

[Trust the people-the wise and the ignor-ant, the good and the bad-with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate the race.] me if they were prepared to rush the town. They all agreed willingly, so

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION. we galloped the intervening two miles

Not a shot was fired until we got into (A New Jersey white-ribboner sends the market square, when fire opened us the following extract from a letter from each of the four sides, and it was giving a Scotch lassie's view of the very hot for a little time. Of course, World's W. C. T. U. convention. We I did not know where our fellows were. We waited there in the market are sure it will interest our readers .-The Editors). square for several minutes, but, seeing

Dear Friends:-I would have ac-knowledged yours sooner, had it not tein, we gave chase. Unfortunately, their horses were much fresher than ours, and they easily outdistanced us. been for the World's W. C. T. U. Con-vention which was held this year in Edinburgh. It is just over and with meetings and summer school occupied an entire fortnight.

I had the honor to be one of the stewards, and practically lived in the assembly hall during that time. It was the largest world's convention yet held, 135 delegates coming from America alone. The ladies took conservative Edinburgh by storm, and the old. idea that still lurks about, that a lady is bound to be unwomanly if she speaks on a public platform, is dead. I never expect to meet more truly feminine women than these whiteribboners, nor sweeter, nor gentler. They commanded respect, not to say admiration, because their brains had been cultivated, as well as their accomplishments and personal appearance. With one exception they were far ahead of the male speakers. .

I admire Mrs. Lillian Stevens especially, and think her no unworthy successor of Miss Willard. Anna Gordon and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes are "just lovely," as you Americans say. Of course, Lady Henry Somerset is the serene fixed star, above all the others, and aroused extraordinary enthusiasm She is a perfect orator, and a noble woman in every fibre of her being That was made plain as never before at the memorial service for Miss Willard-an unforgetable service indeed. It was dreadful to see the whole convention giving way under the painful tension of the hours. Miss Willard's pictured face smiled out from white roses and maiden hair fern. It was placed on an easel next to Lady Henry.

Throughout the whole convention there was a grace and dignity in the conducting of business quite novel to Edinburgh audiences and which could only come from the presence of graceful and gracious women.

The weather all the time of the convention was bad enough for Edinburgh. The elements have been terribly unsettled ever since the eclipse Probably the ladies are saying they won't cone back till Scotland is roofed in. They couldn't shake Edinburgh dust off their feet-it wasn't to be had, except in the form of mud. In fact, all the foreigners were so delight ful that out of the fear of losing all conceit in ourselves whatsoever, as a sort of antidote I fell to reading again the articles in the late journals written by "An American Mother." It was

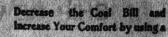
and flips from sight. Then a string sary out of sheer self. of deals may follow, with joined hands defense ! We have read these articles with very great interest. I suppose be accepted as generally they may true, and if so the state of affairs is deeply deplored.

the summer 12,000,000 feet of lumber passed over it. It is so stayed and braced that it can resist great wind pressure, and is an example of the skill and ingenuity required in modern lumbering. The dirt and sedimend from the streams of water turned into these sluices soon fill up all cracks and make the troughs very watertight. Sometimes, as in the case of the Canaan sluice, which is four miles long, no feeders are necessary, but usually small streams are led into the sluice at convenient points on the line, supplying any deficiency which may be made by leakage. At the head of the sluice the deals are simply placed in the stream of water flowing down the trough, and left to their own sweet will in finding their way to the foot of the mountains or to the sea shore, as the sluice may lead them to. O course, the precaution has to be taken that no jams occur, and if the deals went singly this would very easily hapren, owing to the varying grades and

the different depths of water and sreed. On a suddenly increased incline th water flows very swifty and thins out greatly, so that a deal behind could easily mount upon one in front, causing a jam. To guard against this the deals are tacked together, butt to butt, in piles of some dozen or more, usually with five-link chains. Twoinch nails are attached to the end links of the chains, and the work of tacking the deals together is slight. Occasionally lath and ordinary nails are used to make the connection. Arriving at the wharf, or destination, the lumber falls from the carrier on its proper pile, and in some cases has been thrus directly from the mouth of the sluice to the deck of the vessel, while the water falls shorter and goes down between the deck and the wharf. The chains are loosened easily by means of a claw pry two or three feet in length, and as they uccumulate are loaded into a wagon and hauled up into the woods again.

