE CAPTAIN'S MAN.

By Cyrus Derickson. I was Capt. Chardon's man—not his valet. I was a private soldier in the company for five years on the Afghan frontier, and after that both were wounded in the same battle and it had been my luck to help him.

I may have performed all the duties of a valet, but the terms were never applied to me. My "man" I had a record behind me and I had both been wounded in the same battle and it had been my luck to help him.

When he established himself in rooms in London I had full charge, and he trusted me to the fullest extent. There was no wild thing about Capt. Chardon as far as I knew. He was a good fellow, and I had plenty of good fellows came to see him and drink and played, but there was nothing scandalous.

In time I got to know all his callers in a way. There were three or four black ones among them—real tipplers who were good for the place—and Lord Dale led this crowd. Then sober, he was a snob and a cad. When his cups were full he would soon carouse with his valet as to drink with a gentleman was a strange thing to him on any night.

That Lord Dale had made ducks and drakes of his inheritance was common report, but one knew just what had happened. On a very first visit to my master two tradesmen would have yielded him at the door as if he had not been a gentleman's valet. His morning mail consisted mostly of bills and threats, and he would never enter him during the rest of the day.

These things did not affect his general respect, however. He was a good fellow, and he did many things that would bring disgrace upon a tradesman. Of all the callers at our rooms no one except Lord Dale would insist upon entering when informed that the captain was out. Sometimes he would find the captain at home, but engaged with his letters or accounts. At other times he would wait for an hour or more and then knock things about the house to draw my attention to the fact that he was responsible for the rooms. As the captain's man I was responsible for the rooms, and I may tell you that the rooms contained many portable objects of value. There were rare old vases, and small pieces of furniture, and a few pictures. One day I went through the rooms and packed off.

One Friday Lord Dale made a call when the captain had gone into the country for the day. My word that he was not at home simply resulted in his going to the door and the door being closed. He called for an hour and then knocked over my chair, upset my tea, and then he went away. Next day was my day for checking off, and I had scarcely begun when I discovered a valuable Indian cameo was missing. My master had it in his pocket, and I had packed it on Friday morning. No one but Lord Dale could have called in the 24 hours. The captain returned Saturday afternoon, and I reported the loss. He looked at me for a moment and then he said:

"You see, you can't suspect Lord Dale of doing that. I don't say that I do, sir, but it has disappeared from my pocket. Such was the loss. Was it any wonder, then, that the farmers and cattle raisers should be so anxious to get the embargo lifted? Letting in foreign cattle? You might say that you had proved that you had no disease. It did not matter. It was a matter of life and death with the farmers. And then, do not suppose that the coming in of Canadian meat on the hoof would affect prices. Not at all. For all beef killed in England, wherever it originally came from, was classed as English meat, and would stand the general competition of the market. Therefore, it must not be supposed that the consumer would gain by the removal of the embargo."

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But when it comes to the selection of a body of men whose duty it is to advance the interests of their own city, these same business men who took such an interest in the dominion election, sit quietly by and evince scarcely enough interest to create a contest, and the result would be a common council composed of energetic men who would advance the welfare of our city.

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ANY GROCER

BEST WASH DAY

ORD DALE AND THE CAPTAIN'S MAN.

By Cyrus Derickson. I was Capt. Chardon's man—not his valet. I was a private soldier in the company for five years on the Afghan frontier, and after that both were wounded in the same battle and it had been my luck to help him.

I may have performed all the duties of a valet, but the terms were never applied to me. My "man" I had a record behind me and I had both been wounded in the same battle and it had been my luck to help him.

When he established himself in rooms in London I had full charge, and he trusted me to the fullest extent. There was no wild thing about Capt. Chardon as far as I knew. He was a good fellow, and I had plenty of good fellows came to see him and drink and played, but there was nothing scandalous.

In time I got to know all his callers in a way. There were three or four black ones among them—real tipplers who were good for the place—and Lord Dale led this crowd. Then sober, he was a snob and a cad. When his cups were full he would soon carouse with his valet as to drink with a gentleman was a strange thing to him on any night.

That Lord Dale had made ducks and drakes of his inheritance was common report, but one knew just what had happened. On a very first visit to my master two tradesmen would have yielded him at the door as if he had not been a gentleman's valet. His morning mail consisted mostly of bills and threats, and he would never enter him during the rest of the day.

These things did not affect his general respect, however. He was a good fellow, and he did many things that would bring disgrace upon a tradesman. Of all the callers at our rooms no one except Lord Dale would insist upon entering when informed that the captain was out. Sometimes he would find the captain at home,