POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Guards and Employes at the Dorchester Penitentiary Were Ordered to Vote for the Conservatives and for Their Bread and Butter.

Ottawa, May 22—(Special)—The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Dorchester penitentiary has been printed and ready for distribution. A summary of this report appeared in The Telegraph after the labors of the commission had ceased. It showed ample evidence for the removal of the warden, Mr. J. B. Foster. The report of the commissioner, E. M. Bell, has been carefully prepared, well written, and makes a very interesting blue-book. It comprises 43 pages.

There were fifteen charges in all preferred against Mr. Foster, the warden. The first charge was that he was subordinating his position to the interests of the Conservative party, both in dominion and provincial politics. The second charge was that he was using his position as warden for his own personal gain and advantage by availing himself of convict labor without accounting therefor, and also the services of the guards, trade instructors and others under his jurisdiction. A good many of the other charges refer to the latter one in pointing out how Mr. Foster appropriated to his own use and benefit the property of the institution.

On the Political Charges

Commissioner Bell has the following to say:

[What Bill Says:]

"It appears that a few days previous to the general elections of June, 1896, in which Mr. Powell, of Sackville, cousin of the warden, was the Conservative candidate for Westmorland, the warden told, in presence of some four of his officers, at the prison gate, that he had been over to Sackville, and had there been informed that some of the staff whose names had been given him, were Liberals, and had voted Liberal at the last election. He said further, according to two of the officers present, Messrs. Godsoe, trade instructor, and Cormier, guard, that the men had better be careful, and intimated that in case anything happened to them after the elections they need not come to him for sympathy. Cormier said that he looked upon this in the nature of a counsel or advice to keep quiet as to how they voted, but that he did not pay much attention to the remarks, as they did not bother him.

He was a Conservative.

Guard Colborne, called on behalf of the warden, states that he did not understand that the warden was holding out any threats, but was rather giving advice. This guard, on cross-examination, refuses to contradict the evidence given by Mr. Godsoe, as to what the warden had said in the way of warning and threatening. He would not swear that the warden had not said the officers need not come to him 'Crying baby,' after the election, as Messrs. Cormier and Godsoe had sworn. Guard McCaull, the fourth officer present at the gate on the occasion of this conversation, swears that his recollection of the effect of the warden's remarks, is that if there were any officers there, voting Liberal, who were found out they had better look out for themselves, or God help them, or something of that effect. He states that he also did not think the remarks had much bearing in his direction. Mr. Godsoe evidently felt uneasy over the conversation, and on the following morning he went to see the warden in his office, and asked if his (Godsoe's) name was among those mentioned by the Sackville people. The warden told him it was. He twitted Mr. Godsoe with being frightened, and being a Liberal, and told him he had better be careful and not vote against his bread and butter.

This is according to Mr. Godsoe's evidence, and the warden contradicts it in every particular, except in this, that Mr. Godsoe did go to his office and did there ask him about the names of the suspected Liberals, and that he told Mr. Godsoe who they were. The warden swears that he did not threaten anything at the gate against the officers voting Liberal, but that he told the men to vote however they chose, and not to tell any one. This was after telling them what he had heard from the party in Sackville.

"Mr. Hogan, then a trade instructor, swears that he had had a conversation with the warden in the latter's office on the Saturday preceding the said elections. That the warden there told him that he had been to Sackville the day previous, and had seen Mr. Powell, who told him that there were quite a few officers on the staff in the habit of voting against the government. That he (the warden) had there a list of such officers which he read to Mr. Hogan, and which contained the names of Messrs. Hogan, Godsoe, Tattree and Downey, beside one other name which Mr. Hogan did not recollect. That after reading the names the warden had said 'that surely no Catholic would vote against the government this time' and not after the election.

There Might Be Some Changes

and if there were Hogan need not come to him (the warden) as he would do nothing for him (Hogan). The warden states that Mr. Hogan was in his office to get leave of absence on the occasion mentioned; that they discussed politics some, and that in the course of the conversation the warden told Hogan that he had heard in Sackville about the men voting. The warden denies that he threatened, or tried to influence him, but on the contrary he told Hogan not to tell anyone how he voted, and not to get into any trouble over the election.

