POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LORD KITCHENER CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCE ON NOTORIOUS BOER.

Scheepers to Be Shot Next Saturday--Boer Conferences Upon the Peace Question--Three More Canadian Nurses Accepted by the War Office.

Graaf-Reinet, Cape Colony, Jan. 19.—Lord Kitchener has confirmed the death sentence passed upon the Boer commandant, Scheepers, who was captured last October. He will be shot next Saturday.

London, Jan. 18—The trial of Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johanesburg, on the charge of inciting Cornelius Broecksman, the public prosecutor of Johannesburg (who was executed by the British authorities in South Africa) to murder John Douglas Foster, an English lawyer, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, finished today.

Dr. Krause was found guilty of attempting to persuade and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Before he was sentenced Dr. Krause protested that he never intended to murder anyone.

The lord chief justice, in passing sentence, declared the offense was morally as great as though the crime had been carried out. The prisoner did everything he could to ensure murder being committed. His lordship therefore imposed the maximum sentence.

The Times has received a cablegram from Dr. Kuyper, in which he declares he held no conference with the Boer delegates and that he could not induce them to draw up terms of peace as he knew their credentials did not allow them to do so.

London, Jan. 18—Mr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company, had a conference today with the Boer delegation at the house of Mr. Wolmaran's at The Hague. No official statement regarding the conference has been given out, but there is the best authority for asserting that it was merely a periodical meeting. The despatch further says the reports of a strong Boer peace movement are radiculed by the Boers themselves, who say that such stories are simply fabricated by British agents with the view to British publication, subsequently turning them to advantage in South Africa. The Boers deny that any negotiations are on. Dr. Leyds left tonight for Utrecht.

London, Jan. 18—A Blue Book issued on the subject of the concentration camps in South Africa contains further detailed explanations from Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, and Lord Kitchener as to the causes of the excessive death rate in the camps, and refutations of the charges of cruelty. Lord Kitchener emphatically denies Commandant Schalkburger's charges of forcible removal and exposure of women and other accusations of rough and cruel treatment, and says:

I offered Botha to leave the families and relatives of fighting burghers in undisturbed possession of their farms if Botha would agree to spare the farms of the families of surrendered burghers. Botha emphatically refused, saying:

"I am entitled to force every man to join, and if they don't join to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt."

The Blue Book gives statistics for the month of December last, when there were 117,010 inmates of the camps and 2,380 deaths, of which number 1,767 were children.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 18—The British transport Montrose, which arrived yesterday from Cape Town with 1,200 Boers on board, and which was subsequently quarantined, was released from quarantine today. The prisoners were landed on Hawkin's and Morgan's islands.

Ladybrand, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18—The British captured a Boer laager at Poodekranz, near Ficksburg, with ten wagons and 2,500 sheep. It was discovered that boots, candles, clothing and Martini bullets were being made at this laager.

Hermanus Steyn, a cousin of the former president of the Orange Free State, has been superseded by Van Niekerk, whose commando consists of 70 persons, 30 of whom are boys under 19 years of age.

Brussels, Jan. 19—Dr. Leyds, European representative of the Transvaal, and the Boer delegates met again today at some mysterious rendezvous. Dr. Leyds now denies himself to everybody.

It is asserted that Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, on his return to the Hague from London had a conference with Mr. Wolmarans, one of the Boer delegates, who sent another delegate to consult with Mr. Kruger, and that another meeting will be held Monday.

In spite of the Boer denials, a strong feeling exists here that some peace movement is afoot between Great Britain and the Boer delegates, but that there is difficulty in arriving at any acceptable basis of terms, Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds being reluctant to commit themselves.

It is declared in Boer circles here that a number of Englishmen, supposed to be officials of the British government, arrived at The Hague under assumed names last Saturday and were later visited and entertained at dinner by the British minister there.

Calcutta, Jan. 19—Six thousand troops from various regiments in India are about to start from here for South Africa.

