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Ordinary commercial advertisements
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Advertisements of Wills, for sale, etc.,
at a special rate of 1.00 per line or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
at a special rate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misdirection of letters
sent to the office of the paper, the
editors have decided to send all letters
sent to the office of the paper to the
editor of the paper, and all letters
sent to the editor of the paper to the
editor of the paper.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception names of no new sub-
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received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
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It is well established principle of law that
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We want
The plain and take special pains with
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Write on one side of your paper only.
Assign your name and address to your
correspondence as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not pre-
pared to be held responsible.

**This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.**
Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 30, 1899.

THE PROGRESS OF A LIE.

We took occasion the other day to dis-
cuss an alleged anti-English brochure,
which was said to have been issued in the
province of Quebec during the campaign
of 1896, and to point out the extreme im-
probability of the whole story. Nothing
has since occurred to modify that con-
clusion. In fact the more the story is
analyzed the more clearly it stands out
as an invention, and rather a clumsy one
at that. It is utterly lacking in those
elements which characterize the artistic
lie. It bears the marks of haste and
is manifestly the work of some Tory
amateur who was thinking only of the im-
mediate effects, rather than the establish-
ment of a permanent reputation upon the
Liberal party.

One thing in particular was noticeable
about the story as it first appeared. The
brochure was put forward as an anonym-
ous publication—a thing which no one
seemed to know anything about. No in-
formation was given as to where it had
been circulated, by whom, to what extent,
or in whose particular interest. It was
simply said to have been "discovered" by
a Tory newspaper in Quebec, and as the
quotations from it answered the purposes
of the racial agitation now being fomented
by the opposition the article first pub-
lished in the Montreal Star was telegraph-
ically copied into all the lesser Conservative papers.
It is with what happened to the story
when it reached the Sun office that we
are now proposing to deal.

Everyone knows how a story grows as
it passes from mouth to mouth. It is said
that a crowd collected one day around a
man who had hurt his ankle. As the num-
ber of people multiplied about the injured
man, those on the outskirts heard differ-
ent accounts of what had happened; but
at last those in the outer ring were loudly
declaring: "There's a man in there who
killed his uncle." So it was with this
Quebec fabrication. Whatever little em-
bellishments were needed for eastern pur-
poses were readily supplied by the re-
sourceful editor of the Sun. Commenting
on the story he said:—

"Mr. Tarte organized the Grit cam-
paign of 1896 in the Province of Quebec.
He managed the business with great suc-
cess, and boasts that he will do still bet-
ter next time. Our despatch from Que-
bec gives quotations from one of Mr.
Tarte's campaign publications. It is easy
to understand that a political organizer
and manager who appealed to his coun-
trymen against Sir Charles Tupper, because
Sir Charles was true to the Empire,
should now stand in the way of the loyal
people of Canada."

The point in this extract is the intro-
duction of Mr. Tarte's name. The despatch
in question as published in an adjoining
column of the Sun did not so much as
mention Mr. Tarte's name. Why then
did the Sun refer to the brochure as "one
of Mr. Tarte's campaign publications?"
Neither the Montreal Star nor the
Courier du Canada, of Quebec, had even
hinted that Mr. Tarte had any connec-
tion whatever with the "discovered"
document; but what these unscrupulous
papers had not the audacity to say the
Sun supplies with that cheerful mendacity
which always characterizes its treatment
of matters in which the reputation of a
political opponent is concerned.

No one can say this is a decent style of
warfare. If statements are to be put
forward as facts which have their founda-
tion solely in the brain of a man who de-
clines to bring about racial dissension, car-
rying nothing for the consequences, then the
situation is indeed serious. If this whole
misérable story from Quebec were true
—although it is clearly a lie—we hold
that it would be the better part of
patriotism at this trying juncture to say
nothing about it. But that is perhaps too
much to be hoped for from men of feeble

principles, who care not how it is
brought about, so long as they can get the
two great races in this country at each
other's throats. They probably reason
that such a terrible disaster could not
hurt them, since their party is out and
therefore would not suffer; while, on the
other hand, anything which created
trouble was almost certain to injure the
government. That, however, is scarcely
a plan of campaign which citizens of
better instincts will approve.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

