

Anti-Boer Campaign

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1903.

NO. 75.

SCIENCE FAVORED BY FINE OBSERVING WEATHER.

From All Points Astronomers and Meteorologists Report Successful Observations of the Eclipse Yesterday--Some Valuable Photographs.

Barnesville, Ga., May 28--Amid perfect conditions, and with no hindrances or defects...

Atlanta, Ga., May 28--The United States appropriated liberally for today's great work and observation parties were established at three places in the south...

A carload of delicate and costly apparatus was placed in position, three large buildings being erected on a prominence at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Prof. Skinner superintended the erection of one of the largest cameras ever constructed. This station is manned by five members of the observatory staff and a number of distinguished specialists.

The permanent staff of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago, located their station at Wadesboro, N. C., with Prof. Edward E. Barnard in charge.

Prof. W. H. Pickering directed the party sent out by Harvard. Blitchell observatory, Boston, sent out A. L. Kitchin and party.

New Haven, Conn., May 28--Efforts of the Yale astronomers this morning to take scientific observations of the solar eclipse proved unsuccessful.

Madrid, May 28--Intense interest was displayed in the solar eclipse here. A number of excursion trains were run to Arganmilla Elchi, Navalmaral and Plasencia, where astronomers from all countries of Europe assembled.

Toronto, May 28--The accuracy of the results at Griffin will not be known for some time, as the photographic plates will not be developed at present.

KNOWS NOTHING OF PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 28.--In the House of Commons today the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said he had no information in regard to the reported negotiations for peace with the Transvaal.

BUT ONE DAY'S MARCH FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Roberts Now Camped Eighteen Miles from the Transvaal Metropolis--Advance May Have Entered the Place--A Strong Desire for Peace.

LONDON, May 28--Lord Roberts announces his arrival at Klip River, 18 miles from Johannesburg.

London, May 28 (undisputed)--The war office just before midnight published the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Klip River, Transvaal, May 28, 5.35 p. m.--We marched 20 miles today and are now 18 miles from Johannesburg.

London, May 29, 2 a. m.--Lord Roberts is now within a day's march of Johannesburg.

London, May 29--The morning post says that the Boers are now within a day's march of Johannesburg.

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ARMORY AND RIFLE RANGE FOR ST. JOHN

Important Speech by Hon. Dr. Borden Last Night--Determined to Turn All Canadian Foot Into Mounted Infantry--Praise for the 62nd.

Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, made an important speech last evening, to the officers and men of the 62nd Fusiliers.

Returning, Hon. Dr. Borden was entertained at luncheon at the residence of Lieut.-Col. McLean, where he met the staff and captains of the 62nd Fusiliers.

Private C. C. Thompson, of Winnipeg Company, who was reported dangerously ill some time ago, is not improving.

CLAN NA GAEL Said to Have Paid the Three Dynamites.

Montreal, May 28--A story is published here which it is asserted, Duffman, Walsh and Nolan, now serving life sentences in Kingston penitentiary for attempting to blow up the Welland canal.

THE WEST COAST REBELLION. Relief Column Meeting Serious Resistance.

London, May 28--A despatch received at the colonial office from Accra, British Gold Coast, announces that Col. Wilcock's relief force, which had only just started for Kumassi, has already met with opposition.

LIBERALS OF MONCTON Addressed Last Night by Mr. E. M. McDonald, of Pictou.

Moncton, May 28--E. M. McDonald, M. P. of Pictou, addressed a largely attended meeting of Moncton Liberals last night and was given a hearty reception.

To Await Developments. New York, May 28--Twenty-four passengers of the Ward line steamer Segur, from Havana, have been sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

AN AMERICAN SHIP IN CHINESE WATERS. Washington, May 28--A cablegram received at the navy department today, stated that the Newark had been assigned to act as flagship of the senior squadron commander, and that the vessel sailed from Nagasaki last Saturday.

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Weird Ceremonies of Lascar Crews in London.

London, May 10.—Two burly London fishermen headed an extraordinary procession down a section of the Thames...

ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE.

Forward Britannia's bard, List to him breathing hard, Reeking of yard by yard, Backless and crible...

Dreaded Meal Time.

THE STORY OF A DYSPYPTIC WHO HAS FOUND A CURE.

There is an intimate connection between Good Health, Happiness and Good Digestion—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring About These Conditions.

To Establish Cold Storage Depots for Fishermen.

Ottawa, May 25.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, when the House met today, moved the second reading of a bill respecting the incorporation of the United Kingdom...

Will Be Sufficient Accommodation for Visitors in the Fall—Stuhlm Butcher Company Organize --A Canadian Serving in the Philippines.

Sussex, May 25.—G. G. Scovill, M. P. P., was in town yesterday. The change in the date of the militia camp from June to September dates with general approval...

Thief Wanted.

Winsted Depot, Conn., May 23.—Cephas Roberts, a well known and wealthy local speculator, had the following advertisement inserted in the Winsted local paper...

A Strange Parade.

Yesterday afternoon a procession was being made to the more strenuous and engaging events that will take place today and tonight...

SACRED SEA IN CLOUDLAND.

British Steamer Ploughs a Cloud-Girt Ocean Two Miles Above the Sea.

The Three Dynamiters given Life Sentences.

Welland, May 25.—(Special)—The trial of the canal dynamiters was concluded today, Dalman, Thompson, and...

Curious Antics.

Nothing but a series of moving pictures, however, could convey a notion of the variety of antics assumed by these devotees of the Moslem faith.

Canonization of Jean Baptiste de la Salle.