"Guard Leonard S. Hutchinson swears that he was called down from the stand by the warden, and by him told that he (the warden) had been over to Sackville a day or two before, and had there met a party who said that Hutchinson and some more were Liberals, and if he (Hutchinson) and the others voted that way, they could not, this party said, stay at the prison. The warden said to Hutchinson that the government would have a

Hard Time Over the Remedial Bill,

and that the man should support the party which gave him his living.

"John S. Mitton, a teamster, swore that the warden told him that if he did not vote right he would have 'to get out quick.'"

Messrs. Godsoe and Hogan were 31 years in the service and had excellent records.

Powell and Ballots.

At a time when Mr. Powell, M. P., is talking of ballots the following extract for the report in reference to the provincial elections of 1891, when Messrs. Powell and Stevens ran against McQueen and Killam:

"Guard Legere states that at this same election the warden drove him on his way to vote, and gave him some

Powell Ballots to Hand to Voters

at the polling place. The warden denies having driven Legere on his way to vote, but says he may have picked him up on the road and given him a drive in that direction. (Legere voted about nine miles from the prison, and left the prison the night before the election to be on hand at the polling place election morning). The warden denies having given Legere any ballots. Mr. Powell, called by the warden, states that on this occasion he himself sent some ballots to Legere, but he does not recollect whether he sent them directly to Legere or to the warden to hand to Legere. The testimony given by Mr. Legere on his examination, covering much time and many details, proved generally correct, and his memory was pretty clearly shown to be at least as reliable as that of the warden."

An Unpleasant Incident of the Annapolis Celebration.

Annapolis, May 22—The celebration of the relief of Mafeking here on Saturday evening, owing to the downpour of rain, was thought by the citizens of this loyal town not equal to the occasion, and last evening a hugh bonfire blazed on the historic grounds of Fort Anne and an improvised band played patriotic airs, and some of the stores and dwellings were decorated and illuminated. W. J. Shannon's dwelling made a fine display with transparencies of the Queen. King's block was a blaze of light with wax tapers, and in one of the windows of his store was a large painting of Lord Roberts entwined with the national colors. George Corbitt's store was also tastefully illuminated, the celebration ending with a display of fireworks, the gift of Mr. W. J. Shannon, and the singing of the national anthem. The people of the town turned out en masse for the jubilation. Everything passed off quietly till some time after, when a young man under the influence of liquor, tried to rekindle the bonfire and was prevented by the caretaker of the grounds, when he drew a knife and slashed him with it in the shoulder, making a bad cut. He afterwards attacked him on the street, making a lunge at him with the knife, cutting a gash in his arm about six inches long. A warrant is out for his arrest.

Decision of the Methodist General Conference in Chicago

Chicago, May 22—The Methodist General Conference today elected two members of the board of the general superintendents, after a battle of ballots lasting nearly a week, and also finally disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in Methodist conferences—the admission of women to the general conference. This was settled in favor of the women. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of the New England conference, general secretary of the Board of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and Dr. David E. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, were elevated to the episcopacy on the seventh ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Besides the action on the episcopacy and the question of the admission of women to the general conferences and therefore, necessarily to lay-electoral conferences, the general conference adopted the constitution as submitted by the special committee on organic law.

Estimates Are for $75,000, and the Rate is $1.50—Citizens Grumble.

Truro, May 22—The financial estimates of the town, adopted by the council, give the expenditures for 1900 at $75,000, including $13,700 on account of sewerage. The rate of taxation is fixed at $1.50 per hundred dollars, the same as for the last decade, excepting in 1894, when it was two dollars. The assessable property is placed at about $2,500,000. An effort was made by Mayor Stuart to reduce the rate of taxation to $1.35, but he was overruled by the council. The failure to get a lower rate is causing much dissatisfaction, as a reduction was promised at election time.

Overpowered a Policeman but the Safe was Too Much for Them.

Toronto, May 22—Early this morning Policeman Ward was held up on a street off Queen street, west, by four men armed with revolvers, who, after pinioning him tightly with wire, threw him into a stable near by. The men then proceeded to the branch of the Standard Bank at the corner of Queen street and Brock avenue and, gaining an entrance, endeavored to break the safe open with a sledge hammer. They failed in their efforts, however. Ward, still pinioned, was found where he had been thrown, by the night watchman, but when the alarm was given the burglars had got clear away. The safe contained $3,000 in notes.

