## Annual Meeting of the St. John Union Held This Week

### Reports From the Different Officers Show That a Large Amount of Good Work Has Been Done.

The annual meeting of the St. John W. C. P. U. was held Tuesday, the 29th. Mrs. S. D. Soott, the president, in the chair. The following reports

were presented: PRESIDENT'S REPORT. The report begins with the state ment that the society has not main-

tained its members, which fact is in part attributed to the number of other instrumentalities engaged in the same work. During the year 39 meetings were held. The St. John union entertained the county convention twice during the year. On the last eccasion the meeting took the form a reception to Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Dearborn, then about to depart for the south. More distress has been meported to the president than ever before, and never once has the union ween obliged to refuse assistance in a of genuine need. This is due to generosity of Mrs. Turnbull and Miss Turnbull, Rupert Turnbull and S. born, and to domations from the eoffee rooms and the members them-selves. Substantial assistance has been given to Mr. Whitney's work among the boys, in which some of the

The society was glad to be able assist the Red Cress seciety, and to contribute to the India famine fund. Clothing, food and money were sent to the destitute Indians at Gromets Eleven loads of wood have been al-ready sent this winder to the poor of this city; and in some cases the union has assisted in paying rent. At Christ. mas fifteen baskets were sent out, each containing either a turkey or chicken, with accessories and fruit. The usual distribution of temperance

ladies are interested.

Miterature has been made. One of the privileges of the year was that of furnishing a room in the Home for Incurables. As it was de-sided that this should be a consumptive ward with two beds, the north end union kindly consented to place in the same room the best they had provided. The contribution of union to this purpose was \$92. Dur-ing the year the hespital was visited weekly by two members. Ten gespel services were held in the Sailor's mis sion, and comfort bags were given to the sailors, 126 visits made to the sick and "shut ins." Bouquets were sent to the sick and to the inmates of the jail. The prisoners were supplied with their usual treat in December.

The work of the jail has been carrie on as usual. 97 gospet meetings were held with the prisoners. Each cell has been supplied with good papers, magazines, etc., and in seme cases clothing

Fifteen tickets for bed and meals at the Sailor's mission were given to men, some of whom were strangers with no other available sheller.

During the month of November 175

bouquets and the same number of text eards were given to the immates. COFFRE R

The coffee room report shows that the restaurant has done a good busi-mess, and is well patronized. At pres-ent there are 17 steady hoarders, and in the summer the number is larger. The fact that se many continue to take their meals at the pooms all the year is itself a good advertisement. The dining room is not as large as it ought to be, but the union has not been able to secure better accommodation. The sum of \$109 has been spent dishes, linen, etc. Out of the profits of the year's operations the following

nevolent purposes:	
Red Cross Society	\$ 5.0
India Famine Fund	60.0
Hull-Ottawa fire fund	25.0
Seamen's Mission	20.0
Women's Exchange	30.2
Christmas baskets	18.5
Jail Hterature	8.4
Mr. Whitney, Mission meals	40.0
Soal for the poor	30.6
Room in Home for Incurables	92.4

The Coffee Room has paid into the iety relief fund \$35, and contributed in addition \$45 for the general purposes of the Union. The committee profits of the Coffee reem, and points out that the institution is worthy of patronage on this account, as well as

LITTLE GIRLS' HOME. This institution has been established nine years, and has constantly been growing in public tavor, so that this year the committee find it im-possible to mention, through the press all who contributed so generously dur-ing the year. Letters have been reseived from time to time from the

little ones who have been adopted from the Home and these afford great ouragement to the committee. The Christmas tree was donated by Mrs. Robertson of the Kindergarten shool, and the gifts contributed by friends were greatly appreciated by

the little ones

Last summer, through the kindness of Miss Hutchings, treasurer of the Home, the children all enjoyed an outing in the country of some weeks.

