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SPROULE, B. A., Street, Boston.

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- Idaho Exheme uesday.

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CAMPAIGN.

25.-The first politipaign in Colchester said that though he party he had stood of prosperity. His were to the effect greater, they could ravagances. Before nan, the liberal can-held a meeting at

beral candidate, who guard and who will ing that he was a judgeship.

ni-Weekly Sun.

1901. ngraving ntreal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Have Fifteen Thousand Men in the Field.

General Barton Attacks General De-Wet and Scatters His Forces in All Directions.

The British Losses Were Heavier Than First Reported-Three Boers to be Shot for Trechery.

PRETORIA, Oct. 25.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The Royal Standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, massed lands played the national anthem. Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation and 6,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched rast. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.-Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland Brigade, between Heidelberg and Greyling-

staff, in the Transvaal Colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed, two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured. It is reported that former President Steyn and the members of the executive council are at Fouriesburg, south of Bethlehem, and that he has declar-

ed Fouriesburg to be the "capital of

the Orange Free State." Mr. Steyn has ordered Kriter, a member of the late volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 28.—The refugee committee has cabled a statement to Mr. Chamberlain regarding the continued delay in granting permission to refugees to return to the Transvaal. Upon the receipt of a reply a mass meeting will be held by the refugees, who are daily becoming more discontented because of the continued refusal of the authorities to permit them BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal declaration of hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception which, the committee say, will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every means being taken to

prevent political allusions. DURBAN, Oct. 28.-The Boers raiding in the northern part of Natal. They have burned the vailway station at Waschbank and blown up a cul-

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It now appears the Boers. The advices received from Cape Town shortly after midnight

"Later news from Jacobsdal shows that two hundred Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had 14 killed and 20 wounded."

LONDON, Oct. 29.-According to a despatch from Cape Town to the Daily Mail a force of Boers attacked and surrounded a patrol of Cape police, with a cenvoy, near Hoopstad. Orange River Colony, last Wednesday, and a sharp fight ensued. "The police," says the correspondent, "were compelled to abandon two Maxins. Ultimately reinforced by the Yeomanry they succeeded in getting away with the convoy; but they lost seven killed, eleven wounded and 15 captured. The colonials were outnumbered ten to one

and the engagement lasted two hours. "The Boers have 15,000 men in the field, nearly half of whom are in the Orange River Colony. These are divided into commandos of some three hundred each, but are capable of com-

bination for large operations." LONDON, Oct. 27 .- A despatch re-LONDON, Oct. 27.—A despatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Friday, Oct. 26, 1eferring to the fighting of General Barton's column with General Dewet's forces October 25, says; "The British losses were heavler than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed and three officers and 25 men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners. Three

Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court martialled, con-victed and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentance."

The despatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of General Kitchener and General Methuen were engaged and to a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party

Another despatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Frederickstad. The Boars were scattered in all directions."

LONDON. Oct. 29.—A despatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig Holstein, a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867 and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria Oct. 28:

"Knox successfully engaged De Wet Oct. 27. During the Boer retreat, Knox caught De Wet in the Rensburg Drift. The Boers lost considerably and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another smmunition wagon was blown up by a shell. The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted the Boers to their houses at night. They opened fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and thirteen were wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders. Troops despatched from the Modder River drove off the Boers. The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed. Lord Roberts calls attention to the "increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to co-operate with the British to secure peace," and they find that guerilla warfare is "vislited with heavy punishment."

PEETCRIA, Oct. 28. The hussesser to Ladvernith Oct. 28. The husses of the ladvernith Oct. 28. The husses of the Ladvernith Oct. 28. The husses of the Caperton of the Boers to Caperton of the Boers of Boers to Caperton of the British to secure peace," and they find that guerilla warfare is "vislited with heavy punishment."

and they find that guerilla warfare is "vislted with beevy punishment."

PI-ETCRIA, Oct. 25, by messenger to
Ladysmith, Oct. 28.—The burghers systematically cut telegraph lines nightly. There
has beer desultory fighting during the week.
General French has been engaged daily
sirce his arrival in Barberton. He is now
near Heidelberg.

Governor Sir Alfred Milner has gone to
Johannesburg, where he will make his summer residence. He will go to Cape Town
for three weeks prior to taking over the
government of the annexed territories.

The commission which is examining into
the dynamite concessions has learned that
the dynamite company on May 4, 1900, supplied to the government 10,000 each of soft
nosed and split cartridges made by Nobel.