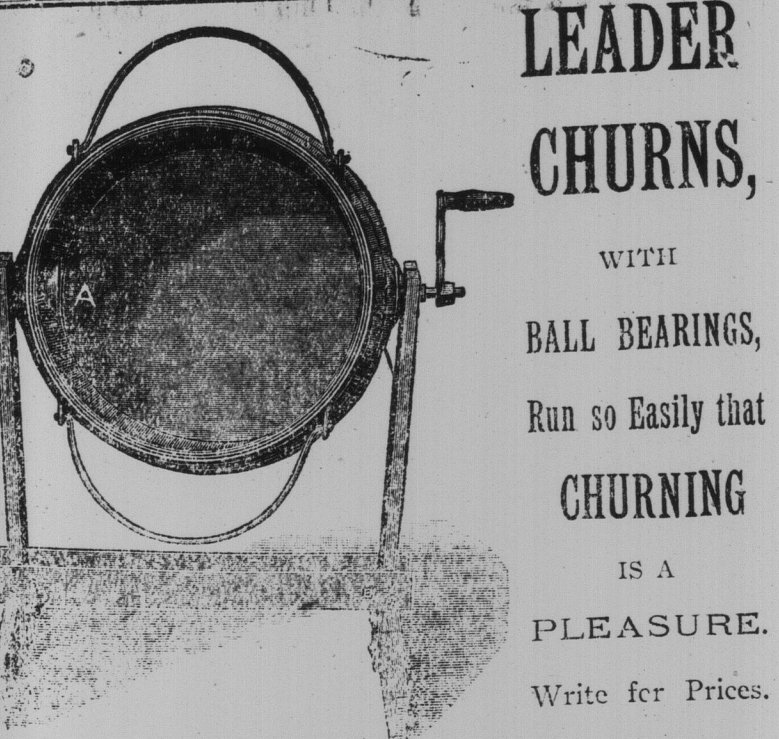
Rome, May 24.—There was a magnificent spectacle in St. Peter's today on the occasion of the canonization of Jean Baptiste de la Salle...

She Was Saved.

From days of agony and discomfort, not by great interpositions, but by the use of the only sure-remedy—Patman's Painless Corn Extractor...

Constitution, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness.

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in Hood's Pills.



LEADER CHURNS, WITH BALL BEARINGS, Run so Easily that CHURNING IS A PLEASURE. Write for Prices. W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. HEADQUARTERS For Wall Paper and Window Blinds.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IN THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1880, says: 'It is a rare case which might almost be called a miracle...'

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer.

The Gentlewoman

America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women. HANDSOMELY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Twenty-four to Thirty-Six Large Pages (11x16). Published MONTHLY in New York City.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. The Gentlewoman, one year... \$1.00. The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, one year... \$1.00.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Just received from the best growers a choice assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Our Celebrated Rosedale, Siberian, Lincoln and Banner OATS.

FREE AIR RIFLE.

Very latest French Galibier, and our agents say they are the best rifles yet ever made. This rifle is of the best make and latest model, beautifully finished and carefully regulated.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST JOHN N. B., MAY 30, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, an eight-page paper, is published by Wednesday and Saturday, at \$1.00 in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick, Thomas Dunsmuir, president; James Hananay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Various commercial advertisements taking full of the paper—each insertion \$1.00. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., sent for each insertion of 6 lines or less, 50 cents. Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. With reference to the consideration of our accounts as to the mismanagement of the office, we have to state that we have to request our subscribers and agents to send money for The Telegraph to us by post office order or registered letter, which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be required to pay for their subscription, whether they take them at the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no discount for a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid.

THE PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 30, 1900.

LORD ROBERTS AS A GENERAL. A good deal is being said in regard to the fact that Lord Roberts now commands a larger British army than ever before has taken the field. At no period of the Peninsular campaign which resulted so gloriously for the British arms, did Lord Wellington command so many soldiers as Lord Roberts now has under him in South Africa. This raises the question which is the greater general, Lord Roberts or the Duke of Wellington? It is a subject which could form a fine topic for some debating society for there is no likelihood of any settled decision. The conditions of warfare in the Peninsula are so different from those which prevailed when the Duke of Wellington fought his Peninsular campaigns, the British general had a superior French army to contend against, and had for auxiliaries Spanish armies which were very badly disciplined, under generals who were not well versed in the art of war, and were unwilling to come into any general scheme of operations. Lord Roberts has an army all composed of men of one nation, superior in strength of the Duke of Wellington, and supported at home by the war office which furnishes him with everything he needs in the way of equipment and supplies. There is not likely to be anything in this campaign at all similar to the difficulties which encountered Lord Wellington in the war of the Peninsula. It is not probable that there will be any battle in the South Africa at all to compare with the great battles of the Peninsula, Talavera, Salamanca, and Waterloo. In the latter battle Lord Wellington had under his command nearly 100,000 men and the defeat inflicted on the French was the most decisive in the whole war, in fact few battles in history have been more decisive for the French fled from the field in a disorganized fashion, leaving the whole of their guns and baggage in the hands of the British.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE TROPICS. It is a noteworthy coincidence that at the present time the soldiers of two northern nations should be carrying on a war in the tropics—the United States in the Philippines and England in South Africa. In both cases the men are exposed to conditions of life widely different from those to which they have been accustomed, and probably many instructive and helpful lessons will be learned by their experience. On the face of the matter it will be apparent that different clothing, food and general treatment are required from that which would be suitable at home. Those thoughts must often be in the minds of many who have friends in the Canadian contingents in South Africa, and happily an article written for the Medical Journal by Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon to the United States army, throws much valuable light on the subject.

THE PHILIPPINES. We do not hear very much in these days about the war in the Philippines, but it seems to be still going on and it requires the presence of large American forces in those islands. The "dynamite" appears to be any regular Philippine army in the field but the natives are waging

guerrilla warfare against the Americans and making things as uncomfortable for them as possible. There has always been a considerable number of Americans who were opposed to the war, and to the acquisition of territory by the United States in Asia, but the majority of the people seem to be looking rather after the glory which may come from a war in the east than to the material results which are to be obtained from it. We doubt very much if the Philippines as an American possession will ever repay what it has cost. The meeting which was held in New York on Thursday evening for the purpose of advocating an American policy and for the abandonment of the war in the Philippines, was addressed by a considerable number of representative men, some of whom are of eminence such as the Hon. Mr. Roosevelt and the Hon. Carl Schurz but it is not likely that it will have any marked effect on public opinion any more than the pro-Boer meetings which are now being held in England. The truth of the matter is that in a period of national excitement men move in masses and those who attempt to oppose the popular view usually get the worse of it. The time may come when it will be very evident to all Americans that the Philippine policy is a mistake, but that time does not appear to have arrived yet.

