

OULTON WAS MURDERED,

But the Mystery Is Who Killed Him and Who Fired the House.

The Evidence Brought Out Last Night Before Coroner's Jury—Some Side Lights on the Eccentric Man's Life

Police circles in St. John are seldom disturbed by any very serious or mysterious occurrences other than the petty robberies, assaults, etc., that are common to all cities. They have, however, now in hand a case of grave importance and one that may be difficult of solution, or again, the explanation may be of the simplest kind. As matters stand at present it looks like a very serious affair.

The facts, in brief, are these: Last Wednesday I. G. Oulton, commonly referred to as a miser and a rag picker by occupation, was found dead in the house in which he has lived for years on Douglas avenue. His head is covered with bruises, while considerable blood is congealed about his mouth and chin. Shortly after the discovery of the body, and while no one was supposed to be in the house, fire broke out, part of the bed on which the body lay was burned, with portions of the old man's clothing. These are the peculiar facts that the police have been called upon to investigate.

Since the death of his wife, which occurred some few years ago, Oulton has lived alone, and while he has considerable property and a good bank account, continued to frequent garbage dumps. In one of his houses, number 50 Elm street, lives Thomas Gillespie, an axe helper in Campbell's axe factory. Gillespie for several years has cared for the old man when ill and looked after some of his business for him. Oulton got his meals at Gillespie's when the weather was fine enough for him to go out, while during the winter and wet weather the old man's meals were taken to him. He kept his house closely barred and it was next to impossible for any one to get in without using force. With Gillespie, however, he had a set of signals. Tuesday night Oulton had his supper at Gillespie's. Breakfast and dinner time passed yesterday and the old man did not put in an appearance, so when Gillespie returned from work and had finished his own supper he went at once to Oulton's house, taking some supper with him. He found the door closed as usual, and after waiting several minutes, his signals not being answered, went home for a light. Going back he took his son, Thomas Gillespie, a lad of twelve or fourteen, and Wm. Marshall, a lad of about his son's age. After some little difficulty he succeeded in getting in, and went at once to the corner where the old man slept. The old man was lying face down, his body resting on the bed, his feet on the floor. Gillespie lifted one leg on a chair, and seeing that the man was dead, went out, fastened the door and went to look for a policeman. He finally went to Dr. Roberts, and after asking him if he was a coroner told the doctor that he had "found a dead man." The doctor questioned him closely, and he told the story as above. It was just five minutes of ten when Gillespie first spoke to the doctor. He said he had spent quite a little while looking for a policeman, and thought it was about 9.30 o'clock when he left the house where the dead man was.

Coroner Roberts telephoned to the north end police station asking for the sergeant, and later that an officer be sent at once to his office. Gillespie remained with the coroner till about twenty minutes after ten, when the clang of the gong of the fire apparatus from No. 5 station attracted him to the door. Fire had been discovered in the Oulton house and a still alarm had been sent in. A little later the hook was pulled. Coroner Roberts and a Sun reporter were among the first to enter the building and the scene that met their gaze was one not to be forgotten for years to come. A narrow hallway, perhaps twenty feet long, filled with rubbish of all kinds, from broken chairs, over which one had to climb, to an old stove long since useless. Through this filthy passage, filled with smoke, a pleasant odor compared with what might have offended the nostrils, could be seen the glimmer of the fireman's lanterns. At the end of the hall a door, heavily barred on the inside, led to a room of ordinary size, in which was heaped and piled all manner of trash, rags, pieces of leather, barrels, etc. In the far corner was a filthy looking apology for a bed, and on it rested all that was mortal of Isaac G. Oulton. A crowd had quickly collected and many were trying to force their way into the premises that for years had been barred to all but one or two. The salvage corps quickly cleared the hallway and street, the flames, or more correctly, the smoldering bed and wearing apparel of the old man, were soon extinguished or stamped out, and the body carried out and placed on one of the salvage corps wagons. Coroner Roberts having ordered the removal of the remains to Chamberlain's undertaking establishment.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, unless Gillespie dropped a match at the time he found the old man dead, or else some one visited the house after he left. Mrs. Gillespie was the person who discovered the fire. Not understanding what detained her husband, and becoming a little anxious, she decided to go to Oulton's house. When opposite the vacant lot on the north side of the Oulton house, she saw smoke issuing from a boarded up window of what she knew to be the old man's room. Finding the door locked, she alarmed the family of Charles O'Hara, who lives next door. Mr. O'Hara soon forced the door, and in the meantime word had been sent to No. 5 fire station.

Coroner Roberts, who in the copped up dusty room filled with smoke and with no other light than a fireman's lantern, had been unable to properly view the remains, followed them to Chamberlain's undertaking rooms. Here came startling developments. The

old man's head showed several bruises, and it was at once apparent that he had met with an accident or there had been some fall. It seems altogether impossible that a man by falling could receive so many injuries. All the marks are on the left side. On the top of the head is a deep indentation, discolored, and with a slight abrasion of the skin. Nearer the temple is another almost similar mark. The left cheekbone and eye are terribly swollen and blackened and slightly out. The little finger of the left hand bears peculiar marks, slightly burning the skin, and a portion of the flesh is scarred as if gnawed by rats. If, as is suspected by many, foul play caused the old man's death the hand might have been injured when being used as a guard.

Coroner Roberts at once communicated with Chief of Police Clark, Sergeant Hastings and Kipatrick, Detective Killen and Officer Greer, who examined the premises as minutely as possible, searching both for evidence and for trace of the wealth supposed to be hidden there. Nothing of definite value in either case was discovered. Two old trunks, papers, examined, revealed bundles of deeds, mortgages, deposit receipts and unpaid promissory notes aggregating thousands of dollars, but all ancient.

The most interesting document brought to light was an old yellow parchment-like paper, bearing a roughly drawn map of a locality near the city, with a diagram, distances and foot-notes directing to the seeker where hidden treasure might be found. The spot indicated was 159 feet south of the door and the line of the trunk, in a dirty and well handled envelope, was an old fashioned daguerotype of a woman's face, not a handsome woman nor attractive to casual eyes, but the wrappings told that some one had looked at it often. Another paper was found in a man's trunk was a scrap of paper with verses written in Oulton's cramped hand. The lines were almost unintelligible, but the first two read: "Thy day of life will soon be done, The lengthening shadows long."

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THE PREMISES SEARCHED. All day yesterday the Oulton house was surrounded by a crowd of morbid curiosity seekers, but the place was strictly guarded by the police, and no body was admitted without a written order from the coroner.

In the morning the reporters of the evening papers discovered a long heavy piece of iron apparently bearing stains of blood and traces of human hair. This was seized as a possible instrument wherewith the deed was committed, but subsequent microscopic examination by Dr. G. A. B. Addy revealed nothing more sensational than dust and rust.

During the afternoon a more thorough investigation was made by Sergeants Hastings and Kipatrick, Detective Killen and Officer Greer, who examined the premises as minutely as possible, searching both for evidence and for trace of the wealth supposed to be hidden there. Nothing of definite value in either case was discovered. Two old trunks, papers, examined, revealed bundles of deeds, mortgages, deposit receipts and unpaid promissory notes aggregating thousands of dollars, but all ancient.

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HOT DEBATE In the British House of Commons, Last Evening.

The Government Sustained by a Large Majority, Although Several Unionists Went With the Liberals.

(Associated Press.) LONDON, April 24.—The forcible detention of South African of Albert Cartwright, who while editor of the South African News, charged Lord Kitchener prior to the engagement with Gen. De Wet, with ordering his officers to shoot all prisoners, formed the subject of a heated debate in the house of commons this evening.

Mr. Morley (liberal) moved the adjournment of the house, which practically amounted to a vote of censure on the government in general and on Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner in particular. Mr. Morley pointed out that Mr. Cartwright, who had served a year's imprisonment for libel, now desired to come to England, and that his detention was illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical. He added that the explanation of Lord Stanley, the financial secretary of the war office, that the government did not think it desirable to increase the number of anti-British propagandists in this country, was the most outrageous heard in the house since Simon De Montfort invented parliament.

