BEST FOR WASH DAY.

Grocer

Poultry Netting

...th as small a hole as it can ...oultry Netting is made wh... ...d large at top. No. 13 gauge ...p sag. Get Page fences and ...

..., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. ... and St. John, N.B. 8

...RIFF'S SALE.

...e sold at public auction, at ..., so called, in the City of ... the hour of 12 o'clock noon, ... THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ... next, all and singular, all ... and interest of the estate of ... of, in, to or out of the fol... ...d premises described as fol...

...n lot or tract of land situate, ... on the southerly side of the ...scharges Loch Lomond into ...y, and adjoining land grant... ... Grigor, Junior, in the Par... and County of Saint John, ... bounded as follows; to wit: ...ash tree marked on the ...eam at the westerly corner ... lands granted to James ... thence running north thirty... ...st by the magnet one hundred ... chains; thence south fifty... ...rest seventy-eight chains ... at a fir tree marked; thence ... direction up stream by the ... of the said stream to the ...ng, agreeable to the descrip... ...ing to the condition of the ...s by reference thereto will ...r.

...ale will be made under and ... warrant issued by the Secret... ...nicipality of the City and ... John, under the provisions ... of the Consolidated Statutes ... of New Brunswick and am... ...ting to the collection of rates ... the purpose of realizing the ...ed and assessed against the ...ber estate, on the said Fifth ... for the year A. D. 1901, and ... $3.30, cost and expenses ... the further sum of $16.33 ...tes and taxes brought for... ... said rates and taxes have ... assessed against the said ...estate in the said Parish of ...vole amounting to the sum ...aid Nelson DeWeber estate ... to pay the said rates and ... and assessed against it as ...any part thereto.

...day of March, A. D. 1903.

...NT, R. R. RITCHIE, Sheriff.
...y Secretary. 418

...IFF'S SALE.

...sold at Public Auction, at ...(so called), in the City of ...hour of 12 o'clock noon on ...E 27TH DAY OF JUNE ...ingular, all the right, title ...he Estate of Thomas York, ... of the following lands and ...d as follows:

...n lot, piece and parcel of ...g and being in the Parish ... known and distinguished ...ritten in a certain class ... heretofore laid out by Ward ... southern side of the road ... and laid out by the said ... leading from the mouth of ...ards Loch Lomond, which ...is wide, bounded and de...ve, that is to say: Begin... road at the northeasterly ...umber fifteen in the same ... by the said Ward Chipman ...s and now in his posses...nning south eleven degrees ...ast on the easterly line of ...ber fifteen to the southern ...t there to William Hazen ...e; thence north seventy... ...rty minutes east on the ...e said giant forty rods to ...of lot number seventeen in ... heretofore sold and con... ...rd Chipman to Karns Bro... ...rth eleven degrees thirty ... the said western line of the ... seventeen to the road first ... and thence westerly along ...o the place of beginning; ...timation one hundred and ...re or less, excepting and ... the said premises hereby ...ents of a road laid out on ...n the southern line of the

...sale will be made under ...a Warrant issued by the ... Municipality of the City ...aint John, under the pro...er 100 of the Consolidated ...Province of New Brunswick ...ts, relating to the collect... ... taxes, for the purpose of ... of $2.35 levied and assessed ... Estate of Thomas York in ... Simonds for the year A. D. ... sum of $3.30 costs and ex... ...nd for the further sum of ... of rates and taxes brought ...ich said rates and taxes ... and assessed against the ...Thomas York in the said ...s, the whole amounting to ... the said Estate of Thomas ...ted to pay the said rates ...ed against him as afore...thereof.

...ay of March, A. D. 1903.

...R. R. RITCHIE, Sheriff.
...ENT, Secretary. 413

...IFF'S SALE.

...sold at public auction, at ...called, in the City of St. ... of 12 o'clock noon on ...HE TWENTY-SEVENTH ...EXT, all and singular, all ...d interest of Patrick Duffy ... of the following lands and ... as follows:—

...nd parcel of land situate, ...the Parish of Simonds, in ...int John, province afore... ...of a grant to Lloyd Jones ...and known by the number ...vision of said lands, butted ... follows: Beginning at a ...rch tree marked No. 78; ...degrees ¼ east 5 chains; ...degrees east 35 chains 88 ...ree; thence 84 degrees 15m. ...to a spruce tree; thence ...west 86 chains 75 links, to a ...north 54 degrees 45m. east ... across a small lake to a ...d No. 1 J. L.; thence south ...56 chains 75 links, to the ...g; the same containing ...e or less.