TUPPER'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPIRE DAY. The contribution of Sir Charles Tupper to the Empire Day exercises in Toronto was a speech in which he denounced imperial federation and declared that it could never be brought about. That is the kind of an imperialist Sir Charles Tupper is. It is to his credit that he has raised his voice against the old flag his led to. He is the man who in his transactions with the mother country has declared that "business is business," that Great Britain should have no preference in our markets, and that the attempt to weld the British Empire together into a great and compact whole is destined to be a failure. It is no wonder that in connection with this speech Sir Charles Tupper announced the possibility of his retirement from politics, for we should suppose that true and loyal Conservatives throughout Canada, one and all, would rise up and repudiate the sentiments which he uttered at Toronto. Are they as a part of the great Conservative party willing to be committed to the theory that the Empire cannot be welded together, but that it must eventually be severed into its original elements, the United Kingdom and the various dependencies? Sir Charles Tupper said in his Toronto speech is true, according to him the colonies are to go on in their present fashion for a time, which may be shorter or longer, and when some crises arises which ought to unite them, the bond of union between them will cease to exist. Sir Charles Tupper declares that Canada is not willing to bear any of the burden of the protection of Great Britain for a century will not undertake to assume any of the duties or responsibilities which appertain to the defence of the Empire. That is the policy of the Conservative party at the present time as enunciated by its leader, and yet the men who put forward such a policy seriously have the assurance to attack Mr. Tarte and accuse him of disloyalty. While Sir Charles Tupper is preaching disunion and the dismemberment of the Empire on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Tarte is upholding the Empire and preaching union and an imperialistic policy on the other side of the ocean.

THE INTERCOLONIAL. A Moncton correspondent of the Sun writes to that paper for the purpose of seeking to show that there was a deficit last year in the working of the Intercolonial Railway instead of a surplus. By throwing all the railway expenditure on the account into the pool he is able to prove that the Intercolonial Railway made more money last year than it received, but as this is an entirely new way of reckoning the accounts of the Intercolonial, we do not think that it will meet with general approval. It would be very easy for any one who was disposed to go over the accounts of the Intercolonial Railway, when it was under Tory management, and by adding the capital expenditure prove that there was millions of dollars deficit for many years. This correspondent says that there was no less than \$20,000,000 expended last year for new rolling stock on the Intercolonial and that this went to capital account. To what other new expenditure, no part of the current expenses of the railway, an expenditure caused by the necessity of equipping the road in a better manner than it had been equipped previously. When the Intercolonial Railway was built only such rolling stock as was needed for the requirements of the traffic, and this rolling stock was charged on the business of the road so enormously increased the cost of the traffic, and therefore the addition of more rolling stock to equip the road was charged to capital account in the same manner as it would have been had it been placed on the road when the road was first finished. Under Mr. Blair's management the Intercolonial Railway is doing a far larger business than it ever did before, and it is doing it at a profit and not at a loss as was the case under the Conservative administration. Mr. Blair has devoted all his energies to the improvement of the road and the result is that there is everywhere a demand for new rolling stock to accommodate the increased traffic. It was not so in the old days when the rolling stock was more than ample for all the business of the road. But between Montreal and the eastern end of Cape Breton, the cry is for more rolling stock and the minister of railways finds it difficult to supply new stock as fast as it is required. The members of parliament from Cape Breton during the present session have taken up a great deal of the time of the House in speeches in regard to the lack of rolling stock to accommodate the traffic on their district and the same demand is made all along the line. We have no doubt that when sufficiently equipped the Intercolonial will be able to yield a handsome surplus over all ordinary expenditures.

THE DYNAMITERS. As announced on Saturday in the columns of The Telegraph, the three men who attempted to blow up one of the locks of the Welland canal a few days ago have been found guilty of the charge made against them and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This is a substantial measure of justice and ought to have the best possible result in the cases of all persons who are disposed to follow in the same track as these three dynamites. It is said that the three men are Fenians, or that they were employed by some Fenian organization for the purpose of committing the crime for which they were convicted. If so it would seem that if the Fenians are able to repeat the blunders of 1866 and alienate from themselves the sympathy of the whole civilized world by acts which cannot be at all helpful to the cause which they pretend to have at heart. A life sentence will give these three dynamites plenty of leisure to reflect on the folly of their conduct and it will certainly serve as a warning to other dynamites in other parts of America to beware of Canada.

BRITISH POLITICS. The weak condition of the Liberal party in the United Kingdom has led to rumors of all kinds with respect to the coming election. The very latest is a statement that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery are about to make a combination for the purpose of reorganizing the Liberal party on new lines, and to bring it more into harmony with the imperialistic policy which is now the fashion in England. This statement may or may not be true, but certainly it is sufficiently plausible to meet with some credence. It is well known that Lord Rosebery has not recently been in harmony with many Liberals, especially in South Africa, and as to the further extension of the British Empire, further extension of the British Empire, it is a subject which has been avoided, but they are willing to give the government their best support now that it is on. Other Liberals are agitating, very unwisely it would seem to us, that the war should be stopped, a policy which is certain for the time being to injure the Liberal party. The Liberal party that puts it forward. The Liberal party has always been a peace party and has endeavored to secure a peaceful development of commerce rather than achieve military triumphs. On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain, who is now a member of a Conservative party, has very little in common with most of his associates. Mr. Chamberlain began life as a Radical and he continued to be a very prominent member of the Liberal party until the Home Rule question came up for discussion. Everyone who came up with such strong convictions thought that Mr. Chamberlain would be the successor of Mr. Gladstone as leader of the House of Commons when Mr. Gladstone chose to retire from public life, and perhaps there was a little of impatience in Mr. Chamberlain's feelings at Mr. Gladstone's remaining so long on the stage and blocking the way for his own advancement. In regard to Mr. Chamberlain leaving his party on account of the Home Rule question, few persons who make such a statement would have justified him in leaving his party on that account, if there had been no other cause for his action. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is by no means in harmony with many of his associates in the Conservative party. He is looked upon with unfriendly distrust by the old party and by the new party in the House of Commons. They regard him as a unsound leader. Yet it is impossible to ignore his ability or to deprive him of his power in the House of Commons, and so the relations between him and them are strained. Under these circumstances it has always been thought probable that Mr. Chamberlain would eventually return to the Liberal party, where a leader is very badly wanted in the House of Commons, if anything like the resignation of the party can be effected, so that the Home party can be saved, and it is frequently said that Mr. Chamberlain would be a live issue. At the same time there is the very serious difficulty to encounter that Mr. Chamberlain by his desertion of the party and his incursion of the close and personal friends of Mr. Gladstone, and is looked upon as a traitor and a deserter. He is not a man who makes so much so that he has been frequently called a "Judas" by members of the Liberal party. Whether such a combination as has been suggested between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain would be successful remains to be seen. It is highly probable, however, that some such arrangement is now being thought of.