The secretary of state for war, Mr. Brodrick, in the course of a reply, raised a storm by saying that although Mr. Cartwright had served his legal sentence, the question of his liberation was still sub judice. This brought forth a vehement protest from Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt (liberal), who declared that such a proposition was scandalous and contrary to the elementary principles of freedom.

Winston Spencer Churchill (conservative) also delivered a few caustic sentences, saying he hoped the house would force the government to withdraw the limits of the law and observe the constitution of his liberality was still sub judice. This brought forth a vehement protest from Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt (liberal), who declared that such a proposition was scandalous and contrary to the elementary principles of freedom.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE MORNING SUMMONS.

When the mist is on the river, and the haze is on the hills, And the promise of the springtime all the simple heavens fill: When the birds' chirp in the wood-haunts and the thrush on the plain, Catch up heart and soul a leaping life through winter-sluggish veins!

Then the summons of the morning like a bugle moves the blood, Then the soul of man grows larger like a flower from the bud, For the hope of high endeavor is a cordial half divine, And the banner cry of onward calls the heart to rise again.

There is glamour of the moonlight when the stars hide their faces below, But the air and smell of morning is a better thing to know, While the night is hushed and hidden and transcended by dreamy song, Lo, the dawn birds' dawn and fire and the rapture of the song!

—Richard Burton in the May Atlantic.

DR. MORRIS' REPORT

On the Smallpox Outbreak in St. John. At Saturday's meeting of the Board of Health, Dr. Morris submitted a detailed report of the cases he had attended during the recent smallpox outbreak. The report said: Out of the seventy-three patients treated by me during the whole term of their illness, seventeen died, thirteen from confluent smallpox, three infants from variola and one adult from variola, complicated with septicæmia due to miscarriage. There were two recoveries from confluent smallpox. From the twenty-third day of October, 1901, until February 24th, 1902, there were seventy-one patients treated at home, during at least a portion of their illness, for an aggregate period of 1,165 days, or an average of sixteen days to each patient. The longest period of treatment for any one patient who recovered was seventy-one days (the patient treated for that length of time was suffering from other complications), and the shortest was seven days.

On the fourth day of December, 1901, there were thirty patients being treated at their homes. In connection with the cases treated at home there was a free use of carbolic acid in solution of one to twenty by those who were attending upon patients. All excreta was disinfected with a solution of one to ten crude carbolic. On diagnosis of cases all persons in the respective houses were immediately vaccinated and thoroughly isolated. On recovery of the patient the house was at once disinfected, the paper being removed from the walls of all the rooms, the ceilings and walls and floors washed with a solution of episo to five hundred parts of water. In the case of death the corpse was immediately wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of one to five hundred bi-chloride of mercury and placed in a hermetically sealed coffin and buried at once, no relatives or friends being allowed to attend the funeral.

Formaldehyde was used freely in disinfecting. The bedding and bed clothes of patients after recovery or death were removed and burnt. The inmates of all houses were required to take a bath and to have their hair and moustache, as the case might be, washed in a solution of one to sixty carbolic. I might further add that Harley McNamara was treated on the barge in the harbor for a period of twenty-four days.

THE MEGAPTERA BOOPS.

Cabin Boy Saves the Skipper. Pronounced "Em Wrong-Mate" Flabbergasted. (New York Sun, 14th.) The torn skin, Evadne is in port, a Nova Scotian speeder, just fourteen days from Zaza with a load of Cuban cedar, also a yarn of happenings along the coast Atlantic. The skipper put them in the log (he may be puzzled pedantic) in language that the puffed mate tried vainly to decipher, then gave it up, remarking: "What in thunder did I try fer?" "This is an extract from the log made by the sailing master, which was unto the simple mate worse than a sea disaster: "Cape Henry two points on the bow, the fishhawk seaward scope; we sight about the starboard beam the Megaptera boops. They dash below, they rise and blow, they swim about, in troops; I wonder what they're doing here, the megaptera boops. I never saw a school like this, alighting thus the loops; oh, sportive young mammalla, big megaptera boops." Note by the Cabin Boy—The m. b.'s are just humpbacked whales. The skipper's pronunciation of "boops" is wrong.

MATRIMONIAL CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

(Ladies' Field.) The South African war has occasioned an enormous number of marriages. Officers married hurriedly before they went out, some have espoused the fair enemy out there; many have succumbed to the charms of the plucky Swazie military nurses; great numbers invalided home have been promptly welded by their patriotic and generous wives into contented husbands. Capt. S. W. Dick, who has been at Barbados looking after the bank Lancafield, recently condemned and sold, is at New York.

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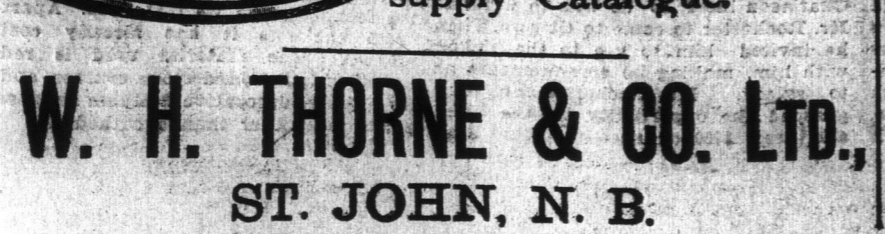
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A CHINA HEAD

From Tea Drinking. writes from Shanghai, China, member of '88, Husband and I living through Southern Eur- was finally laid up in Rome by fever. An American lady came Postum, Food-Coffee, began using at once. It was breakfast and supper. In a change in my physical was wonderful to see. I will get again without Postum. We arrived in Shanghai we in English community and selves in the midst of the k tea custom. Before long to have sleepless nights and says as a result of our en- able amiable and conform to as it could arrive from Sah we had a large supply of od Coffee and began its use o'clock tea table. I cannot opular the coffee table be- afternoon callers. In fact a the business men, as well ries, use Postum now whol- of tea and the value of the in coffee and tea cannot be Name given by Postum Creek, Mich.

OITAWA LETTER.

Mr. Mulock's Carefully Prepared Impromptu Address.

It Took Mr. Fisher Two or Three Hours to Explain Away His Mr. Washington - A Case where Mr. Paterson was Milder than a Sucking Dove.

OITAWA, April 16.-The most important debate of the session was that which took place yesterday on the British budget and preferential trade. Some of the members supporting the ministers complained that the time was taken up with this discussion when the house should be in supply, and one minister protested that the whole discussion was impractical and inopportune. But the government gave sufficient evidence of its concern over the incident. No less than four ministers addressed the house in defence of the government's position. They were purely defensive speeches and I think that any fair minded member of the audience or any reader of Hansard will admit that as such they were failures. The government are placed in an awkward position by the British budget, which contradicts all their declarations and disarranges all their arguments. It is plain that the imposition of a British tariff is a subject which the members of the government find themselves unprepared and throws them into confusion.

Sir Wilfrid had much to explain. Mr. Maclean, who brought up the question, expressed the opinion that there would have been a Canadian preference in the British budget if it had been asked for it, but instead of asking for it Canada declared that she did not want it. Mr. German of Welland, a rather noisy speaker, who has returned to the house after ten years' absence, occasioned by a disqualification for personal breach of the peace by the courts, boldly asserted that the premier had never stated that Canada did not desire the return preference. It does not matter whether Mr. German believed what he was saying or not. The words Sir Wilfrid Laurier has in evidence and he still retains the Cobden Club medal which was given to him, for the reason that he did not ask for a return preference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he is going to ask for a preference this year, or at least that he hopes to get it. The British government has adopted this new line of taxation, the field is clear now for negotiations in a new direction at London next summer. I do not despair that we may be able to lay down next summer in London the basis of a system that will improve the relations between Great Britain and the colonies and will establish freer trade between all sections of the British empire.

This is a much less sanguine statement than the premier made in 1896. At that time, speaking in London, Ont., he stated that the British ministers had shown a willingness to take up the question of an imperial preference. He pledged himself to go to London and ask for preferential treatment to Canadian products as against the goods of the rest of the world. The decision of the brilliant future for Canadian agriculture under such an arrangement. We know how beautifully this pledge was kept. The minister who made it was a few months later in London, under the auspices of the Cobden Club, advocating the same organization, and advising the British government never to tax the food of the people and telling them in the pleasantest of words that Canada wanted no preference on her products.