Reference was made to the ability of the matron, Mrs. Anderson, and of her fondness for the children. At the beginning of 1900 there were eight children in the Home. During the summer two others were admitted. Four have found good homes, three out of the four being adopted. Financially, this has been the

year since the Home was organized.
The receipts of the year have been \$635.39, expenditure \$500.21, leaving a belance of \$126.02. The committee expressed regret at the illness of Mrs. Davidson, who has been superintendent of the Home for some years, and of the Home for some years, and has been untiring in her efforts.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Mrs. Porter, the treasurer, reported

hand, \$15.99; membership fees, \$42; donations from Coffee room committee, \$45; provincial union, \$2.93; collections, \$4.60; for liquor cure, \$9; total \$119.52. Total expenses \$113.38. Balance \$6.14. A supplementary report of the relief fund was also furnished. Receipts-Balance, \$41.94; donations from Coffee room, \$30.; from Mrs. Dearborn, \$10; from Mrs. Turnbull, \$10; from Miss Turnbull, \$5-to tal \$96.94. Total expenditure \$91.18. Balance \$5.76. During the month there have been contributions to this fund: \$10 from Rupert Turnbull and donations from the Coffee

TEMPERANCE WORK IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Bullock, local superintendent of the Temperance work in Sundayschools, reported that until November last the union had not been doing active work in this department. At the beginning of the year the Sunday School Association took up this work and the union did not wish to interfere by introducing new methods. The association recommended all the leaflet literature published by the W. C. T. U. We seek to emphasize the exercises of the day set apart in the International Sunday School lesson series as a temperance Sunday by preparing programmes of a suitable na-ture. A very excellent help for the teachers, prepared by the Ontario W. C. T. U. is usal. All Sunday schools World's were communicated with. Temperance Sunday, in November, was generally observed. The superintendent reported having heard from a number of schools, which speak highly of the work and some have expressed their intention of organizing a Temperance Army on the next Temserance Sunday, Feb. 10th, on which day we are looking for a grand effort, it being the first Temperance Sunday in the new year and century.

The society agreed to assist in the work being carried on by Glad Tidings Mission on Brussels street. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mrs S. D. Scott; 1st vice-president, Mrs. T. H. Bulleck; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. T. G. Allan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. J. Heath; recording secretary Mrs. E. Clarke; treasurer, Mrs. J. Porter; auditor, Mrs. T. H. Bullock.

The superintendents of the different departments were appointed as follows: Sunday school work, Mrs. Thomas Bullock; evangelical, jail and sailors, Mrs. Joseph Seymour; fairs, Mrs. H. L. Everett; press, Mrs. David-Werld's W. C. T. U. missions Mrs. C. C. Allan; literature, Miss Betts; ceffee room, Mrs. S. D. Scott; Little Girls' Home, Mrs. Davidson; juvenile work, Mrs. McLaughlin,

OTHEN VICTORIA.

(Isle of Wight, 6.36 p. m., January 22nd, 1991.) Was ever silver cord.
So tenderly unloosed by angel touch?
Or broken bowl.
Whose fragments lie in dust?
Yet the fountain of her love will flow
Though the pitcher may be broken,
Or the wheel refuse to go.

The doors are shut and the sound is low. The heart of the nation is bowed in woe; Strong men tremble,
And the sun is low.
Yet the sunlight of her love will shine
From the darkened room
In that lonely isle.

—Letitia McCord. Temple Grove, Montreal, January 23, 1991 LOVE AND SMALL-POX.

Even a small-pox scare is not withdut its humorous features. A good story is told of a Sackville swain and the object of his affections:-It appears that the young man's home was in one of the infected districts, and he desired to go down and possibly to spend Sunday. He was warned that there was danger of detention, but what young man under such circum es could display the white feather? He boldly declared he would go and return, and naught should stand

in his way. They went. Doubtless they had good time, but on the return trip a barricade and a quarantine comed up before them. The heart that loves is ever resourceful, and remembering his boast, the young man turned his horse's head in the direction of Baie Vert; drove boldly across the ice into the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, and by a circuitous route arrived in Sackville. But quarentine officers have no regard for the course of true love or the tender feelings of young lovers. Scarcely had the pair arrived home when an officer wred, and they were compelled to return, not circuitously, but post laste to the place they had so lately left. There they were permitted to enjoy the delights of each other's company, and reflect upon the vicissitudes of life, until the general quarantine

#### was raised a few days ago. THE LATE COL. ROBINSON.

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

Colonel Robinson was a son of the late Frederick Phillips Robinson, auditor general of the province, and grandson of Lieut. Colonel Beverley Robinson of the koyal American regiment, who with other Loyalists emigrated from the newly formed republic in 1783 and settled on the Nashwaaksis. Large and valuable estates on the Hudson river and in New York city were necessarily abandoned, being confiscated by the successful rebel authorities. The old homestead on the Hudson was Washington's headquarters during part of the war. The new home on the Nashwaaksis was built by the Loyalist colonel in 1786, and is now one of the most historic landmarks in this vicinity. (Fredericton Gleaner.)