Three More Canadian Nurses Accepted.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The militia department has decided to send three additional Canadian nurses to South Africa. Besides the five already mentioned, Miss Maggie Smith, of Ottawa; Miss Chalmers, of Adolphuston, Ont., and Miss Pope, who is at present in New York, will go. A cable was received last night from Mr. Chamberlain accepting the offer of these three additional. The five others are, Miss Forbes, Liverpool, N. S.; Miss MacDonald, Pictou, N. S.; Miss Hurcomb, Ottawa; Miss Fortescue, Kingston, and Miss Cameron, London.

THE INTERESTING LIFE STORY OF ZION METHODIST CHURCH.

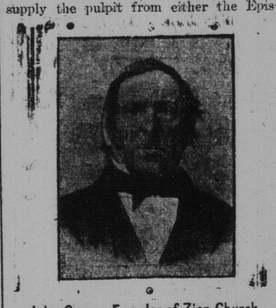
John Owens Built It, Having Separated from Churches on Music Question—Its Life as an Art Gallery—Again a Church, Full of Life and Attended With Success.

Zion church, located at the junction of Wall street and Burpee avenue, is a neatly finished and furnished edifice, and has seating accommodation for about 400 persons. The pews are semi-circular, all handsomely cushioned alike and is lighted with gas. It has a commodious school room, minister's vestry and class room, has water closet, wash basins and is heated by furnaces.

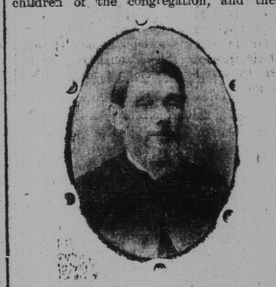
It was built by the late Mr. John Owens, a prominent citizen of the North End, and a leading member of the Portland Methodist church. Mr. Owens belonged to that now nearly extinct class who disapprove of instrumental music in the service of the sanctuary, deeming it inconsistent with the simplicity of the gospel. As his brother trustees, in opposition to his views, had placed an organ in the church, he withdrew therefrom, but as there was no other body of Christians in the city with whom he was in accord, he and a few others with similar views, formed themselves into an independent organization. Their creed embraced the leading doctrines of the orthodox faith—large liberty was allowed in regard to sacramental observances, and the polity adopted was congregational.

The church was dedicated on July 25, 1858, and the dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donald, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. It was Mr. Owens' wish to have had a Methodist minister officiate on the occasion, but his overtures were rejected by those in authority. On the following Sabbath Mr. W. H. Daniels, a local preacher in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church entered upon his work, and continued in charge until the 1st of Aug., A. D., 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thos. B. Smith, who had withdrawn from the Methodist conference, and who continued in charge until May, 1st, 1861, when Mr. Daniels re-entered upon the work. His ordination took place on the first of the following September and was participated in by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal; Rev. Robert Wilson, Congregational minister of Sheffield, the Rev. George Sterling, of Keswick Ridge, and several of the city ministers. During Mr. Smith's pastorate the interests of the church were well sustained, and the work was vigorously carried on by his successor, and who in turn was followed by James G. Baylis, whose ordination took place on the 20th of August, 1865. The officiating clergymen on the occasion were Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal; Rev. Oliver Brown, of the Union Street Congregational church; Rev. Neil McKay, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Wm. Temple and Michael Pickles, Methodists. Rev. Mr. Baylis remained in charge until May, 1872, and, in response to a request from the board of management, the Wesleyan conference of that year appointed the Rev. Ralph Brecken to look after the interests of the church. Mr., now Doctor Brecken, remained three years. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Feltwell, of the Reformed Episcopal, and he by Rev. Mr. Windeyer, of the same communion, whose united time of office was only about four years. His successor was Rev. Mr. Everett of the Baptist church, whose term of service was from February, 1879, to September, 1881, and after his departure the pulpit was supplied by Rev. James Burns, who had some years before withdrawn from the Methodist conference, and in the following month of June the church was closed.