This discredits the premier's present undertaking. We do not know what he will say when he goes to London this time, but if he asks for a preference he will be asking for what he has already told the government there that we do not want. Yesterday's discussion was awkward for Mr. Fielding. He would not have been so awkward if he had asked for a preference before the British parliament had imposed the grain duties. But he and Mr. Paterson and the premier himself were obliged to admit that they had never communicated with the home government on the subject. The only colony which has given Britain a preference has been absolutely silent and neglectful in this matter. Every word that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has heard from Canada would oppose his making an exception in our favor. He had first stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not asked for it. He had next the record of our parliament in several votes that we desired no advantage in the British market. He had lastly the abrupt refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take up with the home government a discussion of imperial preference.

It was shown in yesterday's debate that this last reply of Sir Wilfrid's made very sore feeling in England. The British press was astonished at it. The contrast between the reply of Canada and that from the other colonies is painful to all loyal minds in this country, and it appears that the last message received from the home government says that a despatch will follow. That was weeks ago and Mr. Haggart wanted to know yesterday why the despatch had never been brought down. The premier replied that it had never been received. Mr. Haggart then observed that the premier's reply had evidently caused communications to be broken off. This appears to be the real state of the case.

Ministers contradict each other in a picturesque way in regard to the Canadian preferential duty. Sir Wilfrid said in London that this preference was our contribution to the empire and a sign of our gratitude for favors received. It was totally a free gift by a colony hoping for nothing again. Yesterday Mr. Fielding stated that the government had two purposes in enacting this measure. One was that it would be good for Canada and the other that it would lead the British government to give us a preference in return. Mr. Northrup in a really bril-

liant address of twenty minutes, said that he could never decide what the real purpose of Mr. Fielding's extraordinary tariff was. He was happy to find that he was as wise as the ministers, no two of whom gave the same reason for it.

The leader of the opposition made a moderate, but strong speech. Other opposition speakers had contended that Canada had been childish in its reply to Chamberlain and indignantly refusing to fit out and pay the soldiers sent to South Africa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the ground that there was no connection between war and commerce, and declared that he would not discuss the politics of the empire and British trade as part of the same subject. Mr. Borden showed how intimately defence of the empire and the commerce of the empire are related. He pointed out that our own trade was protected by the British navy, that our own territory was protected by the British army, and that every dollar of property we invested in trade was guaranteed by the military strength of the empire. And Sir Wilfrid himself was a witness, for he declared in London that our preference was among other things a return for imperial defence. Moreover, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is imposing this very wheat tax to provide money for war expenses.

But what, Mr. Borden particularly wants to know is why the government of Canada is standing by and allowing the opportunity to pass. Why was not Sir Wilfrid in communication with Mr. Chamberlain about this budget? Whatever he might have said in former times he now professes to desire a British preference. Why did he not ask for it before the British tariff came down? Does he intend now to propose the exemption of Canada? Mr. Borden pressed these questions strongly, but he got no answer from the ministers except the answer that nothing had yet been said or done in the matter.

Mr. Fraser and some of the ministers insisted that the food duty now imposed, namely, was a temporary affair. There is nothing to show in the budget speech. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach does not say it is temporary. His argument is in the contrary direction, for he declares that the tax will be no burden on the British consumer, and that it was a mistake ever to have removed it. If the bread tax is brought back it stay it could be defended on these terms. If it is a temporary measure the British chancellor was most unfortunate in his explanation.

A few weeks ago a speech of Mr. Gourley, the member for Colchester, was telegraphed over the two continents. Mr. Gourley condemned United States interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and declared that Canada should resist it even to the extent of fighting in the trenches. Some of the government organs, which were satisfied with Sir Wilfrid's statement that he would be willing to fight on the Saskatchewan against his own country were horrified at Mr. Gourley's declaration. Probably they will be shocked at the echo of the opposition side. Mr. Gourley is perhaps a little extravagant when he expresses the belief that the British empire will soon control the world, but it is a hope and belief that the British people will not condemn. He does not think that England had made the advance since the time of Cobden that it did before, or that it is bound to do in the future, and he rejoices that the reaction from Cobdenism which set in years ago is now found definite expression. The days of the little Englander are gone and now the English statesmen are a great deal larger than those who govern Canada. Mr. Gourley hopes that when Sir Wilfrid goes to London again he will not carry the message: "We are a little people and desire to remain so." He admires Sir Wilfrid as a representative of Canadian culture and good manners. He does not admire him as a statesman.

Today, according to Mr. Gourley, Sir Wilfrid's face, usually so sunny, is clouded with care. The news from England is troublesome and confusing to him. Mr. Fielding, whose votes would compete with the loud sounding waves and winds which beat upon the Nova Scotia coast, has had to take back a great deal. When he was not responsible for the dominion finances he could talk any free trade nonsense he liked. But now he is under restraint. Mr. Tarte alone is happy. Now was his great day. He has compelled his colleagues to give up much of the free trade heresy. Gradually they were getting clear of the belief that all the people of the world outside of England and all England except the followers of Cobden are arrant fools.

Imperialism, says Mr. Gourley, is reviving the English nation, which will soon be its old self again. What is wanted now is for every part of the empire to work together and build up a state such as the world never knew. A little more of the England of Mr. Gladstone and the empire would have gone to pieces, like ancient Rome or medieval Spain. There was a time when a Roman citizen would be protected to the farthest bound of the known world by Roman legions, but the time has come when a Roman citizen could be kicked and cuffed about Italy. And Mr. Gourley hopes that England will never again fall into the hands of those who for the sake of saving money or escaping danger and trouble, will bring degradation upon their country. He appeals to the French-Canadians, who he says have more to gain than the English-speaking people by imperialism, to take the lead in the new movement. If there is to be a Monroe doctrine south of us, teaching that this continent shall be dominated by the United States, we also should have a Canadian doctrine insisting that the hemisphere should be dominated by Canada. He does not advocate either doctrine, but one is fair as the other.

And this brings the subject back to the beginning. A British preference on Canadian products will increase the value of our lands, cause a rush

of immigration of the best people from countries that are now our competitors, and add to the Canadian population hundreds of thousands if not millions of people who are today counted against us. Such is Mr. Gourley's claim. There is nothing the matter with these doctrines of Mr. Gourley, and they are set forth here at some length because the member for Colchester was not very fairly treated after his first Monroe doctrine speech, and is entitled to a fuller report on the present occasion.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, whose free trade ideas are rather confused after this new action at Westminster, hardly knows what to say. But he must always talk, so he filled up a considerable time sneering at the idea that the people of the United States would all come over the line in a day or two after the adoption of an Imperial preference. He gave what he intended to be a humorous account of the United States people getting up in the night and boarding the first train which appeared, clothed in a chemise, in order to be first in this country.

Col. Hughes showed a disposition to interrupt at this stage, and Mr. Fraser paused to hear his criticism. "I was merely wondering," said the Colonel quietly, "how the train was going to get into the chemise."

S. D. S.

OITAWA, April 17.-Dr. Russell, M. P. for Hants county, N. S., has been asked by his daily newspaper readers if it is hardly likely that he has changed his habits within the past week, and as a matter of fact he has been seen reading the Halifax Herald account of the settlement of the longshoremen's strike. He also seems to have had a conversation with Mr. Mulock on the subject. Having ascertained all the facts Dr. Russell calmly rose in the house to ask Mr. Mulock, who is minister of labor, whether there had been a strike in Halifax and if anything had been done about it. Of course the longshoremen's strike did not expect this sudden question, but he nevertheless rose and politely proceeded to read a carefully prepared statement, explaining that the settlement of labor through the deputy minister. Whether the whole performance had been rehearsed beforehand is not ascertained, but the play went off very well, owing to the careful study of the chief characters in the role. Dr. Sproule intimated as much, when he said that Mr. Mulock was like the rural celebrity presented with his own portrait, and that he was regularly surprised, who pulls out a roll of manuscript and proceeds to read an address suitable to the occasion. Dr. Russell had by kindly arrangement with Mr. Mulock enabled the postmaster general to present himself with an elegant bouquet.