The homestead is now occupied by Fred-erick Phillips Robinson, son of the late colonel, and the estate has been occupied continuously by the family for four gener-ations and has ever been kept free from encumbrance.

The late worthy colonel passed most of his life quietly as a resident of the Nashwaaksis, but his career has been by no means uneventful. In 1838 he was intrusted by Government of the Nashwaaksis, but his career has been by no means uneventful.

but his career has been by no means uneventful. In 1838 he was intrusted by Governor Harvey with an important mission to Washington. In January of that year accarried to their destination a number of secret despatches, having to travel at that inclement season almost the entire distance by sleighroad and mail conveyances. There were at that time only twenty-two miles of railroad between here and Washington.

At the time of the Trent affair the governor of New Brunswick sent Col. Robinson, who was his aide-de-camp, to Houlton, in the state of Maine, to report on the American preparations for invading New Brunswick. On such a mission he took his life in his hands. But after some weeks of investigation, during which he ascertained the localities where troops were massing, the number under arms, their intended route into the province, and other valuable information, he returned asfely to Fredericton. At various times Col. Robinson was aide-de-camp to Governors Manners-Sutton and Gordon.

Col. Robinson ever took an active interest in the militia and was a zealous and highly respected officer, serving efficiently through the various grades. He was for a time in command of the militia reserve of the province.

## AT FREDERICTON.

Visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860.

What British Newspaper Ken Put on Lasting Record Ab in the he Peo, ... Wao Attended It.

(Condensed from Cellum's Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

At 10 a. m. the Prince got away from Rothesay on the Forest Queen a small paddle steamer newly painted for the occasion. H. R. H. had to walk 200 yards upon yielding, drifting sand to the wharf to board the vessel, the after deck and the upper cabins of which were reserved for his use and that of his suite. Fredericton was not reached till about seven o'clock in the evening, where a landing was effected at a new wharf built by W. A. McLean and his

The order of procession from the wharf to Government house was as

The City Marshal, Mr. Charles Brannan.

Escort of Yeomanry Cavalry, Major Wilmot.
Field Officers of Militia, Colonel Hayne, Adjuant General George.

F. H. Mitchell, Deputy Adjutant General.
The Provincial Aides-de-camp, Lieut. Colonel Drury and Lieut. Colonel Hayne.

Major Carter commanding H. M. Troops.
Lieut. Governor's second carriage (Barl St. Germains, General Bruce, His Royal Highnese' Equerries.)

Lieut. Governor's third carriage—The remainder of H. R. H's Suite.)

The Chief Justice, Sir James Carter.

mainder of H. R. H's Suite.)

The Chief Justice, Sir James Carter.

The Judges—Hon. R. Parker, Hon. Neville
Parker, Hon. W. J. Ritchey, and Hon. L.

A. Wilmot.

President of Legislative Council, Hon. W.
Black.

Speaker, Hon. J. M. Johnson.

High Sheriff, W. A. McClane, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace, G. I. Dibblee.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Samuel L. Tilley.

Attorney General, Hon. C. Fisher.

Solicitor General, Hon. Mr. Waters.

Surveyor General, Hon. J. R. Partlow; Auditor General, W. H. Steeves; Chief Commissioner Board of Works, James

Steadman. Postmaster General. The

Heads of Civil Departments. Heads of Civil Departments. Executive Committee.

On Sunday the Prince attended divine service in the Cathedral. The Bishop, bearing the pastoral crook, met him at the door and conducted him to the paw, the organ playing God Save the Queen. At Monday's levee at Government house about 200 gentlemen were presented. After lunch, given by Hon. Charles Fisher, the Prince opened a new park, 16 acres in extent, given to the city "by a gentleman named Odell, with conditions attached to it." A state dinner followed in the evening, after which came the grand ball in the provincial buildings.

Through a collection of hot-house plants placed in the corridor His Royal Highness passed to the ballwhere, arrayed on either side, leaving a narrow lane in the centre leading to the dais usually occupied by the president of the legislative council, he found some hundreds Ao ladies, who gave to the Prince a most cordial welcome. What could Albert Edward do but look his best, end again and again thank them by most courtly bows. The council chamber, not being large enough to hold all who were expected to gather together, other rooms had to be called into requisition. But in the earlier rart of the evening they proved comparatively useless. Of course great object the ladies had in view in going to the ball was to see the Prince-It would be uncharitable to suggest that they all expected to dance with him. The room in which he was was thronged.