After the death of Mr. Owens, which took place in June 1867, the management of affairs had been in the hands of a board of trustees who had authority to supply the pulpit from either the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational or Methodist denominations, the seats were to be free and instrumental music was not to be permitted. The pastor's salary was largely provided for by the interest on an endowment of £2,000, and he had the free use of the parsonage. The further sum of £500 was left for the providing for instruction in music of the children of the congregation, and their instruction in drawing, and for the founding of an orphange. For some years things went smoothly, the congregations were large, and efforts were made to establish a mission church at Millidgeville. Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, who had formerly been a member of the Methodist conference, and Rev. Mr. Dunlop, who had belonged to the Countess of Huntington's denomination in the old country, were each employed for a time.



John Owens, Founder of Zion Church.



Rev. Dr. Wilson, Present Pastor.

But Mr. Owen's idea of a church, despite all he had done proved a failure, and the establishment was, by act of parliament, converted into an art gallery, and the funds invested as above were used for the purchase of pictures, etc. This not proving a success, power was again obtained from the legislature to make a change and as a result the works of art were transferred to Sackville and the property here handed over to the Methodist church for its use and benefit.

The building was re-opened for religious purposes on October 15th, 1893, when a Sabbath school of nine children and six adults was organized, and an afternoon service was addressed by Revs. Messrs. Teasdale, Campbell and Wilson. The last named was then a supernumerary, residing in the city, and he was requested by the trustee board to occupy the parsonage, superintend the school and conduct an afternoon service. These were held in the basement as the auditorium was unfit for occupancy. To gather a congregation was no easy matter, and active efforts were made to check development, but the work grew and through the generosity of the late Mrs. Robinson, who contributed towards the renovation of the church, the handsome sum of more than $1,000, and a few other friends of Dr. Wilson's, it was finished and furnished throughout and re-dedicated on June 14. 1896. The forenoon service was conducted by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, assisted by Rev. J. C. Berrie and the pastor. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Gates was the preacher, and the afternoon service was participated in by Revs. Job Shenton, Thomas Marshall, William Penna, F. A. Wightman and the pastor.

The Sabbath school of nine little ones, now numbers about 130, with a home department of some 25 or 30, and besides meeting its own expenses gave last year a generous donation towards conference funds. Quite a congregation has been gathered. There is a church membership of more than 50, more than $3,000 have been expended on the premises since it passed under Methodist control, and with judicious management there is no reason why it should not become self-supporting in the near future.

The present board of trustees are the pastor, A. A. Stockton, L. L. D., John E. Irvine, A. C. Powers, John Paterson, John Lindsay, F. A. Young.

The members of the official board are M. G. Adams, A. C. Powers, John Paterson, John Lindsay, F. A. Young, S. Chambers, D. Cosman, George, Ballentyne, John J. Irvine, Thos. Teasdale, Walter Johnston, Frank Purdy, Mrs. Calvin Powers and Miss Carrie Irvine. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is John Paterson, who has held the position for four years.

The members of the choir are Mr. Adams, organist, and tenor, Mr. Powers, bass, Miss Florence Wilson, leader, Miss Minnie Wilson, alto, Mrs. Teed, Misses V. G. Wilson, V. Stockton, Carrie Irvin, M. Beville.

No history of Zion church would be complete that did not make honorable mention of Revs. Messrs. Teasdale, Marshall and Dr. Stockton, who rendered most important service at a time when its life was in peril.

The present pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, is the son of Scotch parents. He came to P. E. Island when very young and was converted under the labors of Rev. Frederick Smallwood, and has led a most energetic life, done very successful work wherever his labors have called him in the church. He has held many important pastorates in various part of the maritime provinces. Dr. Wilson is a clever lecturer and some years ago visited England, giving lecturers on Canada and Its Resources. These attracted much attention. He is also prominently connected with the Evangelical Alliance and is an uncompromising foe of anything that has the slightest tendency to disturb the sanctity of the Sabbath.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

An Earthquake in Less Than a Minute Takes Three Hundred Lives.