The Kentucky Affair.

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—The Kentucky authorities will not attempt to mandamus Governor Mount of Indiana to honor the requisition of Governor Beckman for the arrest of Finley. The opinion prevails that the matter is wholly within the province of the governor of the state and that no legal action can be maintained to enforce the requisition.

Governor Beckham issued an order today dismissing the Democratic soldiers and they will leave for home tomorrow.

Methodist Bishop Elected.

Chicago, May 22.—Dr. J. W. Hamilton and D. H. Moore were elected bishops by the M. E. general conference today. The vote was as follows:

D. H. Moore, 534; J. W. Hamilton, 510; J. R. Day, 104; H. Spellmeyer, 71; T. B. Neely, 41; J. F. Berry, 22. Necessary to a choice, 444.

Fire in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, May 23.—Fire broke out about midnight in a suburb of Milwaukee known as Silver City. Flames are spreading and a large number of buildings seem to be doomed.

Waters Receding After a Four-Inch Rise.

St. Stephen, May 22.—The heavy rain of last night has again raised the St. Croix river four inches, but it has fallen one inch since morning. The Milltown branch of the C. P. R. is considerably damaged, the water having carried away the ballast from the track for a distance of four hundred yards. The Washington County line is badly damaged. Its track has been completely swept away on the Princeton branch for a distance of over a half mile, one bridge is known to have been carried away by the rush of water. The boom in the main river is broken and logs are pressing against the bridge, making the situation very dangerous. The electric cars and teams are not allowed to pass over the bridge. Water is over the main roads and all mills, including the cotton mill, are shut down. The electric power station is half full of water and only a very slight power can be obtained to light the town.

Although the electric light company notified their patrons on Monday that they did not expect to be able to supply lights on account of the high water, yet when night arrived the lights were lighted as usual. Since the company organized in 1888, they have been very lucky in regard to stopping from account of high water or otherwise.

All the low lands and all the houses near the water front are completely covered with water. The cotton mill people have been busy all day cementing their doors trying to keep the water from coming into the mill. Thousands of people have visited the scene today and the like has not been known in the history of this town for 28 years. If the rain continues to fall the bridges will be in great danger of being torn from their piers.

The Calais authorities have stopped all traffic or travel over what is called the Magguermoock meadow road, as the water is about three feet over the highway. This prevents communication between the city and country districts and also stops all traffic on the Washington County railroad, as for the past two days it has been necessary to haul the passengers and mails to the Charlotte road, it having been impossible to cross above Meadows, the water being so high that the fires in the engines would be put out.

The full extent of damage cannot be ascertained until the water has fallen, but it will be very great to the railroads and all houses that are near the water.

Calais, Me., May 22.—It seems likely that the danger point of the flood has been reached in the St. Croix River, as the water has already fallen two inches today. The submerged portion of the railway track is rapidly being freed of water and it is expected that by tomorrow trains may be running into the city. No further damage to property in this vicinity has been reported.

The Nominee of the Montana Governor Again a Figure in the Upper Chamber.

Washington, May 22—In the Senate today, Mr. Spooner (Wisconsin) spoke upon his bill providing that upon the suppression of the insurrect on in the Philippines the government of the islands shall devolve upon the president until such time as Congress might direct otherwise. Notwithstanding the fact that he was almost too ill to stand, Mr. Spooner's effort was one of the notable speeches of the present session. He defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy in the circumstances was possible and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country.

Late in the afternoon Senator Carter of Montana, presented the credentials of Senator Clarke, of Montana. They will lie on the table for the present.

Married in St. Stephen.

St. Stephen, May 22—Trinity church was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants today, on the occasion of one of the most brilliant weddings of the season, when Alice G., only daughter of Collector and Mrs. Henry Graham, was united to Mr. H. A. S. Pethick, the popular manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Amprior, Ont. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and was attended by the elite of Calais and St. Stephen society. The happy young couple left for their future home on the C. P. R. train. The bride received many handsome presents and leaves St. Stephen with the heartiest congratulations of a large circle of friends.

Almost Six Million on the Relief Works.