The continued growth of Canadian
trade is a thing which may well occasion
general satisfaction. The figures are
really remarkable. When an advance of
\$18,000,000 was made in exports and im-
ports during the first year of the Liberal
regime there was naturally some little
fear entertained that this rate of progress
might not be maintained; but the close
of the following fiscal year saw nearly
\$25,000,000 added to the total of 1897.
And still the expansion continued, for at
the close of 1899 the figures were more
than \$32,000,000 better than when the Con-
servatives gave up the reins of power.
We have now the returns for the first five
months of the current fiscal year 1900,
and in round numbers our aggregate
trade is \$18,000,000 ahead of the corre-
sponding period last year, or a total bet-
terment over 1896 of \$100,000,000. If
the same rate of growth continues until 30th
June next, there will be an increase in
our foreign trade during the four years
of Liberal administration of something
like \$125,000,000. The term is getting to
be somewhat hackneyed; but this is cer-
tainly a "growing time" in Canada.

It is only by comparison that we re-
alize the magnitude of the strides the
Dominion is taking. During the eighteen
years of Conservative rule, that is be-
tween 1878 and 1896, the aggregate trade
of the country increased by a little over
\$60,000,000; so that our external com-
merce has grown in three years and five
months some \$33,000,000 more than dur-
ing the preceding eighteen years. This
is something to be proud of. No more
substantial vindication could be had of
the fiscal and commercial policy of the
Laurier government. It affords at once
the best possible answer to the prophecies
which the Conservatives made so freely
as to what would happen in the event of
their displacement, and emphasizes the
prudence and enterprise displayed by
their successors.

Will this rate of progress continue?
To this important question we are im-
pelled to answer cautiously. It would,
perhaps, be too much to expect that such
rapid and unprecedented advancement
will be maintained for a considerable
period of years. The history of the world's
commerce has always exhibited the phe-
nomenon of a series of waves, and the
trade of Canada is not likely to prove an
exception to the rule. No one can say
what disturbance, for example, will be
caused by the war now in progress. If
the present money stringency continues
there will inevitably be a serious check
to enterprise in many forms. But if we
were to hold our own for the next few
years, keeping the total at its present
height, it would be a most remarkable
achievement. And there are reasons for
hoping that this may be done. Under the
stimulus of methods adopted by the pre-
sent government we are securing a better
and more permanent market for many
of our products, more particularly the
products of the farm and dairy. There
is now, moreover, a general sense of con-
fidence in the stability of our tariff, and
this makes for enterprise at both ends.
While the Conservatives were in office
there was uncertainty. They were not
only tinkering with the tariff at every
session of parliament, but they were con-
stantly talking in alarming terms of the
revolution which their opponents would
bring about if the opportunity were af-
forded them. Many people, both at home
and abroad, believed these stories, and
as a result, trade was spasmodic and un-
settled. In 1890 the figures were \$12,000,
000 below those of 1885, and in 1895 they
were still \$3,000,000 behind. That is to
say, during the twelve years between 1883
and 1895 we actually went backward. All
that element of uncertainty, to which
capital and commerce is so sensitive, hav-
ing disappeared, we repeat that there are
good reasons for believing the remark-
able growth of the past three years and
a half will be permanent.

A GAME EXPOSED.

The old story of the digger falling into
the pit which he has carefully prepared
for another is being beautifully illustrated
in the Conservative party. It was sup-
posed that the war in South Africa would
afford an excellent opportunity for that
ancient device of the cross-roads politician
the raising of a ruse and religious cry.
The plot was to all appearances an excel-
lent one. It was believed that there would
be a disagreement between Quebec and
the other provinces as to the sending
of a contingent. The government was
supposed to have nothing to do but a
choice of two evils. If the contingent
were sent the plan was to denounce Sir
Wilfrid Laurier as a traitor to his race,
a man who, dazzled by the splendors of
the jubilee, had consented to sacrifice the
dearest rights of his countrymen. If the
contingent were not sent, Sir Wilfrid was
to be represented as a traitor to the em-
pire, and English-speaking people were
to be alarmed by the cry of French dem-

ination. Like many other plots, it was
just a trifle too clever. Our readers can
doubtless recall from their own expe-
rience in life instances where very deep
and crafty people have been beaten, not
by counter-plotting, but by plain honesty
and common sense. And this is just how
our too clever friends of the opposition find
themselves on the question of Canadian
aid to the British forces in South Africa.
The course taken by the government
is such as will commend itself to the
sound common sense and patriotism of
the people. The tricksters have gone from
one extreme to the other. In the prov-
inces other than Quebec there has been
a furious campaign not only against the
ministers, but against the French Cana-
dian people. But now that the two con-
tingents have been arranged for the Que-
bec side of the campaign is uppermost
and the premier is painted as an imperial
federationist and a traitor to his race.