Worshippers in Church Crushed Under Falling Roof--Terrified People Flee from City -- Disturbance Felt in Many Towns--Worst Ever Experienced.

Mexico City, Mex., Jan. 17—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the state of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon. An extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 persons were killed and as many more injured. It is known that the state Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins and there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the federal telegraph office which explains the paucity of news that has reached this city so far.

Later meagre details began to reach here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, but the employes, all of whom were injured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walled roof came toppling down on the worshippers as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands. Several people were killed there.

The war department has ordered troops in the neighborhood to operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping out under trees around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In Mexico City the earthquake took place at 5.17 yesterday afternoon and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American congress was in session and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement was one of trepidation and was very sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement north northwest to south southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in the city was only slight.

The state of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here tonight state that the shock was very severe at Chilpancingo. No casualties are so far reported from there. In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less prolonged than that in Mexico City, having lasted 50 seconds against 55 seconds at the capital.

The earthquake was also heavy at Iguala, in the state of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many buildings in the city and neighborhood. Among the latter was the sugar mill of General Frisbie, an American. The mill had just been completed and fitted up with American machinery at a cost of $200,000. The property loss is immense throughout the state of Guerrero.

Mexico City, Jan. 18—Chilpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, has been for two days in indescribable panic for yesterday came a repetition of the earthquake shock of Thursday, razing to the ground many houses spared in the first earthquake. The people are camping out on the almeda and in the fields. Hundreds of families are ruined. The buildings destroyed include the Seventeenth battalion's barracks, from which the soldiers were ordered, thus saving their lives. The school buildings are wrecked, but the children were all saved, their teachers having rare presence of mind and giving the order for them to march to the street when the first rumbling of the earth began Thursday. The parish church, which was being repaired, having been injured in a recent earthquake, was destroyed. When the shock began it was nearly filled with worshippers, who fled in dismay, women being knocked down, but fortunately all had gained the street when the heavy stone arches fell.

Governor Mora and his secretary escaped from the state palace in time to save themselves. The statue of General Nicholas Bravo was thrown down and the town government building was so badly cracked that its fall is hourly expected. Great fissures opened across the streets. The church of San Malo in one of the outer districts was nearly destroyed.

Among the dead already found are four young women and two girls. The list of wounded is long, including many prominent citizens. No official list of dead and wounded has been given out as yet.

In the town of Chilapa many buildings were badly wrecked and three persons were killed outright, while four were injured. In the town of Tixta and Marchitlan many buildings were cracked. At Inguala several arches fell and there was general wreckage in shops. At Zumpango Del Rio, three persons were badly injured, and the prison, town hall, schools and courts were wrecked.

Mexico City, Jan. 19.—A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active and scientific men connect this with the prevalence of seismic phenomena. The newed earthquake shocks were felt from various parts of the country day afternoon and a slight tremor of the earth was felt here Saturday.

Governor Mora, of Guerrero, in charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo, in person. The populace is returning to the camp being guarded by troops. Perfect order reigns. The city is to be entirely rebuilt. Money continue to be found as the work is pushed.

FOUND THEIR BABE HANGING TO GASPIPE.

Cincinnati Parents Make a Terrible Discovery.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 19.—While Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whittaker were out this evening, their baby was left with Annie Laggie, a domestic. When they returned the nurse was found upstairs in an unconscious condition. She had turned on the gas and inhaled it. The infant was hanging to a gas pipe in the cellar. The woman cannot live and the story of the double tragedy probably will never be known. Mr. Whittaker is a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar.

ROOSEVELT'S THOUGHT FOR VETERANS.

Preference for Civil War Men in United States Government Appointments.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The following executive order has been issued directed to each executive department:

"The attention of the department is hereby called to the provision of the laws giving preference to veterans in appointment and retention. The president desires that, wherever the needs of the service will justify and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the civil war, who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek and are filling.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, Jan. 17, 1902."