Mr. Fraser, who acted as understudy for the occasion, found something in Dr. Sproule's remarks which suggested a reflection upon the capacity of Mr. King, and though it is not quite so much of a chance as he expected, he took the opportunity to read a long and generous article from the Halifax Herald in which a high tribute was paid to the deputy minister of labor. Incidentally Mr. Fraser remarked that the Herald was the organ of the opposition, and that it was the organ of the conservative party. The leader of the opposition observed that the Halifax Herald was not the organ of himself or of any party, but was controlled entirely by the owners, who would be the last to admit that anybody dictated a policy to them. Mr. Borden took occasion to pay his own tribute to Mr. King, who at least was frank enough to state in the columns of the Labor Journal that there was a large exodus from Canada to the United States at the same time that his own business was being brought there, and was loudly asserting that there was no exodus.

Mr. Fisher is quite a success as an obstructor, but on Tuesday evening some of his friends across the way offered a fair imitation of his method. They went very much into the details of the bill, and the last to admit that not quite so closely or tediously as the minister himself. They asked a vast number of questions, displaying after midnight and from that on towards morning an intense and insatiable curiosity into the merits and qualifications of Mr. Fisher, and sometimes from one an expostulation which he addressed to the house. Jabel is a master granger and does not like to see the house of commons, which costs us several hundred dollars an hour, doing the work of a farmers' institute, especially as the committee on agriculture under the management of Mr. Fisher takes evidence on all these questions. But Dr. Sproule does not agree with Jabel. He says that Mr. Fisher is running experimental farms, building silos, buying and selling cattle, expelling horn flies, subsoiling ground, testing the soil. This is done at the expense of the country, and as a representative of the owners

of these properties Dr. Sproule is anxious to know how the thing worked out.

Col. Kaulbach is a farmer of no mean capacity and experience. He has given Mr. Fisher some points on the subject of reviving and resuscitating worn out properties. He told the house how successful he had been in building up a farm out of an unpromising estate that came into his hands, and gave some interesting experiences in raising and fattening hogs. Col. Kaulbach advocates the fashionable ox team which unwise farmers have discarded. They never quite abolished oxen in Lunenburg, and Col. Kaulbach tells Mr. Fisher that if he should come down to that country he would show him on his own farm a team of oxen which will travel about as fast as an ordinary horse team. If the ox hurts his foot he is still good for beef, and in any case he never becomes dead stock. It happened that a few hours before I had a conversation with one of the most interesting reports from Washington showing that some forty officers of the United States government are employed to watch the courts of that country and keep out people who cannot support themselves or who are afflicted with loathsome diseases. We are generous and allow these people to be unloaded upon this country, and some who left Europe to go to the United States through Canada have been stopped at the United States border and still remain with us.

Mr. Sifton does not believe that the number of rejected people is as large as Mr. Wilson supposes. He says that only 132 who landed at St. John and Montreal bound for the United States were rejected by that country, and of these only 39 are now in Canada. Afterwards he concluded that there were a few more in St. John awaiting deportation. Mr. Puttee, the labor member for Winnipeg, complains that laborers have been invited from England and other countries who are not needed in this country, and that the last summer the high commissioner issued circulars promising nine and ten shillings a day and board to laborers for the Northwest harvest. Hundreds came from England, and finding the fact exaggerated, returned to their own country. Besides a great many thousands from eastern Canada were taken into Manitoba for the harvest and were handled so badly that a great many of them crossed the line into the United States. Mr. Bourassa has also a complaint to make. When he was in Europe last year he found a map of the dominion in circulation among immigration literature. It was published by the government of Canada in 1901, and showed that the city of Montreal is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence and much of the country south of that river, including Montreal, is part of the United States. The county of the minister of agriculture was annexed to Vermont, and several other counties made a part of New York. He advised Mr. Sifton to issue another map re-annexing Quebec to the British Empire.

The member for Colchester delivered another characteristic speech. He wants the colonial governments and the imperial government to get together and decide that the whole of the large stream of immigration from the British Islands shall be directed to the colonies instead of foreign countries. If the United States has become a great country that is mainly due to the fact that Great Britain has sent millions of the most enterprising people to the republic. These saved the industrial development which now seems to threaten the dominance of the British Empire. Mr. Gourley does not believe that the British supremacy is or will be lost, but it would be very much greater if English people and English capital had not built up the United States. Ten years out of \$3,000,000 expended by the United States in railway construction \$3,000,000 were obtained in England, and Mr. Gourley begs the government and both parties to work together to divert this assistance hereafter to the Greater Britain. In his plea for larger politics Mr. Gourley deprecated the expenditure of so much time in criticising small outlays of the government. There were loud cheers from the government side at this expression, but silence followed when Mr. Gourley observed that he thought it would be better to allow the population of hundreds of thousands a year, now evidently going on, to be continued rather than that larger interests should be neglected.

Speaking of population the public accounts committee got a little further in the investigation of the Yukon telephone poles scandal. Mr. Rochester, the contractor-employee, still refuses to tell how much the poles cost him, and every question that seemed to lead up to that discovery was quickly recognized and anticipated the witness by telling him that he need not answer. One would have thought that Mr. Tarte himself was a party to the contract to see the vigilance with which he watched to prevent the discovery of the amount which his own employe has made out of the government. This is the story of Mr. Rochester as now developed on his own evidence. No one else has been examined this session on the subject. He was working up the Maritime country at \$75 a month when Mr. Charleson was given carte blanche to go into the Yukon and do what he liked. The first thing Mr. Charleson liked to do was to write to Mr. Rochester to come to Ottawa. Then he invited him to go to the Yukon with him, making no arrangements as to salary. Mr. Rochester at once grasped the opportunity by the hand and drew \$700 on account. That was

before he left Ottawa. On a previous day he swore it was \$500, but confronting with his own account books he raised it to \$700. From February, 1901, Mr. Rochester was together in the country. It does not appear how much they did, but probably not much, as they had only bought 300 telegraph poles. The wire Mr. Charleson, with proper paternal devotion, had purchased in Ottawa from his son, who had recently set up business in this town for the 300 poles \$336 was paid to a Yukon company. Where they were delivered and under what difficulties does not appear, nor is it known what rake off there was in this transaction.



Moreover, Mr. Wilson shows that a good many are here who ought not to be. He produces interesting reports from Washington showing that some forty officers of the United States government are employed to watch the courts of that country and keep out people who cannot support themselves or who are afflicted with loathsome diseases. We are generous and allow these people to be unloaded upon this country, and some who left Europe to go to the United States through Canada have been stopped at the United States border and still remain with us.

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But 7,000 more poles were needed. Mr. Rochester was sent by Charleson to locate the route, and returned from Tagish in May, having seen what opportunity there was to procure poles along the route of the proposed line. Then it came to be known that he would cease to be an employe of the government and become a contractor. He swears that he did not tell Mr. Charleson what it would cost to provide the poles, but he agreed to resign his pay and furnish poles at \$2 apiece. About this time his pay for the three previous months was settled at \$299 per month and expenses. He continued to keep the government books, to live in the barge with Mr. Charleson, and to be maintained at the expense of the country. One Mr. Phillips took a sub-contract from Mr. Rochester to furnish the poles. Mr. Rochester seems to have made the acquaintance of Mr. Phillips before this and Phillips is mentioned in the government books as a "foreman." He (Phillips) supplied the poles to the government in the places required and on private terms.

Mr. Rochester did not have occasion to employ capital, for the government paid Mr. Phillips for the poles as they were delivered, and charged the amount to Mr. Rochester. An entry in Mr. Charleson's books shows that a sum of \$5,000 was paid direct to Mr. Phillips and charged to him, and that some weeks later the charge was transferred to Mr. Rochester. Mr. Rochester had to do with the government stores as he went along and these were also in due time charged to Mr. Rochester. Apparently all that Mr. Rochester had to do was to keep the government books containing an account of his own transactions with the government and to receive the rake off, which is believed to be something over \$1 per pole.