...ale will be made under ... a warrant issued by the ... Municipality of the City ...aint John, under the pro...er 100 of the Consolidated ...rovince of New Brunswick, ...s, relating to the collection ..., for the purpose of real... ...$1.33 levied and assessed ...Patrick Duffy, in the said ..., for the year A. D. 1901, ...of $3.30 cost and expenses ...the further sum of $23.00 ...e and taxes brought for... ...aid rates and taxes have ...assessed against the said ...e said Parish of Simonds, ...ng to the sum of $23.13 ...iffy having omitted to pay ...es so levied and assessed ...resaid or any part thereof.

...y of March, A. D. 1903.

... R. R. RITCHIE, Sheriff.
...nty Secretary. 418

OTTAWA LETTER.

Below the Surface of the Treadgold Concessions.

Vast Area of Richest Portion of the Yukon Territory Granted to Mr. Sifton's Immediate Friend—The Case of "Jim" Ross.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

OTTAWA, May 19.—In dealing with the Treadgold concessions on a former occasion, we merely touched on the outside edge of the great privileges granted to the gentlemen favored with those grants. When we look below the surface, it is hard to realize that this or any other administration, actuated by the principle of responsible government, could take upon itself the responsibility of giving away such valuable franchises. When the question was up for discussion last session, Hon. Clifford Sifton asked the commons to defer criticism until some future occasion when parliament would be less pressed with urgent business. Addressing himself to the leader of the opposition, the minister of the interior said: "Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory to the house, if, at any earlier period of the session when we were not in a hurry with the proceedings necessary pressing upon our minds at the close of parliament, a fuller discussion of this whole matter could have taken place. I have only to say that I should welcome the subject if it is brought up by my hon. friend or by any other hon. member of the house at some future time, because the whole subject is one in regard to which I will welcome full and complete discussion." Mr. Sifton has proved his sincerity in making this statement by taking a trip to England in company with Mr. Treadgold, and parliament, if anything, was left in a worse plight than last year.

Let us see what Mr. Sifton was willing to discuss. It is only necessary to summarize the advantages obtained by the Treadgold concession in order to establish a prima facie case against the government. The concessionaires, according to the Yukon Sun, were endowed to the extent of "350 square miles of territory; 225,000 acres; $20,000 a day earned now; $520,000 a month earned now; $3,220,000 earned in six months; $10,000,000 earned in three years; 3,800 relocations in 1901; 3,700 renewals in 1901; loss of revenue to the government; loss of business to merchants; shrinkage in securities; values reduced; miners deserting territories, and confidence gone." In the face of this summary of the bonanza sought and obtained by the Treadgold concessions and the damage wrought to the Yukon, given by the Sun, which, in the Klondike, is the organ of the liberal party and the official gazette for the district, Hon. W. S. Fielding cannot take objection to the testimony on the ground that it has not been officially gazetted.

The map outlining the dimensions of the enormous wet blanket placed upon the Kukon shows that a territory equal to 2,250,000 acres is covered by the concessions. It also shows that the land granted is the richest portion of the Yukon territory, in its number of gold bearing streams and its mining development. About 80 streams already located are set forth, and in addition, many others that have not as yet been named. Within this area are thousands of claims—creek, bench and hillside—that would in a short time be staked and developed, were it not for the fact that the individual miner has been robbed of this mining territory so near to his base of supplies in order tthat a wealthy syndicate might be made a present of it; to have and to hold until 1905, whether they do any development on it before that year or not. That some of the claims embraced have been abandoned is no argument. In every placer mining camp claims are abandoned as worthless and afterwards relocated and worked at a profit. Many of the Klondike pioneers, for instance, abandoned their claims in Eldorado, and even during 1901 only 3,800 miners re-located claims that other miners had abandoned. The creeks and tributaries conceded to the Treadgold concession cover the Upper Bonanza, with 14 tributaries; Last Chance, with three tributaries; Hunker Creek, with 16 tributaries; Eldorado, with 11 tributaries; Lower Bonanza, with 26 tributaries; Bear Creek, with one tributary, and Gold Bottom, with 3 tributaries.

It may be said, in way of explanation, that the abandoned claims which are in future to be handed over to Treadgold and his associates are very often good claims which the miner is unable to work at the time. He may not have sufficient appliances and after working it for a time, will leave it until he is in a better position financially, or until he can secure necessary backing. Under proper mining regulations, he could re-locate and enjoy the benefits of his early labor. Under the Siftonian administration the advantages of the miners' labor are handed over to the monopoly for a period of thirty years. This process can only have one result and that is the expulsion of all free miners from the Canadian Klondike. No renewal fees are demanded from the monopoly, and the claims are held without payment. Mr. Treadgold is called upon to pay royalty and royalty only.