OUR PROSPECTIVE PENSION LIST. The enormous pension list of our American neighbors is invested with a new and sympathetic interest to us since we are now obliged to contemplate the possibilities in that direction which the war in South Africa opens up to us. We know nothing of the plans or purposes of the government in that regard, but it is safe to assume that the matter of pensions will at least receive thoughtful consideration. At the most this cannot mean more than a trifling sum compared with the huge sum which the United States will have hereafter to pay in annuities. It is astonishing, but nevertheless true, that on 20th June last there were still 2,000 names on their pension roll arising out of the war of 1812. Of these all but one are those of widows, which is a curious and suggestive fact. Probably \$75,000,000 a year is still being paid on account of the civil war. What pensions will have to be paid as the result of the war with Spain, and the insurance in the Philippines, cannot yet be computed. Already 25,000 claims have been put in by soldiers and their relatives because of the latter affair, and half many are being considered in connection

with the Cuban conflict. Moreover, the whole scale of pensions has been raised by the passage of the Grand Army bill, which, among other things, provides that the pension commissioner shall not refuse pensions to widows having an income not exceeding \$250 a year. The limit had been previously fixed by the Pension office at \$200 a year, and a considerable increase in the roll will at once take place. An income of \$250 a year does not appear large to well-to-do people, especially those who live in cities, but considering the circumstances of the great mass of the population, it is practically sufficient for support. There are hundreds of thousands of laboring men who have to maintain themselves and their families on less than this, and they have to contribute their share of the taxes.

THE GROWTH CONTINUES. An increase over last year of \$42,875,433 in our aggregate trade affords satisfactory evidence of continued prosperity. This growth was made up of \$24,355,251 in imports, and \$18,520,182 in exports. There are still two months of the fiscal year to run, and if nothing happens to check the upward tendency our trade for 1900 will exceed that of 1899 by more than \$30,000,000, and it must not be forgotten that 1899 was the best year in our history.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND THE EMPIRE. The Sun tries to deny that Sir Charles Tupper's policy as enunciated at Quebec, is a policy of disunion and the dismemberment of the British Empire. It quotes a few sentences from Sir Charles Tupper's Empire day speech at Toronto, in which a pretence is made that he is for the union of the Empire, although in the same speech he declared that in his opinion a parliamentary federation of the Empire is impracticable. Sir Charles Tupper, of course, did not speak at Toronto in the same decisive fashion that he used at Quebec and Montreal, because the Toronto people would hardly have stood Sir Charles' Quebec speech, but when a man comes forward and declares himself for the union of the Empire and yet opposed to the same line of conduct that he put on a bold and confident front. Their real feelings, however, may be quite the opposite, and we cannot see

IS THE WEST TORY? It is perhaps only natural that the Tories in parliament and their press should be almost offensively boastful about their prospects at the present juncture. They realize that they are on the eve of a general election, and consider that the party policy to put on a bold and confident front. Their real feelings, however, may be quite the opposite, and we cannot see

clothing for men, youths and boys. After all Oak Hall is the one great clothing store of St. John. Hundreds of men regard this as Clothing Headquarters—as the thoroughly dependable, all-the-year-round store, where they always pay out their money on this condition: They get it back if the purchase is not entirely satisfactory. We protect you thus—and protect ourselves by buying only dependable garments. We know what we're selling. We know it's right. Come to the old corner today, where there are more new spring suits than in the average good stores.

Men's Sack Suits. Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and Serges in blues and blacks. \$6, \$7.

Men's Worthy Suits. Newest patterns and effects in mixed Tweeds; also plain blue and black Worsteds and Serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00. Marked here for \$8.00.

Men's Stylish Spring Suits. 4-button Sack style and Cutaways. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal to anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12.00. Our price \$10.

Men's Very Swell Spring Suits. In the favorite Sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom-made suits. Fancy Tweeds, All-wool Serges and Worsteds. Hundreds to choose from and every size; the price \$12.

Boys' Clothing. The brightest, prettiest Clothing for Boys to be found in the city. Novelties predominate, but you will find any quantities of the staple styles here and at the right prices too. We want you to become acquainted with this department, every day is a genuine bargain day and every piece of clothing sold is dependable.

Vestee Suits. For Boys, 3 to 9 years, in Serges and Fancy Chevots, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Two-piece Suits. For Boys, 4 to 12 years, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Blouse Suits. For Boys, 3 to 12 years, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes and Blue Serges, \$1.25 to \$5.25.

Three-piece Suits. For Boys, 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.

After all Oak Hall is the one great clothing store of St. John. Hundreds of men regard this as Clothing Headquarters—as the thoroughly dependable, all-the-year-round store, where they always pay out their money on this condition: They get it back if the purchase is not entirely satisfactory. We protect you thus—and protect ourselves by buying only dependable garments. We know what we're selling. We know it's right. Come to the old corner today, where there are more new spring suits than in the average good stores.

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GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

King Street, Corner Germain.

Phoenix Park Convicts Turned Back

New York, May 29.—James Fitzharris... the Irish Invincibles, who were recently released from prison in Ireland, were today ordered excluded by the board of special inquiry at the immigration station and ordered deported.

The exclusion was under the interpretation of the law which forbids anyone being admitted to this country who has been adjudged guilty of a felony crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

The two men were taken before the board on Ellis Island this morning. The inquiry was held in the morning and the board of special inquiry met on Saturday last. After a conference with Commissioner Fitchie, the men were ordered to be held in custody until the action of the board of special inquiry. This board was composed of William Welhe, Chairman, and Messrs. James Toner and Major Charles H. Sweeney.

The men were then sent to the "excluded pen." The case will be probably appealed to the authorities at Washington and if not, Fitzharris and Mullett will leave this port on Saturday next on the Lucania.

After the meeting of the board it was learned that Fitzharris was the first of the two men to be examined by the members. He admitted he had served nearly 17 years for crime committed. After being asked the usual questions as to his age, nativity and residence, Fitzharris was asked of what crime he had been convicted and answered: "Treason." He was then questioned as to this charge and he told the board that he had been arrested about nine months after the famous Phoenix Park murders in company with 22 others.

These 22 were accused of having been accessories after the fact, while Fitzharris was charged with having been an accessory before the fact. Three months later he was brought to trial with the other accused. Five of them were sentenced to be hanged and Fitzharris was sentenced to penal servitude for life. While telling his story to the board, Fitzharris declared that at the time of his trial he was offered \$10,000 by the English government if he would turn informer against the other members of the band. This he refused to do and of his life sentence he served about 17 years in the Mountjoy, Chatham, Downpatrick and Marybone prisons. Eight months ago he was pardoned.

Fitzharris said that he and Mullett had about 220 between them when they reached this port. Fitzharris said that while he was on British soil he was compelled to eat and to the police every month as to his doings and whereabouts.