About September the transaction was completed, and in the four or five months Mr. Rochester seems to have made over \$7,000. Then he suddenly became once more a government employe at \$200 a month, which was raised shortly afterwards to \$450 a month. When the Atlin Quessnelle line was completed, Mr. Rochester returned to Ottawa, and he has been here now several months, ostensibly finishing up the bookkeeping, and receiving while at this capital \$200 a month. This is a pretty handy way to do business. Anyone else who wants to go out to the Yukon to speculate can do so by paying his own way out, maintaining himself there at an expenditure of a good many dollars a day, travelling by expensive post, and obtaining capital at large interest from persons who may be willing to risk their money on him. Mr. Rochester has a better way. He goes to the country at government expense. He surveys his proposition while in public employe. He is financed by the department of public works. He is in public pay until the moment his enterprise begins, and resumes his salary the moment the contract is completed.

But from the country point of view there is perhaps something to be said. A public officer is supposed to work for the public, especially when he is receiving from three to six times the pay that private parties would give him. If he finds a way to buy supplies for the country at a reasonable price he might perhaps be expected to buy at that price for the public interest instead of buying cheap and selling to the public at a profit of 100 or more per cent. It is not expected that every public officer going about the country in the discharge of his duties shall be lying in wait for a profitable contract with the department he serves, in order that he may resign and take the profit for himself, afterwards resuming his salary. We do not expect Mr. Pottinger to watch a chance to buy rails for \$20 a ton and then resign for \$30. No doubt Mr. Pottinger could do this or something like it with rails or ties or locomotives. Like Mr. Rochester, he has while in public service a great opportunity to survey the ground as a purchaser from contractors and as a seller to the government. If any one, from Mr. Pottinger down or up, should engage in this business we should not expect to find members of parliament upholding him in it. Though of course we might be disappointed.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in London, now in course of erection, is 200 feet long and 156 feet wide. Apart from the site it has already cost \$750,000. The material used is red brick, with Portland stone courses, and its oriental decorative features suggest a mosque rather than a cathedral.

S. D. S.



ON AN ARMORED TRAIN.

A South Dakota Lad's Outing in South Africa.

(Sioux Falls Correspondence of St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

An interesting letter descriptive of the armored trains utilized by the British in South Africa, the work of the men detailed for duty on them, and other matters which do not find place in the press despatches, has been received from Percy W. Tinnan, who, so far as known, enjoys the distinction of being the only South Dakotan who is serving in the British army in the land of the Boers.

Claire R. Tinnan, one of the best known newspaper men of the state. The young man, a pupil of his letter will show, possesses the true newspaper instinct in securing facts heretofore not of general knowledge. Young Tinnan, after putting in a couple of years at an eastern university, thought it not worth \$3,900 a year to pull an oar in a racing shell, and left with a college chum in search of adventure in South Africa. As the result of his keen observation he throws a new light on many features of the South African situation. With him on the armored train is a young Chicagoan named Richardson Young. Tinnan has had exceptional facilities for securing information, for since going to South Africa he has been with several branches of the British service—first with the mounted coast patrol, then with a bicycle corps doing scout duty, and lately with the armored train. His letter is in part as follows:

"Our captain of the armored train is a brick, and he doesn't seem to care whether we do any work or not. He is a young fellow, and not such a crank as most of the imperial officers. There are two of us now—another Yank besides myself, a young fellow from Chicago by the name of Richardson—and he is Chicago from his head to his heels. He is the best fellow I have struck since leaving home, totally unlike most of those one meets out here from the States, who are usually professional hooses. . . . We are, at the time I write this, over on the east coast, and only ninety miles from East London.

"First in the train is a truck, or car, containing a searchlight and Maxim gun; second, the captain's truck; third, gun carriage truck containing two 12-pounders; fourth, troops; fifth, engine; sixth, water truck; seventh, cook-house truck; eighth, dynamo truck; ninth, construction truck; tenth, telegraph truck; eleventh, searchlight and Maxim gun. "There are fifty-eight men with the train, scattered throughout the different trucks. The entire train is sheathed with 5-8 inch armor with loopholes and so on. The train guards the frontier, and is used for general purposes of that nature. Most men with armored trains have a hard time of it. They have to do both night and day patrol duty. With the train we have a cycle machine for patrol and scout duty. It is a four-wheeled machine used on the track and constructed on the same principle as a bicycle. Great speed can be made with it. I do most of the work with it.

"We were called out one night by a report that the Boers had rushed a farmhouse about twelve miles out and about a mile from the railway line. Away we went, with our ammunition beside us, ready to stick a muzzle of a Krag-Jorgensen through a loophole at the first sight of a Boer. As we drew near the house the train slowed down and a reconnoitering squad was sent out. In a few minutes they were greeted with a hail of bullets, many of which flattened on our train. Our scouting party stayed where they were, and by skillful maneuvering gradually drew back toward the train, and with them the Boers. "Like a flash the searchlight was turned on the Boers and the house. Bang! went one of the 12-pounders, and such a scampering you never saw. The shell from the 12-pounder knocked out four men and two horses; the rest of them got away. As the ranch belonged to a rank rebel with our army, we are to be aiding the Boers on the quiet, the major in command, who happened to be on the train, gave orders to destroy the house. The searchlight made it a beautiful target, and the gunners with our 12-pounder soon knocked it to kindling wood. Then we steamed back to town, rolled up our blankets and slept.

"A few days after the bombardment of the farmhouse we were called out one night by the report that the Boer leader in the vicinity was making north for the frontier. He had been having a hard time in the colony and decided to try and get out. Away we went once more, and after passing about fifteen blocks by the Boer news, we at last came to the hunting ground.

"In a cloudy, moonlight night, we could see the whisksers of the advance guard, coming over the veldt, a mile away. We were lying with our armored train in a cut out of sight. When the Boers were a little less than a mile from the line each man dropped and began to make a sneak. Orders were sent by phone to the blockhouses in the vicinity to hold fire until we opened.

"Finally four Boers started on a run for the fence. They knew that the line was protected by barbed wire networks, but I guess they did not know the strength of the fences. They began slashing and cutting with their wire cutters, and after five minutes' work, signalled the command in the rear to come on and make a dash for it. They came—and so did we. Our cut was half a mile from the attempted place of crossing.

"To go back a little, you may think it strange that they did not put out outpost. It would have been useless because the blockhouses are so near together, and the sentries have orders to fire on any one approaching the line. Twenty men were sent out from our train and the nearest blockhouses to hold the pass. Imagine twenty men attempting to hold a pass against 275 desperate Boers, caught like rats in a trap—as that is the number we afterwards learned made the rush. Our mission was to hold the pass at the same moment the Boers started to make it.

"My God! What a scene followed. Our searchlight was turned on, the

two Maxims firing between them 800 rounds a minute, and one 12-pounder dropping shrapnel shells with 800 bullets in each, started in to do business. To see that bunch of Boers come on was something grand. "The first rattle of the Maxims took them completely by surprise, and naturally checked them for a moment—and then on they came until they reached the wires. Instead of heading for the opening, they made for the solid fence, and failing to jump that or break through, landed in all shapes, a confused mass of straggling, desperate, fighting men.

"About twenty-five of them, as soon as they struck the fence, wheeled and started to encircle the train. Alas, more than half rolled over dead the first quarter of a mile, and the rest scampered over the veldt. Only ten succeeded in getting across both lines, and of these but three were mounted. The remainder went back over the veldt in all directions.

"Our casualties were three wounded, one of which was a gunshot wound of the 12-pounders, while the Boers left forty dead on the field, eight wounded, and lost 150 horses, the latter of which were either killed outright or had to be shot afterward.

"When nothing is doing we occasionally have concerts. Nearly every Tommy has a song he can sing in public, which, together with the musicians among them, always makes something doing. There are two mandolins, a banjo, an autoharp and two accordions in the outfit. All but two of the men who have these are fine musicians. "As I finish my letter the Tommies are all out on the grass on the shady side of the train playing cards, chess and checkers. The veldt is covered with the most beautiful growth of grass. The thornbush about here is green now and covered with flowers. There is a species of red cap that is also very pretty. The temperature where we now are is about 90 by day; the evenings are cool and delightful."

GIRL IN THE CASE.