To show how strong the feeling existing in the Yukon is in regard to these concessions, we quote from a letter from Hon. James Ross endorsing the election platform of the liberal party during the by-election held there last December. "I have received," Mr. Ross says, "a copy of the platform adopted by the convention which honored me by its nomination as a candidate for the house of commons of Canada. I freely subscribe to every measure suggested therein. I recognize that the whole business life of the Yukon depends upon the success of the prospector and the miner, and they, above all others, must be encouraged. With this in view, I shall advocate the reduction of fees, which, I think, may now be safely done without impairing the revenue; the thorough investigation of the charges of fraud made in respect to the manner in which certain concessions have been alleged to have been obtained, and if such fraud is established, the immediate commencement of such proceedings as may be required to vacate the grants and the enforcement of strict compliance with the conditions embodied in all crown grants in the Yukon."

This letter does not seem to have been satisfactory to the Yukon miners, explicit though it was. C. M. Woodworth, representing the large section of the people of the gold fields, submitted the following questions to Mr. Ross:

"1. Will you pledge yourself to advocate for and insist upon the immediate cancellation of the Matson, Doyle, Bronson and Ray, Boyle, Slavan-Gates and Mill Creek concessions?"

"2. Will you agree to advocate for and insist upon the cancellation of the Treadgold concessions?"

"3. Will you pledge yourself to advocate for and insist upon the punishment and exposure of officials both in Dawson and Ottawa by whose fraud or culpable negligence or inefficiency, those concessions were granted in the first instance, or are now continued in force after the same by their terms should be cancelled?"

"4. Will you support the appointment of a commission of five persons, of whom two shall be nominated by the premier, two by the leader of the opposition, and one by yourself, to enquire into the administration of the Yukon country, both local and federal, in all departments, and report?"

Mr. Ross was absent from the Yukon at the time, but his legal representative there, F. T. Congdon, the present governor of the Territories, answered in his behalf as follows: "I beg to say that your questions were received and forwarded to Mr. Ross at too late a date for it to be possible for him to have answered them by this time. I know the views of Mr. Ross as well an anyone can and have no doubt he will advocate the course of action you suggest in your questions." It will be seen, therefore, the Hon. Mr. Ross came to Ottawa on the distinct pledge that all obnoxious concessions would be at once cancelled, but we find Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers not only defending the outrages, but referring to them in terms of high appreciation.

Considering that Mr. Ross has remained silent on those most important points since his arrival in Ottawa, the following editorial in the Dawson Sun of March 28th is rather amusing: "Jim Ross, M. P.: Is he a lightning striker? We should remark that he is. Saturday afternoon he arrived at Ottawa. Sunday he received the members of the house and senate and made friends for Yukon. Monday he was introduced in the house, upon which occasion he was cheered to the echo. The premier of Canada introduced him. Immediately after the introduction he secured the passage of a bill granting extended powers to the Yukon council. Tuesday he spent the forenoon in the department of the interior, looking after matters pertaining to the Yukon. Wednesday he had the price of free miners' certificates reduced to $7.50, the record fees from $15 to $10, renewal fees from $15 to $10, and payment of money in lieu of assessment work abolished. What he did yesterday is not known, at the time this is written, but the telegraphic advices printed on the first page of this issue will tell. If Jim Ross keeps up his present gait, it will only take him a week to perform all the seeming impossibilities the platform prepared here for him, bound him to."

Unfortunately "Jim Ross, M. P." has not maintained his lightning gait. His pace has become mixed, and he has been, so to speak, set back by the judges. Not one word has "Jim Ross, M. P.," said against the "giant octopus" which he came to Ottawa to slay. Take the case of Joseph Boyle. Mr. Boyle is one of the biggest grafters who ever set foot in the Yukon. On the Klondike river, including the Bear and Lindow creeks, he secured 50 square miles of gold bearing ground. On Quartz creek he received four square miles, and many other plums fell to his lot. Later on he sold this ground to other persons at enormous profit. It was Boyle, among others, whom Mr. Ross promised to depose as soon as he reached Ottawa, but Mr. Boyle is still flourishing and is likely to do so for some time.

The Treadgold concessions may well be compared to the deal which had as its object the construction of the Yukon railway line. The contract for that work was granted without the consent of parliament, and after the people's representatives refused to give their assent to its fulfillment Canada was compelled to pay as damages, under recommendation of the exchequer court, the enormous sum of $328,508. But that was insignificant compared with the amount we would have been compelled to pay provided the contract had gone forward to completion. The profits on that deal, as figured out by Tappan Abney, in his well known work, The Klondike Stampede, would have been in the vicinity of $34,000,000. Of mineral lands Mackenzie & Mann were to receive 2,750,000 acres, whereas the whole area about Dawson that had been prospected contained only 864,000 acres. They were to be allowed to run their lines along 960 miles of creeks, whereas Bonanza and Eldorado are only 31 miles long; the land was to be held in fee simple, instead of by annual lease; the royalties in gold were to be only one per cent., instead of 10 per cent., which were required of all others. Mackenzie & Mann, however, were to be required to construct a railway which would have involved a large expenditure of money. The Treadgolds are compelled to do nothing until 1905, except to make what they can out of their deal, or dispose of the rights to others. Compared with the Yukon railway job, the Treadgold concessions are as black as night.