By great exertion two or three sets of quadrilles were formed, and His Royal Highness opened the ball with the wife of the Governor, Mrs. Manners Sutton, for his partner. But, of course, that dance would end, and another would begin, who could tell who next might be selected? Standing upon tintoe, some leaning on the arms of the few gentlemen who had forced themselves into the room, beauties of New Brunswick strained their necks and their eyes, to get a glimpse of the Prince, to watch his lancing, to wonder what he was saying to his partner, to admire his round face and graceful figure. Although he could not be otherwis than aware that he was the observed of all observers, His Royal Highness, as though perfectly unconscious the fact, talked with the ladies with whom he danced: and the pleasant smiles which lit up the features of one and all, told plainly that he was making himself excessively agreeable. He has that faculty, belonging only to the true gentleman, of setting at ease those who may be in his pres ence. There is about him no affectation, no look or movement which can be pointed to as an assertion of superiority. The ladies who dance with him appear to forget in a moment the previous tremor with which they are seized when he requests the honor of their hand for the next quadrille. They make no more mistake than usual-perhaps it should be said less, for be it known, that during the month preceding the visit of Prince to each province, the dancing masters have had full employment; and many a family party has been made up for practice, in order to en-

sure the greatest possible efficiency for the royal ball. The Prince is a great favorite with the ladies everywhere, and though by some a little disappointment was felt, that they had not had the honor of dancing with him, yet, as they are constitutionally bound to do, they lay the blame upon the heads of his advisers, the Duke or Newcastle, St. Germains and General Bruce. The Duke comes in for the greatest share of the anathemas hurled at the head of the trio. His Grace, however, is not to blame. The selection of ladies is entrusted to the wife of each governor, subject of course, as a ma of form, to superior approval. So far as I have been able to learn, much wise discrimination has been ised, no favoritism shown, and great satisfaction as a general rule given. The ladies with whom the Prince danced at Fredericton were Mrs.

Manners Sutton, wife of the gover-nor; Miss Sutton, daughter of his ex-

cellency; Miss Florence Parker, daughter of a judge; Miss Fisher, daughter of the attorney general; Miss Lizzy Hazen, daughter of one of the members of the opposition; Miss Medley, daughter of the Mrs. Justice Ritchey; Mrs. Dr. Bayard and Miss Robinson. The Prince danced almost without intermissio from the time he entered the balluntil three o'clock in the moring, excepting a little time lost in taking supper. When it is remembered that the hour announced for the embarkation on the same morning was six o'clock, it is not to be expected that His Royal Highness displayed no little devotion to the fair sex

(From N. A. Woods' book, "Prince of

Wales in Canada and the U. S.") On Monday, the 6th, the state labors of the Prince commenced again. The first proceeding was to formally open a cleared meadow of some thirty acres, the germ of a future park which Fredericton had added to its other luxuries. There never was a place less in want of a park, considering that the hills and woods are within a stone's throw of any part of it, and there never yet was a spot which answers less to the name of "park" than that which the Prince ned there, inasmuch as the whole meadow is as level as a bowlinggreen, and every tree is carefully uprooted. Nevertheless, the people liked it, and were proportionately pleased at the Prince opening it. After this. of course, there was another levee, at which every one was presented; and the local papers explained the niceties of evening dress, and were at pains to point out at length what it meant, and that a dress coat should not be a frock coat, or of any color but black, with other valuable and important information with regard to neckerchiefs and waistcoats. Even these slight rules of etiquette were not without their use, and had the effect of keeping the applicants for the honor of presentation within tolerably moderate bounds. There was no limit to the number of those who wished to attend, but there was a most decided limit to the number of dress coats in the province, and the levees were thus kept down. In the evening there was a grand