A sluice used at River Hebert by Mr. Kelley, though quite a long one, has such a uniform grade that no tacking is necessary. When the sluice is tacked to its full capacity, boards may be loaded on top of the deals and sent down. These carriers are often very long, the longest near here being the one at Moose River, which is 6 1-2 miles in length. The Canaan sluice is four miles, another at Lakeland is three miles, and the Elderkin sluice down shore, is a shorter one. The Moose River sluice has been operated for six or seven years, which is about their lease of life, renewing usually being at expiration of that time. They are often a hundred feet high, and again may tunnel beneath an inter secting lumber road or highway

It is most interesting to watch the stream of water beneath one flitting swiftly past, bearing presently on its Surface from around a neighboring curve a single deal which passes silently and in a moment tops a rise



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THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brnnswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Mantime Stock Breeders' Association.

guard challenged somebody, and was instantly shot down, with two bullets in him. We jumped up at once and received a terrific volley in our tents from three sides of the market square. Our men fell in their tents right and left, wounded and dying. Four men tried to make for the barracks, fifty yards distant, but were shot down One reached there; the others fell simply riddled with bullets. The only thing for us to do was to lie flat on our backs and take our chance. All around the wounded were groaning, and now and then we heard a voice saying, "Good-bye, I'm hit." The position was awful. There we lay expecting every moment to be our last, and unable to do anything. To show one's hand meant death. After an hour and a half of this kind of thing, five of us made a rush for the hos-

Boers Used Explosive Bullets and

War Drags On.

The English papers to hand by yes-

terday's mail contain a letter, dated

Modder River, October 29, written by

one of the Cape Town Highlanders,

giving the following account of the

disaster to that regiment at Jacobsdal

Our affair at Jacobsdal was simply

murden and nothing else. Fifty of us

(Cape Town Highlanders) were sent

from Modder River under a captain

and neutenant to protect the place.

We had had to be constantly on the

elert, with only about four hours' sleep

in three days, and were all utterly

fagged out. Jacobsdal is a village with

Ebout 100 houses, a church, and bar-racks, and until we went there was

protected by eight mounted police. On

our arrival, the captain, instead of

quartering us in the barracks, had

tents crected in the middle of the mar-

ket square, which is entirely surround-

At 4.30 on the morning of Thursday,

October 25, the sentry on the quarter-

on October 25:

ed by houses

haved Very BaslyWhy the

nital. Three reached the building, one being killed on the very threshold. One of the Cape Artillery made a rush to save a wounded man in the square. As he was bandaging his comrade he was shot dead with two bullet wounds. The firing continued until 2.30 in the afternoon Meanwhile, news had reached Mod-

There are supposed to be 500 Boers der river that the town was in the at Klokfontein, on the railway, seven hands of the Boers, and reinforcemiles down the line from here. The ments, consisting of another fifty of armored train takes every other train, our fellows and five mounted men, both passenger and goods, as far as were despatched to our assistance. On Orange river. This work is intensely their arrival the enemy, doubtless exciting, but my head goes wrong, and thinking that they were the advance I should very much like a good sleep, guard of a large force, left and rode with no responsibility, just for a for the kopjes behind the town. Thus chanage. we were relieved after being about

nine hours under fire. We then col-HOW THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT PROded and our dead and found that out of the forty of us in

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BSETTATION

some cases heads were almost entirely blown away. After collecting our dead and wounded we went round the town and searched all the houses. Thirty-six suspicious houses we burnt to the ground. They simply teemed with ammunition, which was exploding at intervals during the night. We found that the women we were protecting had been feeding the rebels while they were firing upon us. We managed to kill the commandant and two others, but do not know of any more. The commandant seems to have been living in the village for four days before the attack, and no doubt all the inhabitants, except four or five