The colonial forces are being reorganized.
General Brabant is here. General De Wet,
with a following of 3,000 burghers, is reperted to be in the northern part of the Orange
River Colony. General Paget has taken
sixty-five prisoners, including two field cornets.

nets.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Court Circular, in announcing the death of Prince Christian Victor, says:

"The Queen deeply mourns the loss of so dear a grandson and of a brilliant officer of great promise. She suffers doubly in the grief of his afflicted parents and their family, who were so devoted to him. He was universally loved and respected."

OTTAWA Oct 29.—The weekly mail from universally loved and respected."

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The weekly mail from South Africa brought reports from Colonels Otter, Evans, Drury and Lessard. Col. Otter states that on Sept. 22nd Lord Roberts stopped off at Eerstefabrikin and expressed his great pleasure that part of the regiment would prolong its service in South Africa. Remaining with headquarters of regiment were: Lt. Col. Otter, Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Burstall, Capt. Ogilvle, Lieuts. Lawless, Mason, Swift, Lafferty, Semple, Carpenter, Capt. Weeks (quartermaster), Surgeon Capt. Fiset, Capt. Almond (chaplain), Capt. Dixon (historical recorder), and about 200 duty non-coms. and men. The following officers now employed on the staff will remain for the present: Major Buchan, Major McDoughald.

non-coms. and men. A quantity of store is being sent back to Canada, including Maxim gun, which had become disabled. 7,179, Pte. Craig, B Co., and 7,943, Pte. Johnston, G Co., have been ordered pensions of 18 pence a day for twelve months; 7,686, Pte. E. Rupert, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labor for misbehavior.

Col. Evans reports the following men as having done good work since July 5th: 218, Corp. T. Callahagan, valuable night scouting; 159, Fte. D. F. Jehnston, wounded on Sept. 5th, plucky work on outposts; 128, Pte. J. Geoghan, 735, Pte. R. J. Northway, good work and occupying of their own accord an important dreal on Sept. 5th.

important draal on Sept. 5th.

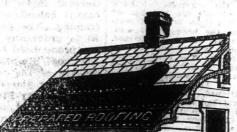
COMPANY G.

Official List of Our Boys Who Are Coming Home on the Idaho.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The following are the members of G company on board of the Idaho, officially received at the department from Cape Town:
Lieuts. Jones and Kaye.
Sergt. Stewart.
Corp. Clous.
Lance Corps. J. O'Reilly, C. Anslow, T

2 Ply

3 Ply



Durable

Easily applied. Cheaper than Shingle Roof Coating. Tins and Nails.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FIRE HORROR.

Another Terrible Catastrophe Added to New York's Long List.

Blaze in a Drug Store Results in Blowing Down a Dozen Buildings.

Actual Loss of Life Will Probably Nevr be Known - Various Estimates as

and caused them to collapse in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant buildings like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the whole place was aflame. The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

The explosion and fire together had now assumed the proportions of a great catastrophe, and it was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost.

The heads of city departments concerned in the disaster hurried to the scene of the free.

fire.

The second explosion carried destruction The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost ten minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire, and fully five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned everyone within hearing, and the second one. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building 1 downtown-bound train stopped at Warren street station of the 9th evenue elevated road, in the street below. stopped at Warren street station of the 9th avenue elevated road, in the street below. It passed on in time to escape the explosion, and the few people who were left on the platform of the station are thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came. The station master fied across the structure, while two women who had stopped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fied down the downtown tracks, assisted by the station porter, who took them to the Barclay street station. The big explosion completely carried away the station, and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the flooring and almost demolished the structure just below the building.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building. The force of the explosion below had thrown the firemen back across the street, so that they were not caught. The wreckage was thrown through the windows of the building in which the Irving. National Bank is situated. The offices of the Irving Benk and of Mecclem Bros., bankers and brokers, were partially wrecked. Immense masses of masonry, pieces of

National Bank is situated. The offices of the Irving Bank and of Mecclem Bros., bankers and brokers, were partially wrecked. At the first explosion an attempt was made to gather all the money and paper that was lying on the counters in the Irving Bank together, and to throw them into the safes, and it was supposed that this had been done when the second explosion brought flying glass and plastering from the sky-lighted ceilings down about the heads of everybody and forced them to escape.

Captain McClusky of the detective bureau, who hurried every available man of his staff to the fire, was appealed to to protect the funds of the bank. He was told that the money was in the vault, the door of which was supposed to be unlocked. When the captain and his men went in, however, they found about ten thousand dollars scattered over counters and floor. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door locked. President Fancher of the bank arrived within a few minutes after the start of the fire. By half-past two, however, the directors of the bank had met and posted a sign stating that the bank would do business tomorrow.