ball at the Provincial House of Assembly, which passed off very well, in spite of the arrangements, which here, too, at one time threatened its success. Fredericton, though a small place, is by no means so small as not to have its quarrels and divided parties. Thus there had been so great a difference of opinion as to the propriety of building one large tempor ary ball-room, that the matter had be compromised by building two or three little ones, which were all decorated on different plans, except one, to the adornment of which great legal functionary had given up his mind, and which was bedizened with evergreens on no plan at all. The result of such an arrangement was obvious. The room in which the Prince was dancing was desperately crowded, and the others, of course nearly empty. However, as long as the Prince was dancing and people could see him, everybody was pleased, and His Royal Highness himself won golden opinions by the assiduity with which he danced all night, and the good taste with which he selected some of the prettiest young ladies in the room-of whom there were plenty-for his partners. What they thought of his liveliness and conversational powers afterwards it is not difficult to imagine, but some of then appeared so nervous and so agitated during the whole time they were his partners that it may be more than acubtful if they were able to recollect, when the dance was over, a single word of what he had said to them during it.

# MCADAM JUNCTION.

The New Station Almost Completes A Great Change for the Benefit of the Travelling Public.

The new station building is now almost open for business and the staff spent the first day of this week in moving therein from their old quar-A wait at McAdam is now pleasure rather than a blot on a otherwise agreeable C. P. R. journey.

The new building is majestic in its outward appearance. Its massiv granite walls are surmounted by dorner windows and a central dome in Queen Anne style. The interior finished for the main part with hardwood in oil, but the bedrooms are done in cherry. The entrance doors of the main floor are of solid oak The dining room is fitted and furnished in a style surpassing that of some of the best hotels in the province, and Mrs. Smith, the genial host ess, is very proud of her surround The dining room is presided over by Miss Humphreys, head waitress, assisted by Miss Evans and Miss Herd. The cooking departmen on the ground flat beneath the dining hall is supplied by a dumb waiter. Miss Wood has charge of the cook ing department. She is assisted by

Station Agent J. R. Gilland will be found on the second floor in a suite of rooms well adapted for overseeing the work that passes under his care. He is, assisted by George Moffatt, ticket agent; W. H. Segee, billing clerk; Chester Mason, night agent; Geo. Bulmer, night clerk; Howard Nason, day freight checker, and Geo Nason, night freight checker.

Opposite Mr. Gilliland's offices is the telegraph office, with D. DeWitt as day operator, and Paul Dow as night operator. Adjoining this office is a room for the use of conductors, and a second room for T. Powers train manager. At the northeast end may be found J. W. Hoyt, collector of customs, and his staff of assistants Luke Lawson, Geo. Green and David Tapley, who are ever ready to help the traveller on his way, or to trap the wily smuggler. On the ground floor at the northeast end the express office is in charge of J. W. Green, and the room for storing baggage. James F. Gardiner, in a fine new miform, parades the platform in the

interest of peace and quietness. The building is heated throughout by hot water, and lighted by electricity. Provision is made for a laundry near the kitchen, which will be opened in the near future.

# FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Some Points Discussed At the Recent Fredericton Meeting-The Election of Officers

FREDERICTON, Jan. 25 .- The Farmers and Dairymen's association met again at 10 a. m., when, after routine, the nominating committee submitted the following report, whch was received and confirmed: For president-Belloni Violet, Mada waska Co.

Vice-president-F. J. Purdy, Queens Recording secretary-Joseph R. Tay lor, Westmorland Co.

Corresponding secretary-W Hubbard, Sussex, Kings Co. Treasurer-Bliss M. Fawcett, West morland Co.

vice-presidents - Resti-County gouche, John Davison; Gloucester, John Kenney: Northumberland, James W. Dickson; Kent, John J. Jardine; Westmorland, Dennis G. Legre; Albert, E. L. Colpitts; Kings, Byron S. McLeod: Queens, Morris Scovil; Sunbury, Herbert Smith; York, W. S. Tompkins; Carleton, James Good; St. John, J. Fred Watson; Victoria, Fletcher Tweedale; Charlotte, F. E. Came; Madawaska, Levite Soucy.

F. E. Came, for the committee to outline a scheme on which might be based the formation of a horse breeding association, reported that they recommend no action be taken.-Report adopted.

A. E. Plummer of Waterville, Carleton Co., read a very valuable paper on profitable milk products, in which the statement was made that from his herd of 10 cows he had been able to realize a butter product of 305 pounds per cow, at a profit of \$22.50 per cow His milk test in summer was 3.8, in winter the test was equal to 5.3. The subject was discussed by W.