J. D. McKENNA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Participation in election contests, provincial and federal, has become a habit among civil servants of the west. The attention of the government has been called to the undesirable and prominent part played in elections by public servants, but the authorities here are inclined to encourage rather than discourage the practice. It is a little difficult in the east to understand the great power wielded by some of the civil servants of the west. A homestead agent who is under the direct control of the interior department is a man to be feared by settlers who have not secured patents for their lands. As a rule, he has charge of a large section of the country, and it is within his power to say whether a settler has complied with regulations which entitle him to a clear title to his property. The agent may represent that a sufficient amount of work has not been done on the land, and if he does so, it is hard for the farmer to secure justice. Then there are timber dues to pay, and timber permits to secure, before the settler can secure his wood. The agent's duties allow him to enter upon a man's property and demand information as to where wood has been cut. The settler must give a satisfactory answer and if he is unable to produce a permit entitling him to hold as much fuel as he has in his possession, the agent may tax him full value or double value for it. If he is a political enemy, this course is generally followed; if a political friend, the homestead agent will probably wink at the whole transaction.

Under the circumstances, it can easily be imagined that the homestead agent of the west is a man to be dreaded. Under Mr. Sifton, he has become an active, energetic election campaigner, who is ever on the alert and who never loses an opportunity off duty or on duty to win a vote for the government. His business takes him everywhere and wins for him a wide acquaintance, so that as an organizer he is invaluable. If a man is suspected of having conservative leanings, the homestead agent immediately puts on pressure, and if the victim is a poor man, he must put up or shut up. Homestead agents have another valuable qualification to recommend them to Mr. Sifton. Knowing all men in the section in which they reside, and having a strong "pull," they make desirable candidates for the liberal party and the homestead department has been so extensively used in this way, that it has become an object of hatred in many parts of the west.

In the Manitoba elections, which will shortly take place, a number of these gentlemen have been nominated as liberal candidates. In Carillion, Martin Jerome, a homestead inspector who received $4 a day from the minister of the interior, is running for a second term. Another homestead employe, Mr. Jonasson, is endeavoring to represent Gimli. A third official of the same department, Thomas Young, has accepted the nomination for Gilbert Plains. Then we have a host of dominion officials holding important minor positions in the organization of the liberal party. In the town of Stonewall the postmaster, Isaac Stratton, is secretary of the Liberal Association and editor of the liberal newspaper. In Brandon, where the former postmaster was dismissed on the ground of active partizanship, his successor was selected as a candidate of the liberal party. Another postmaster, named Laurie, acted as presiding officer at the liberal convention held in the town of Morris. Then there is an Alfred Martin, who is inspecting swamp lands and receives the generous remuneration of $10 a day. Instead of inspecting swamp lands Mr. Martin has been spending his time attending liberal conventions, proposing liberal candidates and making partizan speeches. The postmaster in North Winnipeg is showing his interest in a non-partizan civil service by running as a liberal candidate in the section where he is supposed to serve the interests of the public.

It is surprising that among dominion cabinet ministers these conditions are unknown. But they are, for we have the word of the ministers that they know absolutely nothing about these cases. In 1900 John W. Thompson, a homestead inspector in the constituency of Marquette, was selected by Hon. Clifford Sifton as the liberal candidate to oppose Dr. Roche. Mr. Thompson resigned his position long enough to be defeated and was reappointed. Of course the government knew nothing of this violation of the law. Ministers are not expected to know anything about politics, as was shown during the examination of the Hon. J. R. Stratton during the Gamey investigation. True, the names of numbers of dominion officials running as liberal candidates in the province of Manitoba had been published in Mr. Sifton's private newspaper for some weeks, but the individual members of the cabinet seem to avoid the Free Press, and consequently they have remained in blissful ignorance of what is transpiring in the west.

On April 6th Dr. Roche (Marquette) placed a question on the order paper which asked the government to state whether it had been brought to their knowledge that S. Jonasson, an employe of the department of the interior, was the liberal candidate for the constituencies of Gimli. Sir William Mulock at the time admitted his ignorance on this point. The other day, when Dr. Roche again called his attention to the interpolation, he expressed surprise that such a question should be expected to convey the impression that this Mr. Jonasson was a candidate in Gimli. Sir William can be delightfully obtuse when it serves his purpose, and if he continues in his present state of guilelessness we must not be surprised if we hear of his being gold-bricked or buncoed in the near future.