At a meeting at St. Jerome recently, Mr.
Chauvin, M. P., "pounded hot shot into
the government for sending the troops.
Mr. Naudet took a similar line, while Sir
Adolphe Caron blamed the government
for not sending the men soon enough. The
Journal, a new French Canadian paper,
established expressly as a Conservative
organ, attacks Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an
advocate of imperial federation. It quotes
a speech made by the premier during the
jubilee, says that in that speech he com-
mitted himself to the idea of Canadian
aid in imperial wars, and that it was a
case of Esau selling his birthright for a
mess of pottage. L'Evenement, another
Conservative paper, makes a fierce attack
upon its Liberal contemporary, Le Soleil,
for advocating aid to Great Britain. "It
is necessary," it asks, "for the French
Canadians to play the role of slaves in
order to prove their loyalty to England,
and to merit the delightful friendship of
the English in Canada? Must we be
guided in our thoughts by our mistress
(England), espouse all her quarrels, just
or unjust, furnish targets for her enemies'
guns, applaud her damnable acts and pro-
claim a victory when her army suffers
defeat?"

The game might be successful if the
other side had not been already so plain-
ly displayed. In Toronto a most furious
oulaught was made for weeks on the
French-Canadian people. The campaign
in Manitoba was carried on largely on
racial lines. In this province the people
have been told that they may have to
shoulder their muskets and fight French-
Canadians. The plotters may fool the
cravens in this way, but they cannot fool
the British or that it is anti-
British; but to prove that it is both
British and anti-British is a task beyond
their powers. The plot deflates itself.
It's only effect is to show the conspirators
as men bent upon mischief, willing to do
the peace of the community and to
breed quarrels between decent people for
the purpose of getting into office. We
advise these over-clever gentlemen to set
their wits at work on another plot. This
one has gone to pieces.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

All the correspondents who are at the
front are expecting an early movement
on the part of General Buller towards
Ladysmith. There is no doubt that he
ought to be able to execute a turning
movement that would result in the relief
of Ladysmith. He could hold the larger
part of the Boer army to the line of the
Tugela River by demonstrations in that
direction, while his attacking column was
executing a flank movement to the right
or to the left as seemed most feasible.
Such a movement could be made with per-
fect safety with the force at his com-
mand which must be larger by several
thousand men than that of the Boers, and
if executed in connection with a move-
ment on the part of the Ladysmith gar-
rison might result in the capture of a
considerable part of the Boer army. The
fact that the Boers have been able to prevent
the British from crossing the Tugela
River at a point which they have been
fortifying for weeks proves nothing except
that the British general was injudicious
in making his attack at that particular

place. Such a repulse in a military
sense, means nothing, except that the de-
fence was too strong for the attack. To
treat it as in any way im-
pairing the military prestige of
the British army is to the last
degree absurd. The Russians were almost
five months in reducing Plevna, they over-
came repulse after repulse, but they were
repulsed with heavy loss in many
assaults, but we are not aware that the
prestige of the Russian soldier was in any
way diminished by these failures. So it
will be with the British army; the re-
pulse at the Tugela River will merely be-
come one of the incidents of the campaign
which will be half forgotten when the war
is brought to a triumphant close.

All the British commanders are being
severely criticised for their conduct of
this war. White is blamed for the loss of
the greater part of two battalions at
Faquar's Farm, as well as for his selec-
tion of the camp at Ladysmith which is
an unhealthy spot besides being com-
manded by the neighboring heights by the
enemy's long range guns. General Gatacre
and General Methuen are censured for
making attacks on the enemy's fortified
positions without having sufficiently
reconnitered the ground, and the same
complaint is made against General Buller
in making a front attack on an enemy
which had guns of position mounted at
the place where the attack was made.

We shall know the reason for these ap-
parently inexcusable tactics better when
the whole story of the war comes to be
told, and perhaps when the whole truth
is known the public will think better of
these generals than it does at present. Let
us hope so.