"I came to this country," he added, "because I want to change my rest and recuperate. I wanted to stay here about three months and then go back to my family."

Mullett indignantly refused to answer any of the questions put to him by the board. He declared he was not being accorded the proper treatment by the English government. His examination lasted only a short time, as he would not respond to questions.

Mullett and Fitzharris caused some difficulty in the steering on the passage. The stewards say the two Irishmen were airing their opinion of the Irish government rather freely when Tom Carey, a young Irishman with something of a reputation as a boxer and athlete, took offense. He seized the two and they were roughly handled, telling them that every one was not of their opinion, and that for such talk on an English ship they ought to be dumped overboard. The two refugees subsided.

On the way up the bay Mullett and Fitzharris talked freely.

"We are coming here that we may secure money on which to live," said Fitzharris. "Of course, as to our future plans at this time I can say nothing. We have both been released from prison and neither of us have any friends in this country. The only one whom we know who will look out for us is 'Rocky Mountain' money. I mean it in the fullest sense, for we have borrowed money with which to come out."

A Small short War in Chicago.

Chicago, May 29.—With an armed body of twenty men, two rapid fire guns and some barbed wire for making entanglements Captain George Streeter today took possession of the vacant land here. After hoisting the United States flag, his men threw up two entrenchments and planted in each one of the rapid fire guns. Streeter claims to own the land, which was the title clear, would be worth between thirty and fifty millions of dollars. In 1883 Captain Streeter and his wife were stranded on a little sand bar a few yards from the shore at the foot of Superior street. The spot was not down on the maps, and the doughty navigator laid claim to the land and declared his right, being the whole population, to elect himself to all the offices which he, in framing a constitution, deemed of the territory in need of. As the years passed by the dumping all sorts of refuse and earth washed up by the lake, formed a large tract and Captain Streeter became a man of importance, with the importance and the increased value of the lands his troubles have begun. The tract became connected with the shore and owners adjoining property.

Resented the Presence of Captain

and the retainers he had gathered about him. They carried the matter into court. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the land was within the jurisdiction of the state of Illinois. The federal government offered the district to the federal government. The police, however, descended upon him and his army of fifty men, and since then up to the present the captain had lived in another part of the town.

The preparations to take possession were made with great secrecy and it was not until days today that the police were aware of the invasion. They resolved to make no move in the matter until after a conference with the law department of the city and in consequence Streeter and his men were left un molested while the police were trying to figure out a campaign.

Shortly Before Noon Blood was Spilled

before Captain Streeter's stronghold. Pickets thrown out by the occupants of the trenches discovered a party approaching from the direction of Lincoln Park. The party consisted of Park Superintendent R. E. Diekel and Secretary Ely, reinforced by a policeman. Calls of "Halt!" failed to stop the party and the police were bent upon finding out who was "encroaching upon their ground." A volley from the pickets quickly put to flight the investigating party, however, and one of the men, Mount Joy Chatham, Downpatrick and Marybone prisons. Eight months ago he was pardoned.

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The Greatest Battle Between the

and opposing forces since the Haymarket riot. In every section of the city patrolmen were called from their beats wherever practical and placed upon reserve in the station.

A few minutes after 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon 400 police of the city of Chicago headed by Chief Kiple and every man bearing a repeating rifle, marched from the East Chicago avenue station to the north side to the foot of Superior street, where Capt. George Streeter had fortified himself.

In the entrenchments were about 70 men armed with rifles and two gatling guns who had fired earlier in the day upon a party of Lincoln park officials.

This shooting had resulted in a call upon the city officials for the arrest of the occupants of Streeter's fort. The authorities declined to take the initiative, owing to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States once declared that it was a part of the territory of Illinois. It was finally decided to mobilize 300 police officers under the leadership of Chief Kiple and to march against the Streeter's fort.

Sheriff Magerstadt went with the chief of police and it was planned that in case of

Refusal to Surrender the sheriff should immediately swear in the 300 police officers as deputy sheriffs and again demand the surrender of Streeter's forces on the ground of riotous and disorderly conduct and proceed to arrest the occupants of the fort regardless of cost.

A fire boat with a gatling gun aboard was dispatched up Lake Michigan to make a demonstration from that side and to cut off the escape of Streeter's men by means of their yacht.

It was arranged that the joint demand of land and water forces should occur promptly at 3:30 o'clock. When that time arrived, however, Brigadier General Niles and four of his men perceiving the overwhelming force of police approaching, climbed over the embankments of their improved fort and

Offered to Surrender to the Park Police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted and the park police started on foot toward the police, followed by an immense crowd. Those in the crowd pushed and jostled Niles roughly and he suddenly whirled around and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough and tumble fight ensued, in which Niles' rifle was wrecked from his hands and clubs were freely used on the erstwhile "Brigadier general's" head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. He and the men with him were also roughly handled.

The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped in the throng. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire stock of arms and ammunition.

A Factor in the German Empire Dissatisfied.

Berlin, May 29.—The week's attention has been crystallized about the doing of the Reichstag and Diet and Prince Ludwig's speech. It has long been murmured in court circles at Berlin and Munich that the relations between the two courts were seriously disturbed.

A number of facts bore this out. Thus the Prince Regent's birthday is no longer kept here by a special dinner, nor is the Emperor's birthday kept in Munich, where it was forbidden that the government and other public buildings display the German flag that day. And during the Crown Prince's coming of age festivities and the presence of the Emperor and the Prince Regent, only an insignificant prince being present. However, nobody here left entirely why this state of feelings exists on both sides, but Prince Ludwig's speech certainly shows his sentiment is not quite as friendly as it once was. Not only the north German press against the prince, but even a large part of the Bavarian newspapers and even several of the Munich papers were hostile to the Bavarian court.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned today the following upon government authority. "The breach was started by gossipers at both courts, who reported the alleged unpleasant utterances at Munich about the Emperor and the Prince Regent, and his family.

"Next the canal bill which the Emperor did his best to push through, angered the Bavarian patriots, including Prince Ludwig, because it was looked on as a further attempt to isolate Bavaria, regarding navigation, especially on the Danube."

The British Sweeping Resistlessly On.

Grootvlei (23 miles south of Vereeniging) Sunday, May 27.—Lord Roberts' northern advance force steadily continues and today the Transvaal hills were sighted. Gen. French has secured an excellent flanking position on the northwest. There is something irresistible about this advance. The troops have been splendidly handled and the Boers, completely outmanoeuvred, have been forced to abandon their positions at the first appearance of the British flanking force which has made a determined resistance at the Vaal impasse.