LYNCH, FROM GALWAY, STAYS FROM PARLIAMENT.

Pro-Boer Says He Thought of Trying, But Gave Up the Idea.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Arthur Lynch, the recently elected member of the House of Commons for Galway city, who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers in South Africa, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, denied that he had tried to go to England for the opening of parliament. Col. Lynch said he had not left Paris, for the good reason that he appreciated the fact that he would not be allowed to reach his goal—the House of Commons. He had some time ago contemplated going to the opening of parliament, but, said he, jokingly:

"I did not think then that a nation that considers itself one of sportsmen would be so unsportsmanlike as to seek to reach me in cold blood when it might have had me in warm blood in the Transvaal."

Col. Lynch added that his future movements would be governed by the counsels of the Irish party in which he has every confidence and by the wishes of his constituents. He declared the stories published in the English papers of his recent visit to Dr. Leyds at Brussels, with whom he was alleged to have business connections were pure inventions. He had only passed through Brussels a year ago, and he has no business relations with Dr. Leyds of any kind, though they are on friendly terms.

Norway's population is the smallest in Europe compared with her area. Each of her inhabitants could have 40 acres of land, while the Briton would have to be content with less than an acre.

DIPHTHERIA CARRIES OFF WHOLE YORK COUNTY FAMILY

Harvey Station, York county, Jan. 18—A whole family, father, mother and two children, have been cut off by diphtheria in Tweedside. On Friday evening Peter C. Wood contracted the disease and died Monday, the elder child died Tuesday and Mrs. Wood died on Thursday morning and the younger child a few hours later. The disease is of the most virulent type and proved quickly fatal in spite of the best methods of treatment. During the illness of the family their friends and neighbors prepared and brought food and other things necessary, but did not dare enter the house, and the doctor was unable to obtain the nursing required for his patients. Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Wood's mother, did everything she could to care for them, but she soon became exhausted. Some of the parish officers and others, when they became aware of the state of affairs on Wednesday, joined together and wired Dr. Mullin of Fredericton, asking him to send a trained nurse for Mrs. Wood and the child. The doctor at once complied and the nurse arrived Thursday morning only to find Mrs. Wood dead and the child dying.

Two other families in Tweedside, who had the disease are all recovering, and there has been no further spread of the of the disease.

The dreadful occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the entire community and much sorrow is expressed as the young couple had many friends and were highly respected.

THE BOERS AT BERMUDA.

FIVE THOUSAND WELL CARED FOR AND HAPPY CAPTIVES.

Libraries, Schools and Reading Rooms Provided, With Perfect Liberty to Amuse Themselves--Yet a Boston Missionary Appeals for Aid for Them.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, president of the Lend a Hand Society, of Boston, which for months has been collecting and shipping clothing, food and other things to the Boer prisoners in Bermuda, recently sent his assistant, Rev. W. S. Key, to make a visit to the prison camps and to report on the conditions. Mr. Key has just returned. He was permitted to visit all the camps on six different islands and to talk at will with the prisoners. There are now about 5,000 men and boys in the prison laagers. About 300 are boys under 16; 100 are men over 66, many very weak and decrepit. Less than one half the entire number were taken prisoners with arms in their possession or when engaged in the war. The youngest is only eight and a half years old. He was tending sheep when captured. For six weeks this child cried night and day for his mother. The prisoners are kept within the enclosure by barbed wire fences while armed troops guard them and a fleet of battleships ride at anchor among the islands and flash searchlights on the camps through the night. There are 37 life prisoners in solitary confinement. They are Cape rebels and after being tried for treason were sentenced to be shot but only one was executed, the sentences of the rest being commuted to imprisonment for life. One has died and others are dying. Eight of them have wives and families in South Africa. All the prisoners complained of having no clothing except what they wore when captured. Some had not a change of underwear for 16 months.

During Mr. Key's visits, clothing was distributed but hats, caps, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, underclothing, suspenders and soap, needles, thread, buttons and jack knives are sorely needed.