Assassin of the Russian Minister the Interior Was Aided by His Sweetheart.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—It is now certain that the earlier reports of the identity of the assassin of M. Sipiaguine, the minister of the interior, who was shot and killed April 15, were incorrect. Instead of living nine days in St. Petersburg just previous to committing the crime, he spent nine days in a deserted barn at Terki, just across the Finnish frontier. The aide-de-camp's uniform which the man wore in order to gain access to the ministry was ordered by his sweetheart at a military tailor's establishment where she was cashier. The form was delivered at Terki and the murderer entered St. Petersburg disguised. The girl in the case has been arrested.

It is now even doubted whether the assassin, who has been known as Balshaneff, was really a student. It is hinted that he bears an aristocratic name.

M. Von Plehwe (formerly secretary of state for Finland), the successor of M. Sipiaguine, has sent Governor General Bobrikoff and Cherkoff back to Heisingford and Warsaw, and Prince Galitzin to the Caucasus.

HISTORY IMBIBED IN INDIA.

The St. James' Gazette has received a copy of an historical essay published in the monthly magazine of a high school in India. It is pretty near the "record." The following is an extract from this sample of stored up youthful lore:

"King Henry 8, was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Anna Domino in the year 1066. He had 510 wives, beside children. The list was belated the 2d was revoked. She never smiled again. But she said the word 'Calais' was to be found on her heart after her death. The greatest man in this reign was Lord Sir Garret Wolsey. He was surnamed the Boy Bechelon. He was born at the age of fifteen unmarried. Henry 8, was succeeded on the throne by his great Grand Mother, the beautiful and accomplished Mary Queen of Scots, sometimes known as the Lady of the Lake, or the Lay of the last Minstrel."

ENGAGED.

Marriage is very largely an accident. In few cases do men or women set up a standard of manly or womanly excellence and choose by it. In many cases people become engaged as the result of proquinity rather than because of any deep rooted preference. And so it often happens that the wife enters upon the obligations of matrimony just as thoughtlessly as she entered on the marriage relation, because no one has warned her of the dangers she faces.

Thousands of women become invalids for lack of knowledge of themselves. It is to this large body of women that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as a priceless boon, because it cures the womanly ills.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

No. 2 Company, 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, First in General Efficiency.

Thought They Had Lost the Prize, But Now Come Out All Right.

When in the fall of 1900 it was announced that No. 2 company, 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, had won the second prize for general efficiency there were three disappointed officers and fifty disappointed men in the regiment. Never in its history had the company worked harder or more hopefully for first place, and the disappointment was all the greater because their marks earned, 216, were exactly the same as those of their successful competitors, No. 1 Co. of P. E. Island regiment. The St. John company lost one point because of the absence of an officer at muster parade. This officer had done all his work with the company, and for good reasons was granted absence at a time when there remained nothing to be done. However, under a supposed rule of the Dominion Artillery Association, one point was deducted, and there was nothing to do but accept second place. The loss was all the more keenly felt because that year the 3rd Regiment was inspected by Lieut. Col. Wilson of Quebec, the best Garrison artillery officer in the Dominion, while the P. E. I. regiment was inspected by an infantry officer who could not be expected to be as conversant with artillery work. No. 2 company, however, did not get the second prize which they supposed they had won, and when Capt. Baxter was in Ottawa recently he enquired about it. Previous letters had started Lt. Col. Donaldson, the secretary of the association, looking into the matter, and he informed Capt. Baxter, to the great delight of the latter, that the rule as to absentees did not apply to officers, so that no point should have been deducted, and the two companies were tie. The matter had to go before the council of the association, and nothing further was heard of it until yesterday, when Capt. Baxter received by express a beautiful sterling silver cup, gilt lined, about eight inches in diameter. It is inscribed:

Dominion of Canada Artillery Association. General Efficiency—Garrison Artillery. Lower Establishment. 1900-1901.

1st Prize—No. 2 Co., 3rd Regiment—Equal. No. 1 Co., 4th Regiment—"

The points which won this cup are phenomenally high, being 216 out of a possible 220. The gun drill obtained 80 points, or perfect marks, and the marks were in infantry drill and manual and firing exercises which were 18 each out of possible 20. No. 2 once before won the first prize, in 1896, then tying with No. 1 Co. of the St. John regiment. The pleasant fact of the competition is that between the Island regiment, No. 1 company, which will receive a similar splendid cup and our own regiment the rivalry which exists is generous, not selfish. None will be more pleased than the Island men that our No. 2 has won with them, and No. 2 will share as heartily in the joy of the Island over their own success.

A YANKEE ENGINEER.

Lectures London on Anglo-American Unity.

Tells Britons They Have Done Nothing to Meet Boer Influence in World—Gives Public Opinion in the United States.

LONDON, April 22.—"I must advise you not to pay too much attention to the extravagant expressions of friendship of a certain well meaning but discredited class called, in America, 'Anglo-maniacs.' That was the keynote of a speech made by John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, tonight, before a notable gathering, including Lord Grey and other interested in Anglo-American and South African matters, at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Hammond's return to England.

With pungent sentences Mr. Hammond explained to his English audience the depth of his reason for American sympathy with the Boers, and as a candid though a genuine friend of Anglo-Saxon friendship, he impressed his hearers with Great Britain's total lack of effort to counteract the pro-Boer sentiment in the United States. With equal frankness Mr. Hammond argued that Great Britain be generous in her demands.

"Your American friends," he declared, "most earnestly hope that in arranging terms of peace, wise liberality will be shown to the Boers." Such a statement, coming from one who, in the same speech referred to his imprisonment at Pretoria on account of his anti-Boer tendencies, produced a rather striking effect. The American anglophobes came in for equal criticism with the Anglo-maniacs in Mr. Hammond's remarks.

"Both of these classes," said Mr. Hammond, "include the greatest and best of the American population. The citizens who compose the important body of our population are the exponents of Americanism in its highest form. They are the true Americans, whether of British, German or whatever ancestry. It is a title, not nevertheless an almost irresistible argument, that our nation's sentiment, on any notable occasion, is against the Boers."

"But we must be prepared henceforward to urge our claims for conjoint action respecting the Boer question. It is not a racial but a moral base, namely, that our claim is a just one. For I believe that the Boer is a just man, like the rest, their international structure."

"Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right—to brighten you up—is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine—the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even worse, I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappear, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics—weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SIX PERISHED.

As Result of Their House Being Struck by Lightning.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Thomas Hill, 35 years; Mrs. Hill, 32 years; Pearl Hill, 11 years; Robbie Hill, 9 years; Maggie Hill, 6 years—husband, wife and three children—and John Watson, aged 50, were all burned to a crisp in Hull early this morning. Hill had a livery stable at the corner of Bridge and Wellington streets. It was a frame building, erected since the great fire that swept the city of Hull. Watson was the livery stable.

MINISTERS ATTACKED.

Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado Tells Them They Don't Dare Speak the Truth.

(New York Sun.) A furious attack upon the church was recently made before the Ministers' Alliance of Denver. The speaker, by invitation, was D. C. Coates, lieutenant-governor of Colorado and formerly president of the State Federation of Labor. His subject was The Workingman of the Church. He was constantly interrupted by hisses, cries of "No, no," "stop," "Untrue," and finally left the platform, flinging back the remark, "Ministers, like the rest, cannot bear the truth." A discussion followed, in which many of the ministers countered heavily on the labor unions.

Among the remarks by which Mr. Coates aroused the anger of his listeners were the following: "Where is the voice of the church while the poor are trying to get away from the Sabbath day manual work, which you preach is damning thousands of souls to perdition? You preach for the men who own the shops and smelters in which

BITS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The state department has received information by cable to the effect that Gen. Urbibe, the insurrectionary leader, has been completely overwhelmed by the government troops at a place called Medina, and has been compelled to beat a retreat to Venezuelan territory. It is believed in Bogota that the war is now practically over.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special despatch from London to the Evening Post, referring to the Morgan contribution of steamship lines, says: "As at present planned the capital of the new shipping combination will be \$60,000,000 in six per cent. preferred stock, \$40,000,000 in common shares and \$50,000,000 of mortgage bonds."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The conference on the Chinese exclusion bill have practically reached an agreement. The main features of the senate bill have been adopted, but there are some alterations.