Many Transvaal burghers are now trekking homeward and it is safe to say that the most recalcitrant Boers have been driven to the Vaal. A body of men, however, has been deserted. This section has been flooded with false tales of British cruelty, reports of the burning of farm houses and the evictions of women and children, in the hope of inducing the burghers to remain with the commandos. The British are deeply affected and addressed each separately. He told the town guard that those who wished would be permitted to return to their civilian occupations. To the column, in a characteristic manner, he said: "We've kicked out the Boer protector."

Honorary Citizenship.

Berlin, May 29.—Dr. Langerhaus, member of the Reichstag of the Prussian Diet and of the Berlin municipal council, was presented with the honorary citizenship of Berlin.

Cyclone in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., May 29.—A cyclone passed over Hallettsville, Tex., last night, doing much damage to property. Many farms were wrecked. No persons are reported hurt.

Schooner Ashore.

Cape Henry, Va., May 29.—An unknown three-masted schooner is ashore about two miles southeast of Wales Head Life Saving station, displaying distress signals. Her situation is critical.

Picturesque Canals and Waterways of Xochimilco.

Every one who comes to the city of Mexico has his interest aroused by being asked if he has been to the Viga Canal, while there are few who will say "no" and see Xochimilco.

Being thus interested by the inquiry, one goes to the Viga Canal, an artificial canal, 1000 feet long, having a depth just sufficient to float a scow. You are spotted right away by the Viga Canal. It is a beautiful sight to see the Viga Canal. It is a beautiful sight to see the Viga Canal. It is a beautiful sight to see the Viga Canal.

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The Commission of Judges to Investigate Elections May Be Very Timely--Birmingham Will Have a Conference Today.

Ottawa, May 27.—The whole talk in political circles here is of the light between Robert Birmingham, one of the Conservative organizers in Ontario, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is said that Mr. Birmingham will be here tomorrow and will confer with that wing of the party which is on his side.

Messrs. Haggart and Montague are the leaders of that wing. If Mr. Birmingham sees it to disclose the doings of the party during the last two general elections that will be a very timely move. Birmingham is an excellent subject for investigation before the commission of judges which is now being appointed by the Dominion government. Birmingham is an excellent subject for investigation before the commission of judges which is now being appointed by the Dominion government.

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Appropriation Bill Remains to be Passed, and There is a Flood of Other Bills Which Must be in Some Way Disposed of--Senate is Doubtful.

Washington, May 27.—The House leader in signing the bill the Senate will agree to the House resolution to adjourn Wednesday June 6, so that much business will be crowded into the coming week. Individual members with belated bills are pressing for recognition and will be given some priority for consideration. There are half a dozen measures of public importance pressing, including the oleomargarine bill, the anti-canteen bill, the Philadelphia museum bill, and the anti-trust measures, but the indications are that none of them will be brought

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

Body of a Farmer Found in Tusket Lake.

HIS WIFE HAD LOST HER LIFE IN THE SAME SPOT TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO—FISHERY INSPECTOR DROWNED NEAR SEAL ISLAND WHILE PULLING IN LOBSTER POTS.

Yarmouth, May 28.—David Hatfield, a farmer of Yarmouth, in his boat, was found drowned in Tusket Lake this morning. He left the house shortly after midnight to get nets for gause shrimp and as he did not come home for breakfast his wife became alarmed and went to search for him. His body was found in the lake, where he had fallen from his boat. By a strange coincidence he had met his death within 50 yards of the spot where his first wife and three children were drowned 23 years ago while crossing the lake on the ice. At that time his only surviving child and himself were rescued from the same fate with great difficulty. Deceased was 64 years old and was a brother of Forman Hatfield of Tusket. News reached Yarmouth today of a drowning accident near Seal Island yesterday by which Robert Hogg, of Barrington, fishery inspector, lost his life. He had left Seal Island alone in a boat to look after some lobster pots and he supposed to have fallen overboard while pulling up the pots. Occupants of a boat some distance away from him heard his cries for help but before they could reach him he sank for the third time. One of the occupants dove and recovered the body before it was out sight, but life was extinct. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. Henry Webster, who was buried here last week.

COLONIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

Lord Strathcona's Motion Opposed by the Lord High Chancellor. London, May 28.—In the House of Lords today, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (the Canadian high commissioner) moved the second reading of the colonial marriage to a deceased wife's sister bill. The lord high chancellor, Earl Halsbury, opposed the bill which, he said, would alter the law of inheritance of real property in Great Britain. The difficulty, he pointed out, rested in the fact that the colonial law was different from the British law. King the bill passed the second reading amid cheers, by a vote of 110 to 31.

Redmond on Irish Politics. London, May 28.—Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish Parliament party, just previous to starting for Dublin today, in order to arrange for the Irish National convention, which is to take place June 18, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I anticipate an early dissolution of parliament. This will mitigate against the Nationalists, owing to their lack of funds in the last few months. The funds is liable to lose them several seats." Mr. Redmond also said he hoped American aid would be forthcoming to assist the Nationalist candidates.

New England Woman's Suffrage. Boston, May 28.—At the 33rd annual meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association today, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was re-elected president; Mrs. Ellen M. Bowles, of Providence, corresponding secretary; Miss Eva Channing, recording secretary; and Frances J. Garrison, treasurer. Hon. Thomas B. Reed is among the vice-presidents.

Czar Recognizes an Event. St. Petersburg, May 28.—For the first time on record the czar invited the members of the British Embassy to dinner on the occasion of the Queen's birthday last week. This invitation is regarded as of great political significance.

Burned a Little Girl. Amsterdam, N. Y., May 28.—Ellen Jane Brown, aged eight years, daughter of Jas. Brown, was burned to death today, by being pushed into a bonfire by a cowboy named Lewis. Young Lewis is a pyromaniac, having recently burned a little boy in the face with a blazing stick.

Torture in Corea. Yokohama, May 28.—It is reported from Seoul, the capital of Corea, that An Keung So, a former minister, who was suspected of being involved in the murder of the queen in 1895, has been put to death by torture inflicted in violation of a pledge given to the Japanese minister. The later is trying to obtain an audience of the King of Corea.

C. P. R. Train Derailed. Montreal, May 28.—A passenger special on the C. P. R. was derailed by a damaged road bed near Laballe today and 16 aged men injured slightly, among them Alderman Gouin, M. P. P. The engine passed the bad spot but the rest of the train went down the embankment and three cars were overturned.