The opposition have been doing their best to induce the government to keep its pledges of 1896, and make it compulsory for civil servants to drop all active interest in politics. At the present time Manitoba is cursed by the audacious methods followed by Dominion government officials, who, under the bidding and guidance of Hon. Clifford Sifton, must do the political dirty work or lose their positions. Dr. Roche, who led the crusade against active political partizanship, submitted a resolution which embodied the views of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, as expressed by them in 1896. Yet the government called in the members and deliberately opposed by its majority the principles which it laid down in 1896. The feeling aroused by this vote among certain members of the liberal party was not of the most pleasant character, and it is understood that the ministers have been given to understand that too many votes of this kind will not be swallowed with complaisance.

It will be seen that the resolution contained only one word which could have been distasteful to the government. That expression was "regrets" as it appeared in the last paragraph, and Mr. Roche by offering to remove it, left the door open for the government to place itself in a good light before the people. However, it saw fit to act otherwise and the following resolution was defeated by a vote of 71 to 72: "That all the words after 'that' in the proposed motion be left out and the following substituted therefor. The prime minister speaking in this house on the first day of September, 1896, with respect to political partizanship by officers of the government, expressed himself as follows: 'Now, when we find an officer in the civil service, however good a servant he may have been, however faithful he may have discharged his duties, but who has been an active politician, who has taken part in the election offensively and actively, and before the eyes of the whole community, that official has become a scandal in the eyes of the community, and I have no hesitation in saying that he cannot be trusted to render faithful service to this government. Where there is a government officer, he may hold his opinions, I do not care what they are; they may be liberal or conservative, I do not care; he may go and vote, and I will not enquire how he voted—but when he is seen on the public platform, when he takes part in party processions, and is actively and offensively prominent as regards party candidates, that man has taken his life in his hands, and no one can have a word to say if he is dismissed from the service.

"The minister of trade and commerce on the same day used the following language in speaking on the same subject: 'With members of the civil service eating the bread of both parties and deliberately interfering with the elections for the purpose of aiding one political party, if they so act, they must be considered as taking their political lives in their hands and they must accept the consequences of their own acts, and the good sense of the people of the country and their natural sense of equal justice will not merely justify, but demand at the hands of the government that they should make an example of them.'

"That other members of the government during that session and in subsequent sessions expressed the same view.

"That the government acting upon the principles and rules so laid down, has since dismissed a very large number of officers on the ground of alleged political partizanship.

"That an application of the principles and rules so laid down for the guidance of public officials would result in the dismissal of those officers of the government who have become 'a scandal in the eyes of the community' by taking an active, offensive and partizan part in the election campaign now being carried on in the province of Manitoba, and who while 'eating the bread of both parties,' are 'deliberately interfering in elections for the purpose of aiding one political party.'

"This house regrets that the government has not seen fit to deal with such officials in accordance with the declarations of principles so made and so often acted upon."

The government will not dismiss the violent partisans who are now running as candidates in Manitoba. It has fairer fields aview, and will devote its energies to dismissing postmasters earning the munificent salary of $20 per annum, or ridding itself of the wretched mail driver, who, for five cents a mile, is endeavoring to make both ends meet under the terms of a "sweat-shop" contract forced upon him by the minister of labor. Sir William Mulock will not interfere with the dignitaries of his department, of whom none is more representative than the present candidate in North Winnipeg. Mr. Sifton, too, will shortly have finished his tour abroad with A. N. C. Treadgold, and will be able to arrange any little difficulties that may stand in the way of his officers serving the public and holding seats in the legislature at the same time. His homestead agents will doubtless receive as generous treatment as that accorded Martin Jerome four years ago. Mr. Jerome carried the constituency of Carillon and occupied his seat in the house at Winnipeg for four years. Mr. Sifton compelled him to resign his position at $100 a month, but re-appointed him at $4 a day and expenses, so that last year Mr. Jerome was paid for 270 days, or a total of $1,080, with several hundred dollars for expenses. That is how civil servants are discouraged from active political partisanship in the west.

J. D. McKENNA.

OFF TO EUROPE

In a Seventeen Foot Swampscott Dory from Boston.

BOSTON, May 22. — With three or four hundred well wishers cheering him lustily, Ludwig Eisenbraum set sail from the North End park today with the anticipation of reaching Europe in a 17-foot Swampscott dory. For several months the man, who is a German, and an experienced navigator, has been preparing his miniature craft for the voyage. The boat has been named the Columbia. It was well loaded down so that a sea of any size would easily dash over it. Captain Eisenbraum carried with him two kegs of water, expecting to have opportunity to pick up more on the way. He was also supplied with a considerable quantity of canned goods and a medicine kit. The captain's object in making the trip is for the purpose of exhibiting himself and the dory at the St. Louis exposition.