MANILA, April 22.—After the arguments of counsel today the trial by court martial of Lieut. John H. A. Day of the marine corps, charged with executing natives of the Island of Samar without trial, was closed.

TURNING DOWN THE DOCTORS.

The marvelous cures of Catarrhisms are being much talked about. Thousands are daily recognizing the exceptional merit of this simple inhaler treatment, and instead of running to the doctor with their winter ills they protect themselves by Catarrhisms. It kills colds in the head in ten minutes, quickly relieves Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles, and cures even though all other remedies have failed. Catarrhisms is very pleasant, safe and convenient to use. Its best recommendation is its enormous sale; try it today. Price \$1.00, small size 50c. at Druggists.

At Ottawa. On a previous page it was \$20, but containing his own account books \$200. From February till were together in the count- not appear how much they probably not much, as they bought 300 telegraph poles. Mr. Charleson, with proper notion, had purchased in his son, who had recent- business in this town. For \$3 apiece was paid to a party. Where they were de- under what difficulties does nor is it known what rake is in this transaction.

more poles were needed. ter was sent by Charleson route, and returned from day, having seen what op- way was to procure poles route of the proposed line. tered to him that he would an employe of the govern- come a contractor. He he did not tell Mr. Char- it would cost to provide but he agreed to resign his British poles at \$2 apiece. time his pay for the three- onths was settled at \$200 and expenses. He con- the government books, he barge with Mr. Charle- maintained at the ex- country. One Mr. Phil- sub-contract from Mr. furnish the poles. Mr. seems to have made the ac- of Mr. Phillips before this is mentioned in the gov- ers as a "foreman." He fulfilled the poles to the gov- the places required and on ns.

eter did not have occasion capital, for the government Phillips for the poles as they red, and charged the Mr. Rochester. An entry in ounts books shows that a 00 was paid direct to Mr. charged to him, and that s later the charge was to Mr. Rochester. Mr. supplies from the govern- also in the time nature. Apparently all that Mr. ad to do was to keep the books containing an ac- own transactions with the and in due time nature. He believed to be something pole.

September the transaction led, and in the four or five Rochester seems to have \$7,000. Then he certainly e more a government em- 200 a month, which was tly afterwards to \$450 a hen the Atlin Quenselle mpleted, Mr. Rochester re- Ottawa, and he has been several months, ostensibly the bookkeeping, and re- at this capital \$200 a

pretty handy way to do anyone else who wants to the Yukon to speculate can paying his own way out, good himself there at an ex- pensive processes, and capital at large interest ne who may expect to money on him. Mr. Roches- etter way. He goes to the government expense. He a proposition while in pub- He is financed by the de- public works. He is in until the month his en- gins, and resumes his salary the contract is completed.

the country point of view rings something to be said. officer is supposed to be pub- lic, especially when he is rom three to six times the private parties would give finds a way to buy supplies ntry at a reasonable price perhaps be expected to buy ice at the public interest buying cheap and selling to at a profit of 100 or more per not a expected that every er going about the country barge of his duties shall be ait for a profitable contract- ment he serves, in or- e may resign and take the himself, afterwards resum- ary. We do not expect Mr. to watch a chance to buy o a ton and then resign for while he is buying the rails to doubt Mr. Pottinger could something like it with rails locomotives. Like Mr. Ro- has while in public service opportunity to survey the a purchaser from contract- s, from Mr. Pottinger down uld engage in this business not expect to find members ent upholding him in it. course we might be dis- S. D. B.

an Catholic Cathedral in ow in course of erection, ing and 150 feet wide. Apart site it has already cost The material used in red Portland stone courses, and decorative features suggest rather than a cathedral.

NOTICE

During the Session of Parliament the DAILY SUN will have a Special Correspondent at Ottawa, and for ONE DOLLAR the paper will be sent to any address while the house is in session.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, A. FRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 26, 1902.

HANDS OFF.

The resolution which Mr. Charlton proposes to offer to the house of commons concerning the South Africa war is a good one for parliament to refrain from adopting. It might be proper and useful for the Canadian house of commons to express sympathy with the cause of loyal British subjects in South Africa, or even to express hope for an honorable peace giving a guarantee of British domination, but it is another question for the Canadian parliament to offer an opinion on the terms and conditions of that peace.

AUSTRALIA NETTLED.

The state premiers of the commonwealth of Australia will not be as numerously represented at the coronation as at first supposed. According to the London Chronicle, they represent the roundabout manner in which the invitations reached them, and the uncertainty of the status to be accorded them has also been a hesitating factor. The Toronto Globe makes the following quotation from the Chronicle's article: "Mr. Peacock, the premier of Victoria, has definitely decided not to make the trip, but to send as the representative of the state the Hon. William McCulloch, the minister of defence. Mr. McCulloch is the Nestor of the Victorian ministry, and was chairman of the cabinet committee that arranged all the functions connected with the opening of the first commonwealth parliament in Melbourne last May by the Prince of Wales. His knightly conduct on that occasion was regarded as a certainty, but somehow he was overlooked. The Queensland premier, Mr. Philip, the also an absentee. He has delegated the duty of representing the youngest of the Australian states to his London agent-general, Sir Horace Tozer. The only state of the commonwealth that seems likely to be directly represented at the coronation by its premier is little Tasmania."

AMERICAN CRUELTY IN PHILIPPINES.

Not many months ago the columns of the press of America and Europe were reeking with tales of the horrible manner in which the Chinese treated the captives that fell into their hands. The only excuse offered on behalf of the Chinese was the fact that they were not Christians. It was a good excuse from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint. Even that astute plenipotentiary, the Chinese minister at Washington, who is a talker that college boards and students alike desire to hear, had nothing to say in defence of his countrymen.

But all things come to those who serve and wait. Chinese statesmen included. It is now in order for the representative of the Chinese empire at Washington to call the attention of his government to the devilish manner in which the Christian troops of the greatest republic in the world have acted in the Philippines. He can quote among stories of American atrocities a number from the published statements of men who wore the United States uniform. Michael Edge of Natick, Mass., a hero of San Juan and the

siege of Santiago, and who served in China, tells the Boston Globe of his later experience in the Island of Samar, of the Philippine group.

"Every two or three days Lieut. Schofield sent out a squad of men into the hills under a non-commissioned officer, and I went on many of these expeditions. Our orders were clear and strict. Everybody found in the hills, man, woman or child, was to be killed. 'Shoot all boys and dogs,' was the order, and we were not instructed to spare the children, though never to my knowledge did we find any of the latter.

"The method was severe. First the soldiers tried to get the prisoner to tell what he knew of the insurgents. If he refused, his hands were tied behind his back and he was pinned face upward on the ground by them. Then the neck of a broken bottle was forced into the native's mouth and water was poured in.

"I have seen two or three buckets poured in, making several gallons and swelling the native's body to twice and three times the natural size. Then he was rolled on the ground and the water got out, and the process was repeated. The native, of course, resisted, and the soldiers rubbed the bottle across his mouth, insensating the flesh.

"After the water cure was over, the prisoner was shot, and if it happened to be in the hills outside the town, the body was left there for the dogs.

"I remember an excursion, one moonlight night last November, well. A native had murdered a soldier and I was sent out in a squad of seven men under Sergt. Nelson to hunt for him in the hills. We surprised him with seven old natives in a shack. The old men were harmless, and the only weapons in the shack were two bolos. There was no light, as we took them unaware. The native interpreter plied them with questions, but they refused to tell anything. A native policeman tied the seven old men in a row.

"A hole was dug behind them and the sergeant ordered us up in row opposite the natives and ordered us to fire. Every one of the unfortunates was killed and fell into the hole, where their bodies were left, and we went back to the camp with the murderer a prisoner.

"That was the method. Every few days I was sent out in my turn on some excursion or other. We always killed a few natives, and if the prisoner was considered of importance he was brought back to the village and given the water cure to get him to 'peck' on the insurgents. They almost never told anything and when they did they only lied. We could not depend on what they said.

"Another incident occurred in the comb. The soldiers were giving the water cure to a native who had been brought in. He tried to prevent the bottle being forced into his mouth. His teeth were knocked out. The soldiers found it hard to force him, and the quartermaster came up, and putting his pistol at the Filipino's head, blew out his brains.