Mayor of Three Rivers Dead. Three Rivers, Que., May 23.—Arthur Olivier, mayor of this city, died today, aged 41. He was twice elected chief magistrate and ran for the legislature in 1898 and 1899 against Hon. Arthur Turcotte, but was defeated. Olivier was also a member of the bar and a prominent lawyer.

One way to get rid of a would-be borrower is to leave him a loan.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT UPHELD

An Interesting Scene in the Chamber of Deputies.

INSULTS AS USUAL FORM A CONSPICUOUS FEATURE OF THE DEBATE—THE GOVERNMENT HAS A MAJORITY OF FORTY-ONE TO WORK ON ALTHOUGH THEY LOOKED SHAKY AT ONE TIME.

Paris, May 28.—There was a crowded attendance in the Chamber of Deputies today in anticipation of an important session arising from Count Boni De Castellane's interpellation taking the government to task for its relations with M. Reinech. The chamber decided upon an immediate discussion of the matter, whereupon the minister of war, the Marquis De Gallifet, rose and repeated his declarations of last Friday regarding the Fritsch affair. He said he hoped the army would not listen to those who preached insubordination and would not allow itself to be imposed upon by an adventurer, as was the case 15 years ago. This denunciation of Boulangerism brought forth ringing cheers from the Socialists and vehement protests from the Nationalists. Count Boni De Castellane called M. De Gallifet to order, but the latter loudly refused. "It is an act of cowardice," Boulanger is dead. The president of the chamber again called M. Poulin Mery to order and with the instructions to the effect that the fact should be inscribed on the minutes of the session. General De Gallifet continued, in his usual bluff manner, saying: "I alone am responsible for what has occurred in the war office. If you wish to strike anyone, strike me." Socialists greeted this declaration. M. De Castellane asked the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, what means he had taken to prevent the insubordination which he had made the government had agreed that the Dreyfus affair should be revived after the election, providing that Dreyfus maintained a truce during that period. M. De Castellane intimated that the action of Tomps, the detective, was part of this arrangement, because, he added, Tomps could hardly have gone abroad and made money propositions to spy without M. Waldeck-Rousseau's approval. Other Nationalists continued the debate, insisting that Capt. Fritsch's divulgence of the Tomps letter showed the cabinet's complicity in the Dreyfus case. M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied to M. De Castellane, denying there was any agreement to take action against the Dreyfus case, were entirely to the sentiments of the cabinet. Continuing, the premier said Captain Fritsch had divulged the Tomps letter in order to enable the Nationalists to commit a coup de theatre and his action was a felony. An uproar ensued. The Socialists indulged in rounds of applause while the Reactionaries and Nationalists loudly protested. Nearly all the deputies stood up, gesturing and shouting. M. De Castellane vainly raised his bell and General De Gallifet, amidst the tumult, left the chamber. He was followed by the Nationalists raised a monotonous and ironical chanting of the name of "Gallifet." The latter took no notice, but the Socialists and Reactionaries retorted with shouts of "Vive Waldeck-Rousseau," "Vive la Republique," and gathered around the ministerial bench, cheering wildly. M. De Castellane being powerless to induce silence, suspended the session. The chamber voted confidence in the government 288 to 247.

NO APPEAL TAKEN

And Fitzharris and Mullet Will be Sent Back. New York, May 28.—Jan. Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, the re-convicts excluded by the board of special inquiry yesterday, were not taken to the immigration station today, but remained on the station boat Narragansett with the other immigrants who have been ordered deported. United States Commissioner of Immigration Fitch said that no person had appeared at the bureau office in the known no lawyer had been retained to make an appeal from the action of the board of special inquiry. Unless an appeal is made the excluded men will be deported on the steamship Lucania next Sunday.

FIRE IN PAPER MILLS.

York, Penn., May 28.—Fire early this morning partially destroyed the paper mills of the York Haven Paper Company, at York Haven, 11 miles from here. Loss \$100,000; origin of the fire unknown; fully insured.

Just Quit.

Kingston, Ont., May 23.—The weavers in the Dominion cotton mill have quit because of a cut in their wages from piecework. The manager says there is no strike. The men had a right to quit if they did not like their pay.

Strike Over.

Hamilton, May 28.—A strike of 100 packers in Lawry & Sons factory has been settled and the men returned to work today. The firm has recognized the union.

Mr. James Allison, manager of the Rossland branch of the Bank of N. N. A., is spending his vacation with his parents in this city.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Intercolonial Has Carried Freight to the West.

NOT TO LOOK AT AND TO TALK ABOUT, BUT THE RAILWAY IS DOING GOOD WORK—VOTE FOR THE ST. JOHN'S CUSTOMS APPROVED BY MR. CLARKE WALLACE.

Ottawa, May 28.—The commission that the government is engaged in appointing to investigate electoral corruption will be announced during the week. This was the extraordinary statement by Wilfrid Laurier in the House today in reply to Sir Charles Tupper. The premier said that the personnel of the commission had been decided upon and that it should take well advanced, but owing to the absence of the minister of justice, who was not very well, there were some of the proceedings which were not yet completed. We expect, added Sir Wilfrid, to be ready to give the information to the House about the middle of the month. In reply to Mr. Powell, Mr. Blair said that 35,250 tons of freight had been brought into Montreal by the intercolonial railway between December 1 and March 1, 1900. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were 80,085 tons. Of this quantity, 55,746 tons were destined west of Montreal. From December 1899, to March 1 the quantity destined west of Montreal was 15,390 tons. In reply to Dr. Roche, Sir Louis Davies said that the government was not aware that the inspector of fisheries for Manitoba was chairman and part owner of the Selkirk Journal Company, a printing and publishing business. Sir Louis was aware that the office of the inspector was in the printing office, which was not a fact that the inspector had made an inspection of the fisheries of the lakes since his appointment. It was not a fact that the inspector had to pay his expenses while inspecting the fisheries. The criminal code was reported from committee, after which the House went into supply. On the customs items Mr. Paterson was asking a small increase on Nova Scotia. For instance, there was an increase of \$2,350 proposed for Sydney, entirely due to the increased increase in business. Sir Charles Tupper said that instead of the amount asked for being too large, it would be found to be all required and not an increased amount, as he had wanted. This was an account of the great increase in business. Mr. Clarke Wallace was glad to hear of the rapid growth of business in Nova Scotia. He had just paid a visit to the province and was in love with it. (Hear, hear and applause.) Mr. Wallace, on the increase of \$1,400 for St. John, N. B., said that the increase was in value and not the quantity of goods. He did not approve of the increase. Mr. Paterson pointed out the increase that had been at the port on re-exports. He said that the increase for handling the same was necessary. Mr. Paterson said that the business at Winnipeg had increased by about 10 per cent. The cost of living was not as high as it was in the past and had to be provided for. The items were passed and the northwest mounted police estimates were taken. The prime minister, who is the executive head of the northwest mounted police, made a statement on the condition of the force, which was considered very satisfactory. The impression has been that owing to the recruiting of the force in the northwest, the condition of the force has been impaired. This is not so. "Last year there were," said Sir Wilfrid, "1,800 men in the force, and this year there are 1,800 men in the force, exclusive of officers. Owing to the war in South Africa, 18 officers and 199 men were sent to the front. There was no doubt of it now; here was the best chance that had ever come to a coast patrol since the work began.