It is difficult to say with certainty to
what extent the stories of enlisting men
in the United States for the purpose of
helping the Boers are true. We would
think more of their probability if there
was less publicity given to the alleged
enlisting business, and the fact that our
old friends the Fenians are announced to
be taking part against Great Britain gives
an air of unreality to the whole business.
It is now stated that Canada is to be in-
vaded and that the loyalists in this Do-
minion are to be on the run in a week.
Warriors who talk in this way are not
likely to go to war; they are not of the
class out of which heroes and leaders of
desperate enterprises are made. It is a
long time since we had a Fenian invasion,
so long that a new generation has sprung
up in Canada that has hardly heard of
these attacks upon their country. New
Brunswick was the last province of Canada
to be threatened with a Fenian attack,
while Manitoba was the last. The only
Fenian raid that was not wholly ridicu-
lous was that against Fort Erie on the
31st May, 1866. These men went openly
from the city of Buffalo with the object
of attacking, and a considerable propor-
tion of the people of that city saw them
off and wished them good luck. That,
however, is something that could not be
repeated. The people of the United
States have acquired new views of their
duties towards us since that time, and no
future speaker of the House of Representa-
tives is likely to imitate the example
of Schuyler Colfax, who extended the
privileges of that house to the Fenian
leader. There is a monument in Toronto
to the brave young sons of Canada who
fell in the skirmish at Ridgeway during
the first Fenian raid against Ontario. If
such a raid should be repeated in
that quarter of Canada we think it will
be likely to go hard with the raiders.
The last Fenian raid against the
province of Quebec was repulsed by a
few Canadian militia headed by a news-
paper man, the late Brown Chamberlain.
The Fenian leader was General O'Neill,
and one of the paladins who are ready to
wade knee deep in blood on paper, but
who do not seem to enjoy the music of
bullets whistling about their ears. General
O'Neill, instead of carrying his army to
Montreal, as he had promised, ignomin-
iously fled across the border, and was cap-
tured by a United States militia which
hunted him into his back and drove him
to prison. This unheroic transaction was
sung of on every variety stage in the
United States and Canada in the now al-
most forgotten verses:—

Bold General O'Neill, so brave did he
feel,
That when he would never go back;
But when fighting began, he slackened
and ran
And made for the Marshal's back.

We do not expect that any person of
the General O'Neill pattern will venture
across the Canadian border, and if there
is any member of the Clan na Gael who
thinks that the people of Canada will be
deterred from sending troops to assist
Great Britain in South Africa by Fenian
threats of invasion he must be a remark-
ably verdant individual. As a matter of
fact the last Canadian contingent has been
increased in numbers since these Fenian
threats began to appear in print. It will
be observed by our Ottawa despatch that
the second Canadian contingent instead
of being made up of Artillery and Mount-
ed Rifles, as at first intended, will con-
sist of Cavalry, Artillery and Mounted
Rifles. This will increase the number of
the contingent to about 1,500. The list
of officers, which we publish today, in-
cludes three natives of this province,
Lieut. Col. Drury, Capt. C. F. Harrison
and Lieut. Good, of Woodstock.

The British War Office authorities have
so far relaxed their censorship rules as to
give the British people a daily summary of
what is going on at the different points in
South Africa where the British and the
Boers are face to face. This is something
for which every person will be grateful,
although it is surely no more than is due
to the British people who are supporting
this war so heartily. When the war is

over the government will be called to a
very strict account for their suppression
of the news by reason of which the public
were kept in suspense and filled with
anxiety needlessly. No one desires that
any news should be published that would
be likely to give information to the enemy
that could be used to the disadvantage of
the army, but that is a very different
thing from suppressing everything and al-
lowing no news to leak out in regard to
the soldiers at the front. This strict
censorship is generally credited to Lord
Wolsley who has a very unfavorable
opinion of newspapers and newspaper
correspondents. He has had a fine time
for the last two or three months mutilat-
ing their despatches and hiding what has
been going on in South Africa from the
public, but the time will come when the
newspapers will get even with the Com-
mander in Chief of the British army.
He will be held responsible for whatever
failures there have been in the British
preparations for this war. It will be
charged against him that he did not send
enough mounted men, or sufficient artill-
ery and that he actually refused offers of
irregular horse at the beginning of the
war, although it has been shown that
such troops are the very kind that are
most wanted in South Africa. It will
also be charged against him that all his
generals have been disappointments if not
absolute failures. But the worst charge of
all is that which is now being made in
regard to the guns with which the British
field artillery are armed which are said to
be inferior to those of the leading military
nations of the continent. The following ex-
tract from a special London cable to the
New York Herald deals with this matter:—

Two weeks ago I told you the words of
an English general who said, "Our only
trouble is we are short of cavalry infantry."
But if the cavalry trouble appears to
have been bridged over somewhat by the
government's activity at the last mo-
ment, the country, reading as it does to-
day letters sent to the Daily Mail by
special correspondents which, not having
time to pass the censor, tell the truth, real-
izes with a shock that all these troubles,
the capture of our artillery and disasters
to whole bodies of our troops, come from
the fact that our artillery is absolutely
out of date.