London, May 22—It is officially announced that the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the cholera continues to be very prevalent at Bombay and elsewhere, and that this fact chiefly accounts for the decreased numbers of persons on the relief works. He adds that showers have been numerous, thus improving the water supply in some parts. There have been no other changes.

The total number of people receiving relief is 5,607,600.

Pointe Claire Wiped Out Yesterday—Incendiarism.

Montreal, May 22—The village of Point St. Lawrence, above Montreal, was nearly wiped out by fire today. About 30 buildings were destroyed, including the principal summer hotel, with several stores and private houses. Two hundred people are camping out in the fields. The loss is $150,000, with insurance of only $20,000. The fire originated in an occupied store and is believed to be incendiary.

Coroner's Jury Hold a Man.

New York, May 21—Aaron Hall, who last Thursday shot and killed Mamie McCarthy while she was at work in a store, was held for her murder by a coroner's jury today.

Barque P. J. Blanchard has arrived at Grindstone Island to load deals for Mr. W. M. Mackay.

Dates Announced for the Provincial Camps.

Ottawa, May 22—Lord and Lady Minto leave today for Toronto. They have sent out invitations to a state dinner to be given on Friday night at the speaker's chambers, their quarters during their stay in Toronto, and on Saturday evening a reception will be held in the legislative assembly rooms.

His excellency will be a guest at dinners given on Wednesday night by E. B. Osler and Thursday night by officers of O. J. C., at the Albany Club.

A. Delard Bolduc, of Hull, has entered an action against the Hull Electric Railway Company, claiming $10,000 damages on account of the death of his five year old son, Joseph Bolduc, who was killed by one of the company's cars on May 14.

Mrs. Sparling, who was tried for the murder of her husband, was acquitted a second time by the jury at Bryson today. Judge Lavergne charged strongly against her, but the jury in 20 minutes said "not guilty."

Details of corps to the camps of instruction for the maritime provinces are:

Infantry brigade, Sussex, 11th to 22nd September; 8th Hussars, 16th and 19th field batteries; Brighton Engineers; 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th regiments.

Infantry brigade, Aldershot, 11th to 22nd September, Kings Canadian Hussars; 68th, 69th, 75th, 78th and 93rd regiments.

Infantry brigade Charlottetown, 26th June to 7th July, companies 4 and 5 of the 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery and the 82nd Regiment.

There is considerable talk here about birthday honors. While it is generally recognized that the minister of militia will be the recipient of a title on account of the part he has taken in sending the contingents to South Africa, it may not be given until the war is over. It is also rumored that Louis Frechette will be raised from a C. M. G. to K. C. M. G.

Surrounded Eloff When He Thought the Town was at His Mercy.

London, May 23, 8.14 p. m.—A despatch from Mafeking, dated May 17, the first message, except Col. Baden-Powell's despatch, forwarded since the relief of the town, tersely says the place was wild with joy, that many people wept as they greeted their deliverers and that the scene as the troops traversed the streets baffled description.

Mafeking, May 18.—The whole town is animated with a keen sense of exultation over yesterday's victory, which was complete, decisive and far-reaching. The military position, shortly after sunrise, was extraordinary. All the outlying works of the town were intact; the British had lost hardly any men, and yet three bodies of the federals, right inside the British lines, had been surrounded, cut off and given an opportunity to surrender, which they declined.

Commandant Sarel Eloff did not realize that his supports had been driven back; and he informed a messenger that the town was at his mercy. Toward noon there was a lull in the fighting. Everybody at headquarters went to breakfast and the commissariat requisitioned for horse sausage, bread and water for the men on the fighting line. There was no thought of half rations. Everyone got all he could eat.

The British in the Staat, moving from rock to rock, gradually drew in their circle around the federals, whom they corralled like cattle in a compound. Shortly after 4.30 p. m. a white flag was hoisted by the enemy and then, amid ringing cheers, the first batch of Boers was disarmed and sent to the town. The erstwhile besiegers furnished an inspiring spectacle to the townsfolk, themselves so long cooped up. As the hungry, dirty, battle-stained Boers marched between the gleaming bayonets of the British, the British population received them respectfully, but the Kaffirs gave full rein to their enthusiasm in hoots, yells and similar expressions of delight. The prisoners seemed glad that the fight was over.