Their daily ration is very insufficient, as all the prisoners had been accustomed to an active outdoor life, had splendid appetites and before the war were always within reach of plenty of good substantial food. The restraint is affecting their health and through the small food allowance many are emaciated. Some few are allowed to work for the English government in the prison laagers, for which they receive two cents an hour. To while away the time and earn a little money many carve toys, curios and useful articles out of wood, stone, slate and bones from their meat, and make odd things out of copper, tin, brass and silver and silk. Some draw and paint quaint pictures. Some are becoming expert photographers. The walking sticks, glove boxes, cribbage boards, picture frames, paper knives are works of art, which are sold in the United States for them. There are many generals and high officers of state in the Transvaal and Orange Free State among the prisoners. They have organized into committees and have men to fill all offices. They have, too, churches, day and Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A. and Christian endeavor societies, and libraries and reading rooms. Many are learning English, French and German, as well as short hand and other studies. There is a regular schoolmaster in each camp. They are intensely religious, have daily prayers and catechism classes. They are as confident they will preserve their national independence as when the war began. They need such food as oatmeal, cornmeal, condensed milk, all kinds of cereals, dessicated vegetables, and tobacco for the old men. Money is also needed. The Lend a Hand Society, Boston, receives and ships all contributions which are gratefully received.

COAL IN STEWIACKE VALLEY.

Stir Created by Find of Seam at Depth of Twenty Feet.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 18—(Special)—Stewiacke valley is excited over the prospects of extensive coal fields being opened up there. Fourteen years ago two men from Pictou county became convinced that coal existed on the property near A. O. B. Johnston's farm, Stewiacke, and made an effort to open up a seam. They found good prospects but disagreed and abandoned the search. Two years ago ten Stewiacke men formed a company to prospect in the vicinity. Good findings were made and assays at Ottawa pronounced it the best quality of coal. The work continued on a small scale and it was decided to sink a shaft. Yesterday they were rewarded by cutting through a seam of coal three and a half to four feet deep at a distance of only 20 feet from the surface. Efforts will be made immediately to find dips by the use of the government drill. The principal men of Stewiacke interested are A. O. B. Johnson, S. P. Creelman, H. C. Dunlap, G. F. Chaplin and S. Chaplin. The company is known as the Stewiacke Coal Company.

Three Miners Lost in Cave-in.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 17.—In a cave-in at the Ada Mine at Carterville near here today, three miners lost their lives, another was injured fatally and several others were seriously hurt.

ANOTHER ISLAND TRAGEDY.

ARCHIBALD GRAVES KILLED IN QUARREL AT ALBERTON.

Was Shot in the Abdomen by George Gillon, Whom He Had Assaulted--Died in Half an Hour--Gillon Gives Himself Up to the Police.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 17.—(Special)—A horrible crime was perpetrated at Alberton today. Archibald Graves, in a squabble with George Gillon, was shot twice, one bullet entered the abdomen, glancing upward. The victim died in half an hour.

Graves kept a beer saloon and was drinking.

There was ill feeling between the two men. Gillon was tying a horse when he was assaulted by Graves.

Gillon became enraged and then fired the fatal shot. Gillon surrendered to the authorities. He belongs to South Kildare.

Provincial Sunday School Association Executive.

The executive of the Provincial Sunday School Association met in the parlor of Germain Street Baptist church Saturday afternoon, Rev. J. D. Freeman was in his place till time for the city teachers' meeting, when Mr. Simms was called to the chair.

There was a large attendance, including President Rev. A. M. Hubly, and the meeting was one of the most practical ever held by this body. Miss Jennie Robb read minutes of past meeting, Mrs. D. A. Morrison's report of Primary Work gave good news from several counties. The field secretary reported the best quarter's work and the brightest outlook seen in corresponding quarters in the more than ten years he been in office. He has held 92 meting since October 13th, travelled 3,446 miles, besides doing much office work.