Last year Major Rasch, a member of
parliament, rose in the house of commons
and asked addressing the under secretary
for war, whether the minister for war
was aware that our artillery was entirely
outdated by that of France, Germany and
Russia.

Mr. Bredrick's reply was one of those
which give little satisfaction. It closed
with the usual evasive official language,
being something to the effect that the war
office was aware of the army's deficiencies
and was seeking seriously to remedy the
defects in which the honorable member
had drawn attention.

What people are all remarking upon
now is that the government did nothing.
That hour, at the most critical mo-
ment, it is frantically and wildly seeking
to find guns equal in range to those of the
Boers, in Germany, in the United States,
and Russia.

Facts which are coming out go to show
that the only available long range guns in
sufficient numbers similar to those that
served Ladysmith are to be found aboard
the war ships, and that it is a great task
to get them out of those ships.

We trust that these statements are not
true, but if they are in what a position
do they put Lord Wolsley whose duty
it is to keep the government informed in
regard to all improvements in arms and
equipment that would be useful to the
army. The story undoubtedly derives
some probability from the fact that the
British government for years persisted in
arming their artillery, both of the naval
and land forces with muzzle loading ar-
mors, although every nation of continental
Europe was using breech loaders. As
early as 1862 Armstrong breech loaders
were in use both by the British army
and navy but, as some defects in them
were discovered, the British ordnance au-
thorities, instead of attempting to improve
these excellent guns, discontinued their
use and the old muzzle loaders were re-
stored to favor. Futile attempts were
made to enable them to do as good work
as the breech loaders, but the effort had
to be given up, after years had been
wasted and enormous sums spent on guns
that are now wholly useless. With such
record for incompetence it is possible to
believe almost any statement in regard to
official neglect of the arms of the British
army.

The news that has come from the front
during the last few days, slight as it is,
is decidedly encouraging. Kimberley is
reported to have plenty of food so that
its relief is not a matter of urgency. Lad-
ysmith has two months' provisions, or
enough to last until the end of February,
but long before that it will have been
relieved. The Boers are beginning to feel
the stress of the campaign and all is not
prosperous with them by any means.
They have new in the field every man
and every gun that they can command
and their resources cannot increase. The
beginning of the end with them cannot
be far off.

A HESSIAN CAMPAIGN.
Sir Charles Tupper, in the account of
his career which he has furnished to the
Parliamentary Companion, claims to be
of Hessian descent, and the character of
the campaign which he and his followers
is waging against the government may be
accepted as a proof that this claim, at
least, is well founded. The people of Can-
ada, at least such of them as are of Loy-
alist descent, know something about the
Hessians. It was one of the misfortunes
of Great Britain that during the war of
the American Revolution she had to ex-

pose Hessians to fight her battles in Amer-
ica. The Hessians were mercenaries of the
lowest type. Their price sold them to
the British government at so much
a head, like so many cattle, and they in-
demnified themselves by wholesale rob-
bery of the people in whatever part of the
country they were employed. The cause
of Great Britain suffered incalculable in-
jury from the support of the Hessa-
nians, for they were very poor soldiers,
and they were guilty of deeds that dis-
graced the nation that employed them.
Every school boy knows how the Hessa-
nians were defeated by Washington at
Princeton as a result of their utter lack
of every soldier-like quality, and their
conduct throughout the whole war was
of the same character. But as robbers they
were unequalled. Not a homestead
was safe when they were in the neigh-
hood, not a pig dared to squeak within
ten miles of their camp. They had re-
duced the business of appropriating other
men's goods to a science. Almost every
letter that was sent home by the Hessa-
nians was filled with details of the loot
they had succeeded in obtaining from the
helpless country people. The object of a
campaign, in their estimation, was not so
much to fight the enemy as to rob him.