As the afternoon advanced the crackle of musketry began again, continuing until nearly 7 o'clock, when Captain Singleton shouted:

"Cease fire." A message had come from headquarters to the effect that Eloff, his officers and men had surrendered and had lain down their arms unconditionally to Col. Hore, who, with a handful of men, had been a prisoner of Eloff during most of the day.

Stories from Mafeking.

Mafeking despatches continue to pour into London relating to the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the troops. The correspondents agree that the Canadian artillery, Major Endon's seven guns did splendid work. Some of them assert that Canadians did "absolutely essential work in the fighting."

About seven in the evening of the day before the relief, after Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer had defeated the Boers nine miles from Mafeking, Major Davies and nine scouts entered the town. The Boers were then retreating. At four on the following morning, 1,000 men, including the Canadians, arrived. With them were twenty wagon loads of food, which were received with wild demonstrations. The armored train and a detachment then pushed forward to Gametree Fort, the scene of the unsuccessful sortie in December. The Boers had evacuated it on the east. They were pursued, and the correspondents telegraphing these facts Thursday afternoon, closed his despatch thus:

"We caught up with the retreating Boers and have them now surrounded."

Two Companies Taken by the American Soldiers.

Washington, May 22.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. MacArthur:

Manila—Wheaton reports two companies insurgents, comprising the commandant, one captain, two first lieutenants, one hundred and sixty-three men, with one hundred and sixty-eight guns in good condition, small quantity ammunition, surrendered at Tarlac at 2 a. m. May 22. This is the first instance in the islands of surrender of organizations complete and is regarded as significant and important."

Unitarian President.

Boston, May 22.—Samuel A. Eliot, of Cambridge, Mass., was elected president of the American Unitarian Association today.

$4,000 for Dorchester.

Ottawa, May 23—In addition to items in supplementary estimates already mentioned there are $4,000 for the Dorchester penitentiary.

Dazzling Re-appearance of a Fallen Star.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the world was startled by the downfall of Hooley, the promoter, and in his fall a number of England's historic names were tarnished. The promoter seems to have come to the surface again.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley's troublous times are over, says the London Morning Leader. He is once again a shining star in the financial firmament.

Brilliant and meteoric as his rise and fall was but two short years since, the brilliance is exceeded by the suddenness and magnificence of his reappearance. No less a personage than his Imperial Majesty the Czar of All the Russias is the medium through which Mr. Hooley once again uprises a veritable king among financial kings, for business and finance Mr. Hooley has persuaded his Imperial Majesty to allow him to work his private goldfields in Siberia.

"And," said the financier to an interviewer, "there's millions in it! My creditors will be paid in full, and I shall have enough and to spare. Look at that." The little piece of paper was headed:

"Short particulars relating to the Siberian Goldfields Concession, and the terms upon which it is to be worked."

stating further that "these goldfields are the personal property of H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias," having been in operation for the past 30 years under the direction of the private cabinet of the Emperor, "during which period a total amount of 2,200 poods of gold have been won, equal in value to four and a quarter million pounds sterling," adding that the property comprised in the concession consists of 6,204 square miles, whilst a further concession of 2,000 square miles is to come into effect in about two years.

A Going Concern.

"The Emperor's concession," continued Mr. Hooley, "is for 24 years, renewable for a further period of the same length; and it has been agreed that the Emperor's engineering staff shall continue to prospect over the whole area of 8,200 square miles. If they find the gold in payable quantities they will report to the owners of the concessions, who may decide to work it or not, as they think fit.

"The best of it is that it is a going concern, and for the past 30 years has been averaging an annual yield of £117,000." Mr. Hooley beamed as he spoke, "and, mind you, they've only been worked in the old-fashioned way—the prehistoric washing arrangement of the early prospectors. We are going to change all that."

Mr. Hooley admitted that the scheme was not entirely his own idea, but that it was suggested to him four or five months ago; and, seeing its vast possibilities, he immediately went over to Russia, and, in his own words, "saw the clouds breaking."

Who are the Backers?

The cute financier was courteous but enigmatic when a diplomatic reference was made as to the backers of the scheme, and declined to commit himself to any statement beyond the fact that the Jews were his "very good friends," which is interesting if not illuminating.