COMMANDER DIED

From the Effects of a Sunstroke Sustained at St. Croix—Partially Recovered but Suffered a Relapse and Died When Nova Scotia was Sighted. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the steamship Tiber, of the West India line, arrived at Partridge Island from the West Indies and when a tug visited her the news was sent ashore that Captain John DeLisle, her commander, had died during the voyage. While the ship was at St. Croix on May 18 Captain DeLisle went on shore and suffered a sunstroke. He was apparently not serious at the time, but when the ship was on the way from St. Croix to Bermuda. When the ship arrived at Bermuda physicians were summoned and the captain had rallied and was nothing to fear. The ship left on her voyage from Bermuda to this port. After leaving Bermuda Captain DeLisle suffered a relapse and grew gradually worse and died Sunday evening at 9 o'clock just as the ship was about to enter the harbor. The commander was first officer of the ship and he took charge and headed the ship for this port. On arrival here the ship was boarded by Quarantine Officer McNeil who had her detained at the Island and until instructions were received from Ottawa. Captain DeLisle was a man of about 53 years of age and an excellent mariner. He owned a large share of the steamship Tiber. His home is at the island of Orleans in the province of Quebec, where he will take the remains for burial. Another captain will be sent to take charge of the ship during Mr. Joseph DeLisle's absence. Lord Lansdowne was first officer of the ship and he took charge and headed the ship for this port. On arrival here the ship was boarded by Quarantine Officer McNeil who had her detained at the Island and until instructions were received from Ottawa.

Will Stick to the Lee-Enfield Rifle.

Ottawa, May 28.—The militia department has received a letter from the secretary of state for war in connection with a suggestion made by a gentleman in the Northwest territories, that the new mounted infantry corps to be raised in Manitoba and the territories should be armed with the Manner rifle. Lord Lansdowne does not concur in the suggestion. He is of the opinion that the Lee-Enfield should be retained as the Canadian arm and that it would necessitate a complete change in the equipment of the Dominion Cartridge Company to turn out the Manner ammunition. Sale of Sir John Macdonald's library began at Earncliffe this afternoon and continued all the evening. About 1,500 volumes are offered for sale. George Johnston alias Whitney Balfour and many other names was sold on March 8 on ticket of leave after doing time for shooting a policeman in the leg. He is now in the penitentiary at Kingston. He was put in jail for 30 days on offense committed there.

Experiment Made With an Old Coast Defence Ship.

London, May 28.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question on the subject of Saturday's naval experiment, when the British first class battleship Majestic fired upon and sank the coast defence ironclad Bellisimo, near Portsmouth, in nine minutes, the first lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said that to their extreme surprise the Bellisimo did not take her, although she was reported to have been sunk in five minutes after the firing commenced. He explained that the spectators being at a distance from the warship were misled by volumes of steam and white smoke. Mr. Goschen added that there was a slight smouldering in one cabin of the Bellisimo but that otherwise the woodwork, although shattered in every direction, was not consumed by fire to any degree. The experiment was instituted specially to see whether the woodwork of the Spanish ships destroyed by the Americans was burned.

GUNBOAT'S ADVENTURE.

Skirmishing in Philippine Waters.

FLEEING FROM A RAFT. A Transport Thought She Was Running Away from a Native Boat—Proved to Be One of Uncle Sam's Patrolling Fleet—A Cautious Officer.

Manila, April 18.—The small gunboats that the United States bought or captured from Spain, vessels of the Leyte, Samar, Mindoro and Pampanga type, are commanded by young naval officers and do patrol duty along the coast. The Mindoro, Ensign McCarthy commanding, has just returned from the northwest coast of Luzon, where for two months she has been steaming back and forth, looking for filibusters. Such duty is monotonous to a degree, a heavy sea or a hot sun being about the only differences from one day to another. But now and then excitement does come to this patrol and the hope of a good capture or a good fight. Two weeks ago, at 2 o'clock of a misty morning, the vigilant watch on the Mindoro, cruising north of Aparri, spied a steamer's light and the gunboat was headed to cross the stranger's bows. No special interest was attached to the strange vessel by the crew of the gunboat, for the coastwise traders are always slipping in and out of Aparri. Still it is the duty of the patrol to ascertain what all vessels are doing, as any one may be an illegitimate business. The Mindoro was running without lights. She had come to within a mile and a half of the stranger, when the latter suddenly changed her course and the heavy clouds of smoke that rolled from her funnel told those on the gunboat that she was going to run away. Then hope dawned in the hearts of the coast patrol. After waiting for a while they had at last a chance perhaps they had at last to meet an enemy. The jingle-bell rang in the engine room and the Mindoro gathered headway for the chase. "Fire a Shot Well Across Her Bow," commanded Ensign McCarthy, and the six-pounder barked its arbitrary orders to the stranger. She paid no heed to the "Give another well clear," came over from the bridge. But the second summons was unheeded like the first. "Drop anchor," ordered the ensign, and the gunner obeyed. The stranger answered this third and decisive summons by putting out a black smoke that hid her from the view of the pursuing gunboat. "By the crew of the Mindoro were hooped up, but faintly expressed their enthusiasm. The stranger had given every proof of being an enemy. Her disregard of the third summons to drop anchor, her refusal to obey the instructions given to the sea sentry are like those given to the sentry on land: "Fire if the third order to halt is disregarded. If she had been this time, they would have ordered the ensign, and the gunner obeyed. The stranger answered this third and decisive summons by putting out a black smoke that hid her from the view of the pursuing gunboat. "By the crew of the Mindoro were hooped up, but faintly expressed their enthusiasm. The stranger had given every proof of being an enemy. 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