Davidson of Anagance, Mr. Robertson of the Experimental farm, C. W. Goodspeed of Penniac, W. Jaffray of St. Mary's, Byron McLeod of Penobsquis, Col. Campbell of Apohaqui, S. L. Peters of Queenstown and T. J. Dillon of St. John.

The afternoon session was opened by a paper on Butter Making by Mr. Dow of Andover, who gave his system in handling the cream and the manufacture of butter therefrom. Scrupulous cleanliness and the closest attention to all the points could alone give the best results. Twice washing of the butter was essential.

W. W. Everleigh of the Sussex factory said that he did not entirely agree with the paper just read by Mr. Dow. He did not approve of too much washing, as it was possible to injure the flavor very materially by doing so. He found that the West India trade required about the same height of color in the butter that was acceptable to our local trade, and which his factory had been very successful in catering to.

Cheese making was introduced by James H. Brown of Cornhill, who during his address, gave the following statement: The Corn Hill factory which I started nine years ago, has

Year			Ma	ke-Lbs.	Increas
1892		 	 	27,620	
1893	 	 	 	31,642	4,02
1894					1,58
1895					Y,85
1896				53,210	12,10
				63,000	9.75
STATE OF THE PARTY					10,30
1899					31,36
		 	 	107,662	8,41
	Ý.,			538,371	

The increase in last season's make over that of 1892 is a little over forty tons. About 100 tions were exported the last two years to the English market by T. J. Dillon.

The essentials to good cheese making, said Mr. Brown, are: A good factory, where the curing room is com pletely under the control of the manager as regards temperature. In regard to the plant, the best is none too good. Receive nothing but good, clean, sweet milk; and adopt the latest and most up to date methods in the manufacture of the milk. The coagulation of the curd:-cutting and cooling the curd to the desirable point is perhaps the most critical point in successful cheese making. Dipping, stirring and milling and making the curd is an important factor in success but salting, pressing and curing are very important.

The evening session opened with paper on co-operative dairying. The important points emphasized were closer union on the part of our farmers; the absolute necessity of a good, clean milk product, free from turnips or any other flavor which will in any degree detract from the delicate flavor and aroma that butter and cheese should always have, and which makes these delicacies so acceptable on the tables of rich and poor alike It is essential to success that all contributing toward the milk supply of a factory should be honest and fair by each other, and observe with scrup ulous care all the precautions enjoin ed upon them by the factory oper A very interesting discussion

held upon the paper, in which a large number of the members took part, the discussion largely turning on the feeding of turnips to our milch cows. This practice was shown to affect very largely the milk supply in an object tionable way, as giving a bad odor t the butter or cheese, which lessened its value in the local markets and made its shipment to the English market an objectionable and losing The association adjourned at 11 p. m.

with the national anthem. For 75 cents cash in advance the Semi-Weekly Sun will be sent to your





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ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

(Argosy, 1896.)

Queen Victoria! This is indeed a name to conjure by, a name that has been before the world for more than half a century. A queen at eighteen. she has nominally controlled for fiftynine years the destinies of a mighty empire through the most progressive period in its history. On the twentyfourth of this month she will be seventy-seven years old. On the twentieth of June she will enter on the sixtieth year of her remarkable reign.

No King or Queen in the history of England, nor none in the history of the whole world, with the exception of the fabulous monarchs of ancient legends, has an equal record. And she has made no holiday with the privileges of her position. During this long period, though she cannot be said to have been the guiding star of England's destinies, yet she has been in touch with all its affairs at home and abroad, and her influence, though not a paramount one, has been apparent at all times.

Before she is a Queen, Victoria is a woman; a healthful, whole souled sympathizer with human needs. She is the mother of many children, and the painstaking solicitude for their welfare has never been sacrificed to the great affairs of state. Her home her domestic kingdom as the nation is her public one.

The British Queen may be fat and old as the cartoonists love to remind us; her health may be crumbling under the stress of age, and she may be living under the orders of doctors, but among her ministers.

The events of the last six menths have found her ready and prompt and positive in her measures for England's integrity. Those measures may no be in accordance with the views of Americans and foreigners, but yet their adaptations to England's needs cannot be questioned.