But of the goldfields themselves and their wondrous prospects he spoke freely.

"A hundred rivers in the property," he said, smilingly. "All alluvial—one company can't possibly work them, and if I have good luck and long life subsidiary companies will be established."

Sensations are as the breath of life to E. T. Hooley, and he promises many in the near future. The names of the two Russian directors are to startle Europe; and an equal thrill of astonishment is to follow the disclosure of the names of those who are backing the scheme.

There are no big names on the prospectus of the new company, only those of one or two private gentlemen and clerks—Mr. Hooley has had enough of "handles"—and the capital is £1,000,000 in 1,000,000 £1 shares.

Registered at Somerset House.

Under date of May 3, 1900, the following has been registered at Somerset House:

"To acquire a concession granted by the private cabinet of H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, for working the gold sand reefs and ore beds in the eastern part of the Mertchinsk district, all localities of gold mines (a) along the system of Teherny Ourum, and (b) in the basins of the rivers Gorbista and Jellonga, as more particularly described in the said concessions, and of working and developing the same."

All of which is eminently satisfactory to all concerned, and England may rest satisfied with this practical proof of the Czar's friendship, although doubtless la belle France may suggest that the concession is rather more a la ruse than a la Russe.

The Usual Ministerial Banquets.

London, May 23—The usual Queen's birthday ministerial banquets took place this evening. The Marquis of Salisbury entertained at the Hotel Cecil. His guests included King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the Prince of Wales, the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and other diplomats.

The guests of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the Colonial office, included the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the Australian Federation delegates.

The party entertained by the First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, at Downing street, was mainly composed of ministers and members of the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, entertained the Duke of York, many admirals, Commander Richardson Clover, the United States naval attache here, and other naval attaches. One thousand three hundred guests, including most of those who attended the official banquets, were present this evening at the Duchess of Devonshire's reception.

Berlin, May 23—Preliminary celebrations in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria, took place in Berlin this evening, the principal incident the banquet of the First Dragoons Guards regiment, of which Queen Victoria is chief. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador and the staff of the embassy were present. Tomorrow the regiment will parade in the Queen's honor. Emperor William intends to celebrate the event suitably tomorrow at Wiesbaden.

Use for Lemon Peels.

After the juice has been squeezed from lemons the peel should be washed and dried and then carefully grated and put into a tin. A small quantity of the grated peel will give a delicious flavor to a pudding, and it may also be used with advantage for various forcemeats.

The United States is After the Wily Turk.

Washington, May 23—Beyond the statement that the department is still earnestly prosecuting the indemnity claims against the Turkish government, the officials of the state department decline to indicate the character of the last instructions sent to Charge Griscom in relation to the claims. Therefore it is to be assumed that the Constantinople despatch accurately sets out the character of the communication. It is certainly not an ultmatum, but is believed to be as strong in its representations as a diplomatic note could be made without actually becoming an ultimatum. It is probable that before taking this step the president might call a Congress of the war-making power, for an indication of its wishes in the matter, so as to ensure full support in the execution of any policy which he may feel called upon to adopt. The fact that this last note to Mr. Griscom was cabled the very day that Ahmed Pasha landed in New York, reputedly clothed with some mission in connection with the missionary claims, has given rise to a belief here that the United States government will not give its sanction to any such compromise of the claims as has been suggested. The government, at the instance of the claimants, having undertaken to present and collect the claims must certainly be consulted before it sanctions their withdrawal, so that any effort to arrange for a settlement directly between the claimants and the Turkish representatives, under cover of the purchase of a warship or otherwise, would probably have to be made a matter of public record,, if permitted at all. If this is done it is hard to perceive what advantages accrue to the Turkish government from such a roundabout method of settlement which, after all, would speedily become known to all of the European creditors of that government.

"The Night Owl" was Ordered to Move on.

Somebody is evidently displeased with the lunch wagon man. Early this month Edward O'Regan established here what is a novelty to St. John, but common in large American cities, a large boxed-in wagon from which meals are dispensed. He has named it the "Night Owl" and makes his stand on South Market street every day and late into the night. He confesses to having worked up a pretty good business so far.