CURED HIS BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Former President of Bricklayer's Union Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Andrew McCormick, of Toronto, Tells of a Cure for the Most Dreaded of All Diseases.

TORONTO, May 22.—(Special.)—In these days when the dreaded Bright's Disease seems to be selecting its victims at will, the report of an authenticated cure is received with relief by all classes of the community. And such a report comes from Andrew McCormick of 243 Spadina avenue, this city.

That Mr. McCormick is well known and highly respected, it evidenced by the fact that he has held high offices in several fraternal societies, and was for several years President of the Bricklayers' Union. Interviewed regarding the cure, Mr. McCormick says:

"I suffered with an attack of Bright's Disease and naturally was much troubled concerning it. I heard of the wonderful cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills and concluded to try them. The result was so satisfactory that it gives me pleasure to recommend them."

Make and keep the Kidneys sound by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and there can be no Bright's Disease.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 237

SPRINGTIME IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

Another Glance at the Broken Tombstones and Quaint Epitaphs.

The Decay and Destruction is Becoming Ever More Marked—A Glimpse at Some of the Stones That Remain—A Pleasant Resting Place.

The grass is growing green again in the old burying ground, and the trees are budding, and the little children are coming, as they always do these warm sunshiny afternoons, to play around the old gravestones and over the soft spring-scented bed-clothing of their great-great-grandparents' sleeping places.

It is a comfortable spot, this burying ground, of a warm spring day when the glowing green things hide the grossness of the city's neglect of its founders' home. True, if the ghosts of some of those grim old men were to slide along the unkempt walks some night, they could find a text for a bitter sermon on the forgetfulness of sons, in the staggering disarray of the old brown and white and grey stones which were to hand their names down to coming generations. Hardly a stone of them stands straight. Many are broken and lie prone, half grown over with grasses and moss; many have disappeared altogether, and of those that remain the most lean every way at oddly pathetic angles, with their quaint inscriptions and grotesque cherub faces nearly obliterated with the corroding of the years.

But with the whispering of the spring winds in the trees, and the scent of the budding leaves, and the song of the birds, and the laughter of little children over them, and the hum of busy life in the city they built, all about them, these Loyalists whose life days were spent in so hard a struggle must find the old burying ground a comfortable place for rest.

In spite of its nearness to the rush of traffic and the numbers that go there, is seems a very quiet place. Perhaps it is because everything is so old. The most recent occupant there has slept for 55 years, while the oldest grave dates back to 1784. This one is not far from the western entrance, on the south side of the middle pathway. The work of age and decay is everywhere. Even the best preserved stones seem to belong to another time. Their shape is old-fashioned, their lettering quaint, and the epitaphs on many of them will repay a couple of hours' studying on a fine day.

Even if you don't know the least about the history of any one buried there, the epitaphs will tell you a great deal. It is better, indeed, if you are ignorant, for then they bring before you so many stories. For instance, there is a stone near the King square side, erected to the memory of Alithea, wife of John Stobo, who departed this life Nov. 5, 1786, aged 15 years 2 months and 27 days. Poor little bride, those added months and days make her seem so much younger. One wonders what the story of her early marriage and early death were.

Ann Peel, who died in 1815 and is buried near the corner of Carmarthen street, begs thus pitifully for remembrance:

"Now I am dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten;
Those lines you may see, remember me
When I am quite forgotten."

A stone near this one covers a man who evidently expected some remarks to be made about him when he would not be on hand to answer them. He anticipates his slanderers thusly:

"Farewell, vain world, I know enough of thee,
I'm careless now whate'er thou sayst of me;
Thy smiles I court not, neither thy frowns I fear,
My cares is gone, my head lies quiet here.
What fault you know in me take care and shun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done."

The stone cutter who made the memorial of Catherine Beck, who died in 1820, meant well and made his meaning fairly plain. He was not hampered in his versification by any hard and fast rules. This is what he carved:

"Afflictions sore short time I boar
"Phicitians ade was vain
"Til death did seas and God
"Did pleas to eas hir pain."

Here is a good epitaph for a sailor:

"Thro' Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
"Have tost me to and fro,
"Now I've escaped from all their rage
"And anchored here below.
"Safely I ride in triumph here
"With many of our fleet,
"Till signals call to weigh
"Our Admiral Christ to meet."

Under the stone bearing it lies Abel Judson who was drowned Nov. 5, 1812.

Over the grave of a little girl who died in 1786 is the following. The grammar and metre are something faulty, but the sentiment is good:

"Babies and sucklings all doth meet
"And lays themselves at Christ's feet."

Mrs. Sophia Augusta Wiggins died in April, 1827, aged 23. Her husband, Rev. G. L. Wiggins, had this wonderful text from Revelations carved above her:

"God shall wipe away all the tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

If he had only stopped there; but prompted by old time proclivity, there follows a dozen lines of another verse that almost spoils the other.