In Sir Charles Tupper's Hessian de-
scent we have the key to much that would
otherwise be mysterious. It would be im-
possible for a man of pure British blood,
a friend of sincerity and fair play, to con-
duct such a campaign against the govern-
ment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the Hes-
sian baronet has been responsible for. In
one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton
Junius cites his grace as a notable illus-
tration of the fact that the character of some
men's ancestry is such that they may be
base without being degenerate. Junius
wrote for future generations, as well as
for the men of his own day, and if he
were living now his statement would have
a wider application. What could be more
base than the manner in which Tupper
deals with public questions and respon-
ded to such questions as may be an-
nounced with matters of race or religion?

He is now posing as an ultra Loyalist,
and waving the old flag most lustily, yet a
few years ago the whole Tupper family
were running about the country predict-
ing the downfall of Great Britain because
she was a free trade nation, while more
recently he was denouncing the prefer-
ence given to the mother country in mat-
ters of trade by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's gov-
ernment. Here are Hessian tactics in
the employment of Messrs. B. Mooney &
Sons, contractors for the new mill, was at
work removing some scaffolding in the
diggester building. He was on a staging
80 feet from the ground, with a laborer
named Frank Burgess. They had only
been working a short time when Hickey
lost his balance and fell to the ground.
Thomas Brewer, who was engaged at the
opposite side of the building, was an eye-
witness to the affair and in company with
another workman named George Han-
nessey, ran to peer Hickey's assistance.
They found him lying on the ground
bleeding from the mouth and ears, with
his skull badly fractured. Death had been
instantaneous. Dr. Gray, who was sent
for, in turn notified Coroner Robinson
and a jury was empanelled. In the mean-
time a number of workmen had removed
the body to the blacksmith shop in con-
nection with the works. After viewing
the remains the jury, which consisted of
Albert Taylor, (foreman), Edward Corey,
George Duffy, John Gansong, Chas. Fisher
and Robert Hennessey, adjourned to
George Duffy's house, Union Point, where
an inquiry was held. Several witnesses
were examined and the jury returned a
verdict of accidental death, attaching
blame to no one.

After the inquest the remains were
taken in charge by Undertaker P. Fitzpat-
rick and conveyed to the late residence
of the deceased on North street, St. John's.
Mr. Hickey was married only a year
ago. He was 27 years of age and leaves
a wife and one child, for whom much sym-
pathy is felt. Both he and his wife were
natives of Newfoundland.

It will be seen by our Ottawa despatch
that parliament will meet on the 1st Feb-
ruary, just five weeks hence.

TO OBTAIN A GOLD IN ONE DAY.
Make Laundry Sponges Quinine Tablets.
All Druggists refund the money if it fails to
cure. 25c. E. W. Sawyer's signature
is on each box.

A FATAL FALL.
Patrick Hickey, a resident of Fairville,
in the employ of Messrs. B. Mooney &
Sons, contractors for the new mill, was at
work removing some scaffolding in the
diggester building. He was on a staging
80 feet from the ground, with a laborer
named Frank Burgess. They had only
been working a short time when Hickey
lost his balance and fell to the ground.
Thomas Brewer, who was engaged at the
opposite side of the building, was an eye-
witness to the affair and in company with
another workman named George Han-
nessey, ran to peer Hickey's assistance.
They found him lying on the ground
bleeding from the mouth and ears, with
his skull badly fractured. Death had been
instantaneous. Dr. Gray, who was sent
for, in turn notified Coroner Robinson
and a jury was empanelled. In the mean-
time a number of workmen had removed
the body to the blacksmith shop in con-
nection with the works. After viewing
the remains the jury, which consisted of
Albert Taylor, (foreman), Edward Corey,
George Duffy, John Gansong, Chas. Fisher
and Robert Hennessey, adjourned to
George Duffy's house, Union Point, where
an inquiry was held. Several witnesses
were examined and the jury returned a
verdict of accidental death, attaching
blame to no one.

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**What Cured
Your Cough?**
ADAMSON'S BALSAM!
No cough can stay after being
treated with it. It simply
soothes it out of existence.
There is nothing harsh or im-
perative about

**ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
BALSAM!**

It heals the sore parts, tones
up the irritated air passages
and strengthens the bronchial
tubes—thus stopping the
sources of the cough.

AT ALL
DRUGGISTS, 25c.