A reporter heard last night that he was to be prevented carrying on his business. He said, in this connection, that while he was busy elsewhere last evening Patrick Gorman, who supplies the horse to haul the car to its place of rest for the day or night, brought it to the stand at the head of South Market street; that while the horse was yet unhitched the chief of police came to him and ordered him not to take the horse from the shafts, that the cart could not be left there. The reply was that in Mr. O'Regan's absence nothing could be done. He was sent for and, when he found what was transpiring, says he called on Ald. Seaton, but nothing resulted. Then he sought legal advice at Mr. A. P. Barnhill's office and that a representative of Mr. Barnhill called on the chief of police. Matters were evidently explained satisfactorily, for Mr. O'Regan says the chief later told him he might keep to the stand during last night.

Because of the lateness of the hour it could not be learned why the movement was made by the police, but Mr. O'Regan says he thinks restaurant keepers have taken objection to the lunch wagon way of business. He holds a permit signed by Mayor Daniel allowing him to establish his lunch car on South Market or elsewhere and he paid into the city treasury for the privilege. He did not know if there would be anything further about the matter. He is building a second and larger lunch wagon from which he also wishes to dispense edibles to the hungry.

The St. Louis Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23—Most of the divisions of the St. Louis Transit Company which operated cars yesterday resumed today. Few of the lines ran the usual number of cars and none will be operated after nightfall.

Since the federal injunction was issued strikers and others seemed disposed to let the wires, cars and other property of the street railway alone and no deputies have been sworn in.

Three police officer have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disturbances.

A report was received from the police headquarters to the effect that Police Officer Ray was shot and killed this afternoon at 23rd street and Cass avenue. He was one of two officers on a Cass avenue car and the shot is supposed to have been fired by somebody in the mob that was trying to interfere with its operation.

Lady Sarah Wilson.

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, and announcing the entry of the relief column. She says:

"The fighting before the relief was very hard. A severe struggle proceeded yesterday, May 16, (from 2 p. m. until dusk.) The Boers were forced slowly to retreat, contesting every inch. At sunset they still held the last position.

"Col. Mahon entered the town in the brilliant moonlight. The Boers were tired out as we were; and they never guessed that an attempt would be made to force an entry before morning. Therefore their surprise was complete. They deserted their laagers, leaving a lot of food which was divided up among the people of Mafeking."

A Private Bank Loses $500.

Aurora, Ont., May 23.—The private bank of J. R. Ross here was entered last night and the safe was blown open and over $500 was taken. The post office was also entered and the safe cracked and $60 in cash and $160 worth of stamps taken. There is no clue to the burglars, who escaped by means of a horse and rig stolen from the Queen's Hotel stables.

Dynamiters Plead Not Guilty.

Welland, May 23.—The grand jury at the assizes court today brought in a true bill against the canal dynamiters, Dollman, Walsh and Nolan. On the indictment being read to the prisoners each pleaded not guilty. Counsel agreeing, the trial was fixed to commence Thursday morning.

President of the A. O. H.

North Adams, Mass., May 23.—After one of the closest contests in its history John A. Ryan, of Boston, was today elected state president of the A. O. H. on the third ballot.

Sir Charles Agrees With Sir Edward Blake that Imperial Federation is a Dream Which Will Never Be Realized--Old Men See How Impossible it Is.

Toronto, May 23—Over 1,600 children of the drill companies of the public schools and the cadet companies of the High School marched in an Empire Day parade this afternoon. The companies were reviewed on the march by Sir Charles Tupper and afterwards took part in the decoration of the Ridgeway and Northwest monuments by veterans. A feature of the parade was the presence of the public school band in khaki uniforms. Lord Minto addressed the school boy battalion in Queen's park and congratulated them on their fine physical appearance and discipline. Sir Charles Tupper, during the decoration ceremonies, paid a compliment to Premier Ross for the establishment of Empire Day. In the Imperial House a bill had been introduced copying the example, but naming a day in October for the celebration. Sir Charles spoke at some length on the question of Imperial federation, condemning the idea of parliamentary union. In the course of his speech he quoted Sir Edward Blake's statement in the British House of Commons a few days ago in the discussion of the Australian federal bill, that a quarter of a century ago he dreamed a dream of an imperial parliamentary federation, but had long since come to the conclusion that we had passed the turning that could lead to that terminus, if ever. Indeed there was a practical road. He (Sir Charles) hailed with pleasure this endorsation of his own view that Imperial parliamentary federation was an idle dream that young men might indulge in but that those with the experience of Mr. Blake found to be utterly impracticable and leading to no possible good. In closing, Sir Charles said that Canada was a happy, united and prosperous country and expressed regret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the silver tongued, was unable to be present.