These are only a few gathered at random.

There are many others as quaint and pathetic. And on every stone there is a history. A lazy day in the study of them is well spent.

Just a word of history—oft' repeated. The old burying ground was reserved when the city was laid out in 1783, when it was almost far from the centre of trade as Fernhill now is. The first man buried there was one Coonradt Hendricks, who died in 1789. The last interment was that of William Henderson, who died on April 30, 1848, and was buried on the evening of the same day on which the place was allowed to be used for that purpose. His wife and family had been buried there and on his death bed he prayed fervently that he might die before the formal closing of the burial ground that he might be beside them. No mark remains over his grave. At the present rate of destruction this will apply to all the others before very long.

They deserve a little better treatment, these loyalist forbears of ours if even for the sake of keeping the worth of their example before their coming descendants. They were a sturdy and a brave and a hard-laboring people. May they rest safely forevermore.

THE FAR EAST.

Another Little Rebellion Breaks Out in China.

PEKIN, May 22.—An imperial edict, just issued, announcing that the rebels have captured the prefecturat city of Lin An Fu, province of Yun Nan, orders that the vice-roy of Yun Nan "Suppress the insurrection immediately."

PEKIN, May 22.—The government is alarmed at the disquieting news of an anti-dynastic outbreak in Yunnan province. The prefect has been killed and the city of Lin-Ngan-Fu is invested by the rebels. The French consul at Yunnan-Fu confirms the report that the situation is serious. Telegraphic communication with the French frontier is interrupted.

HONG KONG, May 22—The trial here of a Chinaman who was sentenced to death for the murder of a Chinese reformer named Yeung, in 1901, has revealed the fact that the Chinese government sent emissaries to Hongkong to kill or kidnap the reformers. The murderers were rewarded by being created mandarins.

TOKIO, May 6th, via San Francisco, Calif., May 22.—The Korean governor of Quelpart recently issued a proclamation "boycotting" Japanese residents as not entitled to residence on the island and declaring that any Korean attending a Japanese school should be beheaded. The Japanese consul at Mokpo was notified by police and a Japanese warship went over and it is said they have arranged matters satisfactorily. The governor is said to have acted under French influence.

Discontent was manifested in diplomatic circles here by the announcement that the Korean emperor had appointed a Belgian, Mr. Bohm, special adviser, a post held by Mr. Kato, a Japanese. Japanese Minister Hashi has demanded that seniority of position be assured Mr. Kato.

The most serious trouble in Korea centres around a timber cutting contract held by the Russians on the Yalu River, on the borders of Korea. This has former a pretext for Russia importing troops nominally to protect the workmen. Japan has claimed a similar concession and negotiations are pending.

CHAMBERLAIN'S GAME.

Sensational London Cable to a Sensational Toronto Paper.

TORONTO, May 22.—The News' London cable says: A leading member of the house of commons and a follower of Mr. Chamberlain informs me that the colonial secretary is preparing a detailed scheme of fiscal union and that he is preparing to fight out that issue in the next general election, which is likely to be held within two years. Chamberlain believes that he will have supporters and opponents in both parties, but he is determined to attain the climax of his political career by making an effort to form a customs union within the Empire. Constitutional factions aside, Chamberlain certainly has power and influence to fix the date of dissolution.

Following is an extract from a letter written by Chamberlain to a friend: "I am fully convinced that the continued prosperity of the motherland depends largely on the trade of the colonies, which under a wise system of mutual concessions will increase by leaps and bounds. It would mean increased wages for English workmen, which is of more importance than reduction in the cost of living."

Referring to Chamberlain's scheme, Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. for Sheffield, said: "Give me a general election fought out on the issue of preferential trade within the Empire, and I die happy."

Richard Bell, labor member for Derby, referring to the same matter, said: "The neglected and aged motherland deserves attention before the healthy and prosperous colonies."

Premier Seddon of New Zealand has also declared in favor of Chamberlain's ideas. He says: "British trade with New Zealand has reduced, and there are increasing American products."

HEIR TO $50,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—Walter L. Chapman, whose whereabouts are unknown, is heir to more than $50,000 under the will, just probated, of his father, Dr. Andrew L. Chapman, a grandson of the poet Thomas Campbell. Walter Chapman ran away from home 35 years ago, on account of a school boy fight, and is now fifty years old. Nothing has been heard from him for 15 years. The missing man is a grand nephew of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church.

SMALLPOX IN MAINE.

Several More Cases in Benedicta—The Population Being Vaccinated.