Down in Mecklem Bros. offices, in the

Down in Mecklem Bros.' offices, in the basement, when the fire broke out \$80,000 Down in Mecklem Bros.' offices, in the basement, when the fire broke out \$80,000 in money lay upon the counters, but it was gathered together and put in the vault.

The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls of those on the Washington street side being hurled outward to the streets, as if an explosion had been taking place there, instead of away at the Greenwich street end of the block. The immense building of J. H. Mohlmann & Co., fronting end Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes, filled with fruit, rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half-way across the street. At the time of the explosion blazing barrels were hurled across Washington street, and set fire to the buildings on the west, threatening an extension of the conflagration in that direction, but the firemen deluged these buildings and saved them.

The first reports of the fire that went out were that the Tarrant building, in its fail, had crashed down upon two crowded restaurants and burled a hundred or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places it was the kitchen help and very few outsiders, if anybody. The patrons of the "Home Made" restaurant, kept by a man "Home Made" restaurant, kept by a man

named Buckley, were in the most imminent danger, but probably all escaped, for after the flames subsided no bodies were seen, the place Leing untouched by fire, though damaged by the collapse of the Tarrant building. A man who watched the fire from across the street said that the crowd in the restaurant evidently swarmed out after the first evolusion. occurrent said that the crowd in the restaurant evidently swarmed out after the first explosion.

A restaurant on the south side of Warren street was almost in as much danger, and the building was destroyed by the fire, but it is said that the crowd got out. It was thought that the cooks in the Buckley restaurant and some of the guests who tried to escape by a rear alley might have been caught. Outside of a few who were injured in the streets, the loss of life by the fire and explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant building mainly, and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by the fire.

The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of fifty. Secretary Allen of the company said that there were 45 employes, and he thought all got out with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declared, however, that more must have been lost.

Engineer Alexander Phillips, who lives in Hoboken, after the fire told how he tried to make his way up into the burning building. He said that the people in the building were as follows:

In the basement were the engineer's department and the shipping room, where five men were employed. All these, he thought, excepted, as he warned them in time.

On the first floor were the offices of the company and the retail dispensing department. There were about half a dozen persons on this floor.

On the second floor was Breitenbach's gum factory, where ten girls and six boys were employed.

The third and fourth floors were storage

The fire boats were called to accept, and thousands of feet of hose were stretched to the burning buildings.
At 3 o'clock the fire was completely under

control, the flames still burning flexcely in the interior of the burned area, but danger of spreading being over. At 4 the flames had been extinguished in the buildings south of Warren street, and crowds of men from of Warren street, and crowds of men from
the building department were put to work
tearing down high walls. At the same time
workmen were hurried by the Elevaten
Railway Co. to repair the downtown track.
Neither the officials of the police department nor of the building department were
willing to give any estimate of the loss
caused by the fire and explosion. It is admitted, however, that it will amount to over
a million dollars.

CANADA'S VOLUNTEERS

Heartily Entertained at Cape Town and Eisewhere - A Sad Accident:

(Cape Town Argus, Oct. 3.) We regret to announce that an unfortunate incident occurred on the Canadians' journey to Cape Town. One of their number, Private Roland E. Lecentuel, by some means falling out of the truck, the rear portion of the train passing over his body, which was frightfully mangled. The accident took place between the 136th and 137th

The Canadian Volunteers stopped at Matjesfontein for tea on Saturday evening and it is all but needless to add that they met with a hearty welcome from the Hon. J. D. Logan, M. L. C., and his family, together with the visitors and the employees. After the officers had dined at the station they were invited by Mr. Logan to his residence, where mutual good will was pledged in champagne. Meanwhile cigars, eigarettes, tobacco and other creature comforts were distributed to the men by the ladies of the model little township on the karoo, which, by the way, is now at its very best. As the train drew out of the station the men were heartily cheered and cheered heartily in return.

THE CANADIANS.

The hearty welcome accorded to the Canadian Volunteers at Cape Town on Sunday was a sample of what happened at almost every station along the line. It will assure our Colombian friends that the signal services they, in common with the other colonial contingents, have rendered to the empire are appreciated in South Africa, which, after all, must be an agreeable finish to an arduous ten months' work. They have been in the thick of the fighting all the while. One man amongst the party declared that he had been in thirty-seven encounters with the ene-

FATAL PAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Oct. 29.—Eight persons were killed and 21 injured in the wreck of an eest-bound presenger train on the Northern Pacific railway, eight miles east of this city, shortly after midnight. The dead: Dr. Hawthorn and Gustave Diedrich of Livingston, Miss Tracy and sister of Bozemen, Mont.; William Reifrath, express agent, of Billingsmont, and three unknown passengers.