Her peculiar position among the other sovereigns of Europe was interestingly outlined in an editorial of the New York Sun, which spoke of her as a woman who wields an influence unique in the history of royalty. Speaking of the admonitory letter she sent her grandson, Emperor William of Germany, when his too ready private sympathy led him to a public expression of regard for President Kruger of the Transvaal, and condemnation of English fillbusters, the

"She does not fear to remind her grandson, the German warrior, of his duties; she looks upon her relative by marriage, the Russian Czar, as a youngster in need of guidance; she is on the best of terms with the Emperor of Austria and with the King of Italy, and the King of the Belgians, and the Kings of Portugal, Denmark, and Sweden. No British statesmen could speak to these monarchs as the Queen can speak to them, in a motherly, or eisterly, or a cousinly, or a col-They would not take from any man, not even from a king, such words as Her Majesty can pen to them, or utter in their presence.
Thus Her Majesty possesses a power unlike that of any other sovereign in Europe. She is a veteran diplomatist. When negotiations are afoot, when there is a time of danger, she make her influence felt from the Thames to the Oxus.

"There is no other sovereign like her in all the world. The Queen Regent of the Netherlands is but a respectable matron, and so is the Queen Regent of Spain. The queens and empresses who are the wives of potentates are of small account in affairs of state. The Empress Dowager of China was supposed to be a fermidable personality until Japan came to the front. The Queen of Corea ruled her feeble country with a strong hand intil her overthrow last year, lives upon earth but one woman sovereign who is a power in statesman-She rules over England and ship. takes her part in governing it."

THE FULL PENALTY.

PATTERSON, M. J., Jan. 29.—Walter C. McAlister, William A. Death and Andrew J. Campbell, who were found gulity of murder in the second degree for the killing of Jennie Bosschieter on October 18, 1900, by the administration of chloral and by subsequent rape, together with Gregory J. Kerr, who pleaded non-vuit contenderer to the charge of rape, were brought into the court of Oyer and Terminer here today for sentence by Judge Dixon. McAlister, Campbell and Death were each sentenced to thirty years imprisonment at hard labor. The sentences of all the men are the full terms of imprisonment which the law provides, except that a fine of \$1,000 might have been added in the case of Kerr.

# OTTAW

Government Refuse a State Memorial

The Reason Given by Minister for the C the Program

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.-T

do strange things at tiquestionable whether a has taken such peculiar today the Laurier adm has been announced in for several days past casion of the national ing next Saturday for the Queen there would morial service held in Cathedral, the principal Anglican community in Ottawa. His excellency, tive of the sovereign i had, with the consent arranged for a state se arrangements were in paration. The orders rared, and the church making arrangements terior of the cathedra draped. This morning, the cathedral authoriti his excellency, they change had taken place state memorial service A deputation had gone ernment House to disc arrangements with his they were thunderstru learned from the govern he had received a le prime minister intima covernment had withd tion to the state service lic money could not be draping the cathedral. men brought the new the government's actione of the liveliest se Ottawa has had for ma Your correspondent

of the government th asked him the reason ernment's consent hadrawn. He replied that state church in Canada ing of a state service a Cathedral might be re eognition of the chur nomination. Moreover, official recognition to that kind would give other denominations

This may be regarde explanation of the cha

general impression in

is that there must be

son for it, and that s ence must have been is not a Protestant in has conversed during days who has object service in Christ Chr The Presbyterians, the Baptists and Congrega to object to any parti ing chosen for a makind. And it is to also, for the credit of of Ottown and the that they did not obje morial service being Roman Catholic Cath eccasion of the deat Thompson on Dec. 13th vice was held and Lord Aberdeen, the ter. Sir Mackenzie I members of the gove representative men nation. Protestant ar The interior of the ch easion was beautifull draped with black at expense of the co amounting to between Today's action by therefore, taken so s it had approved of a to say the least, mo But the service will not be a state affair memorial service Queen. The military possibly Sir Wilfri Fielding, Dr. Borden men may be present of the government, vate capacity. They far as to boycott the

> Doubt exists in n to whether Saturday as a holiday in th banks and other in closed. The secret graphed to an enqui language in the used advicedly as pressive and the roclamation issued The proclamation tation to the people erve Saturday as a and cannot be re under the bills of as a legal holiday

but they have with

character from the s

tation of somebody.

ention act." It is learned toni tations for the mer go out fust as if not These invitations every welk of life, judges, deputy m and city council, re different matienal

AN ST. reted in Mely

Om Sunday, Jan. vices were held church in connecti of our beloved Qu was heavily drape In the merning nam preached on ael," Judges out that when Vi throne the nation strength after the by the defection o enies, and the death struggle with of recuperation