Treasurer E. R. Machum's report some members said was the most encouraging ever received at close of the first quarter of the association year.

Mrs. T. H. Bullock's report of the temperance work showed that many schools have done well.

Robert Reid reported a few new home departments organized.

Letters of a cheering kind showing hearty co-operation, were received from Charlotte, Carleton and Gloucester counties.

October 14, 15 and 16 were fixed for the next provincial convention in St. John, when possibly Rev. Dr. Hu[illegible]bert, of New York, may be asked to visit [illegible]. The international conve[illegible]tion will be held in Denver, Colorado, [illegible]ate next June, and earnest Sunday scho[illegible] workers are asked to correspond with Secretary A. Lucas, Sussex, if they desire to go.

FOUR BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Detroit Business Houses in Ruins--Big Loss; No Apparent Cause.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19—Four buildings, each four stories high, collapsed tonight without any apparent cause and all that now remains is a heap of ruins. They were part of the block bounded by Jefferson avenue and Shelby and Griswold streets, and were occupied by five concerns, and their stocks are a total loss, estimated at $152,000. The loss on the buildings amounts to $30,500. The first and second floors of the building on the corner were occupied by the Maddocks Glove Company and the two upper floors by the Imperial Cap Company. The loss on the stock of the glove company was estimated at $25,000 and the Imperial Cap Company at $15,000.

The third and fourth buildings were occupied by Crusoe Brothers, Ltd., wholesale grocers. The secretary of the company stated they carried about $90,000 worth of stock, fully insured.

LOOKING FOR SO[illegible] THING[illegible] IMPORTANT.

[illegible]ewfoundland Ministry [illegible] Expects Outline of Imperial Policy-w[illegible] Next Mail.

St. John's, Nfld., J[illegible] 19—The colonial ministry is expecting important communications by the next mail from the British cabinet which will outline the imperial policy with regard to the modus vivendi on the French shore question. The colonial ministry [illegible] to the belief that a new plan will be proposed for a policy for the session concerning the disputed c[illegible] and that this plan will remove o[illegible] chief objections of the colonists [illegible]enewing the modus vivendi which [illegible] December 31.

More Than 10[illegible] [illegible]in Climbers Killed

Geneva, Jan [illegible] total of 119 fatalities in the [illegible] during the year 1901, constitu[illegible] record and is double the number [illegible] in 1900. Chamonix is the [illegible] centre from which the deaths of [illegible] climbers have been announced.

If it is asth[illegible] chitis, croup, or any such trouble, u[illegible] resolene. All Druggists.

ANDRE SUPPORTED IN FRENCH CHA[illegible]

Military Promotions Form Topi[illegible] Stormy Interview.

Paris, Jan. 17—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Cuneo D'Ornano interpellated the government regarding alleged violations of the military laws and regulations governing the promotion of officers, by General De Galliffet, the former minister of war. The speaker said these ministers, by decrees, had infringed the rights of the officers, that General Andre, by assuming the sole right of promotion, had destroyed the democratic idea of advancement, and that the officers had no confidence in the impartiality of the minister of war, who was subject to political influences. Officers, the deputy added, had been punished because of their political opinions.

General Andre raised an outcry from the Rightists and Centrists and cheers from the Leftists by announcing that he was preparing a bill providing for the exclusion of pupils of the schools of the congregations from scholarships at the military school.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite said the suggested measure was shameful.

M. Cuneo D'Ornano described the proposed bill as odious and declared General Andre wished to cut France in twain.

General Andre replied that he took the system of promoting out of the hands of the former army commission and assumed the task himself, because the commission was an irresponsible body, whereas the minister of war was a responsible personage, and the advancement of officers was therefore in the hands of parliament.

The Rightists and Centrists warmly protested against this view.

General Andre explained that promotion, like all acts of executive power, was necessarily dependent on parliament and that the present system would not impair the guarantees of the officers.

The chamber, by 308 to 214 votes, adopted a resolution approving of General Andre's declarations.

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