A broken rail is supposed to have caused the accident. Wrecking trains were sent to the scene from this city. There is no telegraphic communication and no particulars have yet been obtained.

ALVORD ARRESTED

Admitted His Identity at Once and Expressed Himself as Glad the Suspense was Ended.

the absconding note teller of the First National Bank in New York city, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of this city and Detective Armstrong of New York in a lodging house at the corner of West Newlord Street and Huntington avenue. ional Bank in New York city, who is

estitution.
On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pock-ets, which he was allowed to keep. He sent a telegram to Lawyer Gardiner in New York, asking him to meet the train when t arrived in New York.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Five Thousand Men Refused to Go to Work.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 29 .- Over 5,000 min inpleyes in the Lackawanna Valley refused to return to work this morning because the companies for which they had mined coal failed to comply with the terms of the Scrapton miners' convention. The companies affected are the Ontario and Western Railway Co's ten mines, employing 4,000 men; the Forest Mining Co. at Archibald, employing 800 men, who have been on strike since last January; the Green Ridge Coal Co., employing 400 men, and the Clark Tunnel Coal Co., employing 100 men. At all the other mines there was a complete resumption.

SCRANTON. Pa., Oct. 29.—The Ontario and Western Co. posted the required amendment to its notices this afternoon. Eight collieries will resume work tomorrow. At the Forest Co.'s two collieries at Archibald the men did not resume because the local the men did not resume because the local grievances had not been adjusted.

With the exception of these and two collicries that were not in shape to start up, all the mines of the Lackawanna Valley were at work today.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 28.—Matters are shaping themselves for a settlement of the difficulty at the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Co.'s collieries, and work will be resumed on a satisfactory best come time during the men aid not resume because the local

on a satisfactory basis some time during the week.

The trouble at Cranberry will also be settled and the men will be back at work by will be back at work by Wednesday.

WilkEsharre. Pa. Oct. 29—The employes of the Susquebanha Coel Co. at Nanticoke were in session all day discussing whether or port they should return to work at the can paly's offer. The company offered to pay the increase in wages, the same to hold good until April t. but the officials refused to post the notices or sign an agreement. This evening the employes took a vote on the question, and the majority agreed to accept the terms of the company. All hands will go to work temorrow.

MONCTON.

Located in a Boston Lodging Splendid Liberal Conservative Meeting Monday Evening.

MONCTON, Oct. 23.—One of the largest House this evening in the interests of Mr. Pewell, the liberal conservative candidate

nothing to mare the country prosperous. Referring to the Intercolonial, he said the liberal conservatives, if returned to power, liberal conservatives, if returned to power, would take the railway out of slavery, so that no man who does his werk and does it well shall be liable to dismissal at the whisk of the coat-tails of any man. Every government employe, he contended, should have the right to the free exercise of his franchise, and in a clear and untrammelled way, it is the place where he makes up his mind to the ballot box where he registers it. In closing, Mr. Foster made a stirring appeal to the liberal conservatives to werk, as never before had a context like this been fought his New Brunswick. The parties had lined any man to man and face to face, but he had not the shadow of a doubt as to the result. Scarcely a man moved from the vast and-Scarcely a man moved from the vast and terce throughout the speeches, and at the close hearty cheers were given for the Queen, Sir Charles Tupper and the conservative party and Lir. Powell.

THE TERRIBLE AGE OF WOMEN.

"Oh, but it is not old age I mind; it is These lines, uttered by Mrs. Langtry in the role of the matured heroine of The De-generates, are something more than a bril-liant flash of cynicism. Middle age is above all others that a woman needs to dread-not because she stands lonely on a neutral ground of life void of the admiration a woman's youth excites and as yet uncheered by the veneration old age in puffs, cap, and kenchief may command. It is because the middle-aged woman is in great danger of falling into the commonness of life—of filling her waking hours and her dreams with nothing better than the whole world does, and negging to care about it Sava Dr. nothing better than the whole world does, and oceasing to care about it. Says Dr. Mahan, a celebrated mystic of the Church of England, whose keen insight has an enlivening gift of expression, "What I dread most for myself and for others is the gradual, almost unconscious, descent into an air of weridliness, which quenches the ideal, without making one, however, less useful, less moral, or less respectable in every way."

way."

To hold to your ideals at thirty-five as resolutely as you nold to your marriage yows—that is the one bit of heroism in a woman's life most worthy of admiration and achievement.—Harper's Bazar.