English families, were rebels. We retired for the night to a well-intrenched hill, but none of us slept. Next morning we returned to the village and buried our poor comrades. It was a sad sight. We had scarcely time to bury the dead before the Boers were seen advancing on the town in large numbers, and we had to make for the intrenchments. Seeing we were prepared, the enemy again retired, and a number of our men returned to the village and commandeered all the available carts in which to take away

our wounded. After setting fire to all our stores we retired on Modder river, arriving at midnight, sad and worn cut. Since then we have been sleeping in the trenches expecting an attack from the big commando which is said to be in the neighborhood. We want to be ready for them this time, and get some of our own back.

THE RELIEF FORCE.

Harvey P. Finlayson, who was in charge of the relief force of Cape mounted police, writes as follows:

At 7.30 a. m. on the 25th four niggers came to the camp, bringing the news

MOTES TEMPERANCE.

some Boers ride off towards Koffyfon-

We then charged the town from a dif-ferent direction. By this time the

Boers were getting thoroughly sick and

beginning to disperse, so we dismount-

ed and commenced arresting men

from whose houses the firing had come. We (five men) relieved Jacobs-

dal at 2.50 p. m., and the foot men

who were supposed to be the relieving party arrived, very quietly, at 5.15 p.

m., after every Boer had been gone 11-4 hours.

Unfortunately, I was instructed by

special messenger to return as soon as possible to Modder river, as they

were expecting an attack every min-

ute. We arrived here at 1 o'clock in

the morning, and have been scouting

ever since (it is midday and we are in

for dinner) and have to start again

The Boers behaved in a shameful

way. One man, Rogers, of the C. A.,

went into the market square with a

Red Cross flag to help a wounded com-

rade. Before he reached him he had

two bullets through the leg (all the

bullets they fired were explosive). He

then turned round and was staggering

back to the house when a bullet struck

him in the back of the head, penetrat

ing the brain and making a great hole

in the forehead. After the Boers saw

that he was dead, they fired 20 shots

into his back, purely out of devilment.

Another man got 15 bullets into him

The alarm was given in this way.

One of the C. A. was on guard over

their gun (a 15-pounder) when he heard

some whispering on the far-side of a

wall, about ten yards from him. He

challenged, and immediately saw seven

Boer rifles pointing at him over the

wall. They fired, and missed him.

That started the business. * * The

loss on the Boer side, as far as we can

find out, is the commander killed and

eight men, but there may be more,

and, of course, the wounded are un-

after death.

known.

at once-pretty hard work.

the tents eleven had been killed and The regulations connected with the state control of alcohol in Russia have been greatly and frequently modified during the nineteenth century. Not to look back fur-ther than 1819, we find, says Engineering, from that year a series of monopolies for sale in bulk, worked by state agents (1819-26.) Later, from 1826 to 1862, the monopoly was farmed at first, and afterwards duties were levied on the products, combined with special taxation of distilleries, spirit stores, and drinking bars. Towards the end of his reign, the Emperor Alexander III. substituted for the somewhat complicated system of ex-cise, the sale of all alcohols by state agents; this monopoly was applied first to the prov-inces of Perm, Onfa, Orenburg and Sam-ara; afterwards to twenty-five provinces in the south and northwest, and to Poland. This sweeping reform was not made with the object of increasing revenue, but to re-duce drunkenness, and to relieve the popu-lation form the demographing influences The regulations connected with the stat seventeen wounded. Three of the latter died during the night, making our dead number fourteen. It is a miracle that any of us escaped. Five of the killed were very great chums of mine. They were all hit by explosive bullets. The enemy seem to have had no others. The wounds were terrific, some large enough to put a closed fist into. In the object of increasing revenue, but to re-duce drunkenness, and to relieve the popu-lation from the demoralizing influences that had grown up around the system of far-ming out licenses. Under the old methods, adulteration, and raw spirit of the coarsest kinds had been the rule; under the new re-gime, nothing but properly rectified and pure alcohol was to be sold. Another ob-ject in view was to encourage agricultural distilleries, conducted, of course, under pro-per supervision; the question of revenue to the state was a matter of minor considera-tion. This very important reform, estab-lished experimentally in 1895, became the general law of Russia in 1897. The govern-ment has no monopoly in production, but