DODGING A DECISION.

New York, May 23—A charter was issued at Albany, N. Y., today to the following named gentlemen as incorporators of a news gathering organization to be called The Associated Press: Stephen O'Meara, of the Boston Journal; Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York Times; St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle; Wm. L. McLean, of the Philadelphia Bulletin; Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star and A. H. Belo, of the Galveston Daily News and Dallas Daily News.

The membership of the corporation is to consist of and to be limited to the proprietors of newspapers. It is to be purely mutual and co-operative, to make no profit and to declare no dividends. It is not to sell news, but is to collect for and to distribute to its members only. Its operations and membership will cover the entire country.

One of the incorporators said: "The decision of the supreme court of Illinois has swept away a number of fundamental principles of the association with which we have been connected and has made it impossible for that organization to go on and meet the needs or fulfil the desires of its members. We have looked about for some plan and, in full accord with practially all our associates, have concluded to organize a new Associated Press under the laws of New York. We have in mind simply to carry into this new corporation all the principles that gave character to the old one, to make no changes whatever in the fundamental theories, to preserve intact all the rights of individual members and in general to find a more congenial domicile than Illinois afforded. The men engaged in the work of incorporation are simply acting as trustees for their associates, until the plan can be so far perfected as to turn it over to a fully qualified membership."

Envoys Deny the Surrender Story.

Washington, May 23.—Congressman Sulzer, after a consultation with the Boer envoys tonight, announced that some time next week, the exact date not having been determined on, the commissioners would make a visit to Boston and after that go west. Their programme is still incomplete but it is expected to be ready for public announcement in a day or two. It was also stated that the envoys might go to Baltimore Sunday to attend a public meeting in that city in their honor.

Dr. Fischer, the spokesman of the delegation, pleaded a pressure of business tonight when a request was made him for an interview regarding the Cape Town despatch reporting that President Kruger had been advised by him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts. He sent down word, however, that the statement was an old one, having appeared some days ago, and that there was no basis for it.

Dr. Leyds, according to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Express, has quarreled with the Transvaal government. A representative of President Kruger is alleged to have demanded an accounting respecting £500,000 that has passed through Dr. Leyds' hands. Dr. Leyds is said to have replied that the money had all been expended and to have expressed indignation when asked for an itemized statement.

President Kruger's emissary is described as showing to Dr. Leyds certain ante war letters in which Germany and France said they would intervene; and Dr. Leyds according to this account, grabbed the documents and threw them into the fire, having a bodily struggle with the emissary. These alleged incidents are cited to explain the recent reserve of Dr. Leyds.

Boers Dwindling Away.

The Boer forces continue to dwindle. Some of the correspondents assert that probably about 24,000 of the hardest fighters, yet remain, although there are detached parties in various parts of the Transvaal.

One of the curious pieces of gossip sent from Lorenzo Marquez is that several women tried to sjambok President Kruger, who was rescued by his bodyguard. He rarely leaves the presidency now, but works incessantly, holding councils at daybreak and during the night. It was announced at Pretoria Sunday that the government proposed removing their prisoners from Pretoria.

Bethune's Misfortune.

The ensnaring of the squadron of Bethune's Horse appears to have been quite as bad as was at first reported. Gen. Bethune thinking there were no Boers at Vryheid determined to go that way toward Newcastle, as a short cut. The advance squadron was hurrying to make Vryheid before dark. It left the main body behind and trotted into the ambush. The Boers had Maxims; and the British, seeing they had no chance to retire, dashed forward to a point within 20 yards of the Boer rifles. Five officers and 63 men were killed and wounded. Bethune ordered his four other squadrons to retire.

The damage at Laing's Nek tunnel is capable of prompt repair. The strength of the Boers at that point is not known. Probably they have from 5,000 to 6,000 men.