SHERMAN, May 22.—State Examiner Young came to this place yesterday morning, and accompanied by Dr. Upton visited Benedicta, where they found, as was suspected, several cases of smallpox, one case in particular, that of Will Rivers, being a very bad form of the disease, and the people here are very excited over the fact that Miss Rivers, a sister of the smallpox victim, attended a show given here in the Opera House on Thursday night after Mr. Young had been there and pronounced the disease smallpox. Nearly every one here is being vaccinated.

A BIG DINNER.

Banquet to Mr. Thompson at Brownville, Me.

Foresters' Hall Was Tastefully Decorated for the Occasion—Valuable Presentations Made.

BROWNVILLE, Me., May 22.—About one hundred and fifty persons were present at the banquet to Mr. Thomson this evening in the Foresters' hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. Among the chief guests were Supt. Williams of Farneham and General Freight Agt. Sinday of the I. C. R. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Supt. Downie of the C. P. R. Atlantic division, ex-Supt. Oborne, J. N. Sutherland, freight agent, the U. S. customs and immigration agents on the road, etc., etc.

The dinner was a most enjoyable function. The toast list was as follows: President Ropsevelt, by A. C. Dougherty and Immigration Agent Hartinett; King Edward VII., by J. R. Gilliland and A. R. Rothwell; Pine Tree State, by E. E. Henderson; The Learned Professions, by Drs. Young and Hayes; Our Guest, proposed by G. W. McLean, J. G. Shewan; the Canadian Pacific Railway and Connections, by C. B. Foster and E. S. Smiley of the Intercolonial; the Mechanical Department, by J. Burke and H. E. Rogers; the Operating Department, by C. W. Burpee and F. W. Hacking; the Freight Department, by Guy Robinson and G. Sturdee; the Ladies, by T. B. Noire, A. R. Perry and George Howard; Our Agencies, by G. D. Robertson, A. E. Morrisette and W. W. Hobbs; the Despatchers, by W. B. Brown and D. H. Ryan; the Railroad Boys, by John Hartinett; the Engineering and Building Department, by C. L. Clark and W. E. McMulkin.

Several went up from St. John, including C. B. Foster, D. W. Newcomb, J. Read, J. G. Shewan, J. H. Barker, W. W. Hubbard, J. R. Gilliland, Samuel Clarke, Peter Lefevre, Guy Robinson and Walter Brown of the C. P. R. service here; I. C. R. Freight Agent Smiley, E. N. Abbot of the Dominion Express Co., and G. W. Snyder of the C. P. Telegraph. A. L. Mitton of Fredericton Junction and C. K. Howard and D. R. Ord of McAdam went by the same train.

During the evening, Mr. Thompson, in addition to many flattering assurances of good will and esteem, was presented by the residents of Brownville with a silver water pitcher and stand, and by the men of the St. John section with a case of silverware and a pair of field glasses. The silverware case bore this inscription:

"To William K. Thompson from the boys of the St. John Section of the C. P. R., May, 1903."

DEATH OF CAPT. CAMPBELL,

Former Commander of the Government Steamer Newfield.

HALIFAX, May 24.—Captain John Campbell, formerly of the government steamer Newfield, died on Saturday.

In early life Captain Campbell served his time to the sail making trade, but subsequently took to the sea. For many years he was in the employ of Enson, Boak & Co. Quitting sailing vessels he took charge of the Furness-Withy steamers plying between this port and London, and was thus employed when he was offered the command of the Newfield of the Canadian protective service.

Since the loss of the Newfield a year ago Capt. Campbell has not been afloat. He opened a marine school in this city, and was conducting a very successful institution.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

NEGRO SERVANT PLAYS VICE CONSUL

Valet for an Antwerp Family Books Himself as United States Official and is Honored on Board Ship.

ANTWERP, May 22.—A negro valet, named A. L. Allen, in the service of an Antwerp family, was allowed a vacation some time ago in order to go to Washington to see his family.

He returned from New York on the Red Star steamship Kroonland, but allowed himself to be booked as "United States vice-consul at Antwerp," and was thus placed at the head of the first class passenger list. Much attention was paid to him by the personnel of the steamship, and much speculation went the rounds as to how the consular officials in Antwerp would relish the new-comer.

Several New York papers announced the departure of "A. L. Allen, United States consul general at Antwerp, on the Kroonland."

The United States consul general at Mannheim was on the steamer, and words cannot express the feelings of this official on seeing who had been taken by the other passengers as one of his colleagues.

On arriving at Antwerp the valet resumed his duties as bootblack, door tender and general utility man at his former master's, to the consternation of the personnel of the Kroonland. It is needless to add that "A. L. Allen of Washington" is not in the consular service.

BIG CONTRACT.

Contractor Joseph McVey of St. Stephen has closed a new contract with the C. P. R. for the construction of a number of culverts between St. John and Megantic and on the Woodstock branch. The culverts will be constructed of cement, and will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000.