lished experimentally in 1895, became the general law of Russia in 1897. The govern-ment has no monopoly in production, but very strict regulations controlling the dis-tilleries, are enforced. The department working the monopoly purchases one-third of the quantity required, by public tender; the other two-thirds are bought from local distillers. In this way the Russian govern-ment stands between the producer and the customer. It no longer limits itself to pla-cing a tax of 7 or 8 per cent. on alcohol; but it purchases all that is to be consumed, refines it in its own works, and by its own agents, stores it in its own warehouses, whence none is issued without being label-led as to quantity, degree and price. The drinking bars that used to belong to private owners are now entirely the property of the state: or, rather, the old bars have been done away with, and government bureaux established in their place, for the sale of alcohol in bottles only, which must not be opened on the premises: all possible dis-couragement is given to excessive consump-tion. The government price per litre is fixed at 3 francs 92 centimes; this price is supposed to suffice for paying the 2 frances 13 centimes excise duty no longer collected including all expenses, and the compensa-tion allowed to the towns and provinces for the losses they sustained when the change was made, and licenses suppressed, on which the local governments levied taxes. No compensation was allowed to spirit mer-chants or bar-keepers. chants or bar-keepers.

OLD EGYPTIAN QUARRIES.

At 7.30 s.m. on the 25th four niggers came to the camp, bringing the news that the Boers had surprised Jacobs dal at daybreak, and were, at the square. I immediately ordered all my men to saddle up, although we had been out all night patrolling to foot men to parade, fully armed and equipped, as soon as possible. My men were all ready and in the saddle by 7.45 a.m., but the foot men were not ready until 9 a.m. We started in skirmishing order, and all went well till we got about half-way (six miles). when I saw great numbers of Boers galloping over the flat in the direction of Jacobsdal. As our horses were not in the best of condition, I thought it useless to try to cut them off, so pro-ceeded towards the town. When we got to a rise, which is about two miles from Jacobsdal and overlooks it, I saw a man, hattess, coming at full gallop towards us, and on his getting closer I recognized him as the Modder River doctor, who, it seems had taken it into his head to go to Jacobsdal for lunch, not knowing that the Boers were in possession. He

TRANSPORT OF LUMBER BY MEANS OF SLUICES

(Canadian Lumberman.)

One of the most interesting features n connection with the lumber business in the vicinity of Parrsboro, N. S., is the method by which lumber is transported from the mountains and hills to the coast. Sluices are constructed of plank-ordinary rough lumber-using two-inch plank for the bottom and one or one and one-half inch stuff for the sides. The sluices are usually about 15 inches wide and 7 inches deep, being cleated about every three feet. They have an incline which varies according to the lay of the land, the pitch being perhaps one inch to the rod at the lowest, and in other places ten inches to the rod, and often

steeper. A few years ago the writer, while wheeling from Acadia Mines to Parrsboro, suddenly saw before him, down a long, broad and deep valley, what seemed like a gigantic spider web defty spun from ridge to ridge, and frail enough apparently to waft in the breezes. A cautious and nearer approach proved most interesting in results. The skeleton structure of round and rough logs and poles ingeniously framed, bolted and spiked together, reared aloft to nearly 150 feet overhead, supported far up there among the breezes which gently swayed it, a strip of wooden trough, which here and there trickled drops of water upon the wayfarer beneath as he gazed in wonder at the innocent cob-web silent ly holding aloft a thread of water which bore past on its surface thou-sands of feet of lumber each hour of the day, from its home in the recesses Roberts. K. C. B., his wife's mother of those blue hills to the decks of ves-



LONDON, FWEILLETT CHICAGO

as it were, by reason of their connecting links, and they, with equal celerity and silence, swirl past and downwards without a sound save the gentle swish of water and an occasional nudge to the side planks. Of course the route must be watched, for a jam soon multiplies, and they are not entirely avoidable. Shelters are built here and there for the men along the sluice, and these are nothing if not picturesque, as they perch high upon the end of a long trestle, but once the sluice is built and in operation, the mill is almost equal to being located at the wharf, the expenditure for transportation being limited to the care of the line and its watching, and amounting to perhaps 25 cents per thousand fest of lumber. A. B. P.

"DREAM OF GERONTIUS."

The selection of the "Dream of Gerontius," a setting of Cardinal Newman's poem, as the principal work for the recent Birmingham (England) music festival, made its composer, Mr. Elgar, the hero of the day. The Musical Times prints a sketch of his life from which it appears that he was practically self-taught and never received a lesson in orchestration in his life. The son of a Worcestershire music-seller and organist, he, in 1877, saved £10, and spent £7 15s. 9d. in a fortnight's trip to London to receive a few violin lessons from Mr. Pollit. zer. He was a solicitor's clerk, but at twenty-two he became bandmaster at the Worcester County Lunatic Asylum, and afterwards he set up as a teacher, a violinist and organist. As a young man, Mr. Elgar composed quadrilles at five shillings a set, and wrote accompaniments to Christy Minstre songs at eighteenpence each. In 1885 he became organist of St. George's Roman Oatholic church, Worcester, and four years later he married the only daughter of the late Sir Henry Gee

being a descendant of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, Nfid., Dec. 8.-Public opinion warmly endorses Mr. Bond's new cabinet. It virtually means no compromise with Mr. Reid, his opponents composing a large majority of the members. The personnel of the cabinet contains an unusually large representation from the mercantile community, which will probably secure the government considerable support in that quarter and make the prospect more gloomy for Mr. Reid and the Morine combination.

A by-election for new departmental heads will be held Dec. 21.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.-The census returns show Berlin has a population of 1,884,345, compared with 1,677,304 in 1895.



THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a M time farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

EMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Address, with Cash_

WINSTON CHURCHILL TALKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- "I believe."

he said, in a short chat on the Boer

war, "that it is only just that the

people down there should pay for their

own war. The English government is

going to tax the Outlanders as well as

the Boers. Much of the tax will be

collected from the mine owners. This

will only be fair. For years before the

war the Boers were spending £3,000,-000 a year for arms and in reaching out

the Boers will be given a good gov-

Mr. Churchill will be the guest of the Earl of Minto for the Christmas

holidays at the government house. Ot-

The following well known craft were sold last week: Bark Vidette, built at Mill-bridge in 1884, to W. R. Hutchings for \$8,250; brig Alice Bradshaw, built at Kempt, N. S., in 1875, for \$2,500, and schr. D. M. Anthony, built at Fall River in 1873, for \$10,000. The last two vessels were purchased for New York account.

turn good government for all."

tawa.

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

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We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

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and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line, It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

The man that wants to get game should buy



THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

We need a younger man to stir the people, And lead them to the fold. The deacons said: "We ask your resigna-tion. Because you're growing old.

The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence, And tenderly the gloom Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish Within the lonely room

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory Hung like a crown of gold. And from that great church spire the bell's sweet anthem Adown the stillness rolled.

for empire. Now this money will go into the state and to pay for the war. Assembled were the people for their worship; But in his study chair The pastor sat unbeeded, while the south wind But now the Outlanders as well as ernment, something which the Boers, Caressed his snow-white hair.

though they collected money from

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret . Of sorrow's glad surcease, Upon his forehead shone the benediction Of everlasting peace. them, did not give. Both parties in the house agree that as much should be taken from the mines in taxes as Kruger took, but they will give in re-

The ways of Providence are most mysteri-

The deacons gravely said, As wondering-eyed, and scared, the people crowded About their pastor-dead.

'We love him," wrote the people on the

In words of shining gold; And 'bove the broken heart they set statue Of marble, white and cold.

READ THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