"I left Samar Dec. 13, my three years expiring in January. Just before I left a prominent, wealthy native named Ocha was arrested and brought into camp. They gave him the water cure, using salt water. This was done to make it more terrible. If a bottle was not handy a thick stick of wood was forced into the native's mouth like a gag and the water then poured in.

"Ex-Private Skinner of Brockton, Mass., while admitting all sorts of brutality on the part of American troops, justifies it on the ground that the Filipinos were awfully treacherous foes. He said to the Boston Globe: "By means of the water cure Col. Scott at one time obtained information which was of untold value. It could not have been obtained in any other way. It involved a firm supplying arms and ammunition with which Americans were being shot."

"The most exciting expedition in which I was concerned was with Lieut. Col. Scott in the vicinity of Pana. We got orders to take no prisoners over 15 years of age and leave no Filipino alive. So it was a case of kill the natives on sight. It is nonsense to say women and children were also killed. The only men tortured were those who had information which it was important to make them give up."

The Globe yesterday editorially condemned Hon. Geo. E. Foster for what it called an exhibition of bad taste in attempting "to drag in party politics" with his splendid address before St. George's Society on Monday night. The text of its criticism was an extract from the Sun's report of Mr. Foster's speech, in which the honorable gentleman is quoted as saying: "How could we (Canadians) be more independent than we are? We are even allowed to misgovern ourselves, as we are doing today."

Mr. Foster's words are thus correctly reported, but no newspaper report can convey the variation of voice and gesture which add so much to that orator's charm and which in this case conveyed to his audience an entirely different impression from that indicated by the Globe's editorial. At the time the speaker was arguing that Canada could not possibly be more free than she is and capped his array of arguments with the jocular statement "that we are even allowed to misgovern ourselves." As he used it the remark was entirely without political significance. It was purely jocular, and was so understood by all present of either political leaning. If the editor of the Globe had been present he could not have failed of a like interpretation and the unnecessary imputations against Mr. Foster's bad manners and bad taste would never have been made. But as the sentence stood in cold print the stinging truth of it must have been irritating, so perhaps the Globe's winning and retort are excusable.

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

FREDERICTON.

Non Coms of R. R. C. 1. Court Martialled for Drunkenness.

List of Men of the Royal Regiment Who Want to Go to South Africa. Local News.

FREDERICTON, April 22.—The death occurred at five this afternoon of one of the best known men on the river in the person of Robert A. Noble, a well known lumberman. Last November Mr. Noble was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, notwithstanding which he went to his lumber camps at the head of the river. Several weeks ago he was compelled to give up and return here. Hemorrhages have been of frequent occurrence since, and he passed away this afternoon after an unusually severe attack. The deceased was 53 years of age, and leaves a widow and four children, the eldest of whom, William, is at present in the lumber woods. Four brothers also survive, one of whom is Wm. Noble, a well known lumberman. The deceased had a partnership with J. A. Morrison, took the contract for the corporation drive on the lower St. John. For several years past he had lumbered extensively for Cushing & Co. of St. John. Fred Nicholson, for some years clerk in the Queen hotel here, and a well grounded hotel man in all departments of the business, will probably assume management of the Windsor hotel at St. Stephen on May 1st. This is the crack hotel of the border.

Methodists of this city are to celebrate a semi-centennial next November, and arrangements are already making for the function. Twenty men from Estey's drive came home last night. Mr. Estey expects to have all his Tobique drive in the main river tonight. They report F. E. Estey's Tobique drive has W. B. Magee, no definite word from Kilburn and the upper St. John, but it is said there a couple of feet of snow in the woods, and that would make water a good pitch for driving if warm weather came tonight. The water here has risen four inches in the last 24 hours.

Theodore Robert, youngest son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Roberts, is critically ill at the C. P. R. this afternoon to go to her son's bedside.

FREDERICTON, April 23.—Quite a severe storm passed over the city at half-past nine tonight. The lightning was very bright, with heavy thunder and accompanied by brisk showers.

FREDERICTON, April 24.—A court-martial was held here today, the members of the court being Lieut. Col. Logan, Major W. B. Magee, and Capt. J. Otty Sharp, the two latter of St. John. Hospital Sergeant Lincoln and Sergeant Sheldon were tried on the charge of intoxication, which, it sustained, will probably reduce them to the ranks. Corporal Wallace is to be tried upon a similar charge. Sergeant Sheldon, a hero of the first South African contingent, served in charge of a Maxim gun detachment during the campaign and was at Paardburg, making a good name for himself. The finding of the court will be forwarded to Ottawa before being made public.

R. A. Estey has sold about one and a half millions of his winter's cut of spruce logs to John E. Moore of St. John. Mr. Estey is bringing out more logs than he is able to cut at his own mill here.

J. E. Edwards' Sir Charles mare, Nellie F., was foaled a beautiful horse colt, sired by Judge Wilkes. Mr. Edgwards has an offer for the colt as soon as it is weaned, but will probably raise it himself.

Following men of the Royal Regiment here have passed examinations for service in South Africa and their names have been forwarded to Ottawa: Lance Corporal Slade, Lance Corporal Kaubach, Privates Renaault, Foster, Blizard, Porter, Ross, Scott, Jenkins, May, Nass and Edwards. None of these men have seen service in previous campaigns.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. SCALDED TO DEATH. Horrible Death of a Richibucto Boy, Caused by Escaping Steam in a Mill.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., April 24.—The cylinder head blew out of the engine in R. O'Leary's saw mill this morning, the escaping steam scalding Roy Stewart. The boy died from the effects this evening.

DEATH OF PATRICK LYONS, Father of John M. Lyons of the I. C. R. Service.

HALIFAX, April 24.—The death occurred this morning of Patrick Lyons, an old and highly respected resident of Halifax, father of John M. Lyons of the I. C. R. Mr. Lyons returned from Moncton about ten days ago to resume his residence in this city and was ill only a few days. He was 84 years of age.

SYDNEY'S TAXATION ESTIMATES. (Special to the Sun.) SYDNEY, C. B., April 24.—The Finance committee of Sydney council submitted its estimates for the year tonight. The report states that a modest estimate of the cost of constructing the Sydney streets, if they were already built to grade, would be upwards of \$125,000. The gross assessment valuation of the year 1902 is \$4,283,000, as compared with \$3,700,000 five years ago, and the amount to be raised by taxation is \$1,200,000, as compared with \$1,200,000 at that time.

ONLY FOUR MAJORITY

In Denmark's Lower House for Sale of W. I. Islands.

The Debate Was of a Very Acrimonious Type—The Lie Passed Freely and the President Left the Chair.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—The landsting by 34 to 30 votes today adopted the majority's report on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The treaty now goes back to the folkething. The session of the landsting was one of the most sensational on record. The lie was passed twice and charges and counter charges were hurled back and forth while the opponents of the sale of the islands went so far as to impugn the accuracy of the United States department's official records. The president of the house twice called a former minister of justice to order, and the president also left the chair and spoke impassioned against the ratification of the treaty.

M. Jensen, one of the opposition leaders, quoted a private conversation which he had with the foreign minister, Dr. Deuntzer, claiming that the latter expressed himself as being personally opposed to the sale. This the minister heatedly denied. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the lie was passed. The opposition offered to sell the islands to the United States in 1892, when M. Estrup was premier. The foreign minister then quoted the foreign relations committee of the United States on the subject, and M. Estrup excitedly reiterated his denial, declaring that the state department's publication was wrong and that the American minister, who was in Copenhagen at that time, must have conveyed a false impression to Washington. M. Estrup admitted there had been some talk of a sale, but declared he had never made overtures to the United States.

The foreign minister finally read a telegram from four hundred planters and merchants of the Danish West Indies urging the immediate ratification of the treaty, setting forth that the condition of the islands was critical and asserting that the agreement among the inhabitants was strongly in favor of the islands sale.

FURIOUS FOREST FIRES. WILLIAMSBURG, Pa., April 24.—During the 48 hours the furious sweep of forest fires in the central section of the state has caused devastation to a vast amount of property and the loss of three lives. From Simonsburg comes meagre details of the fire that burnt two men and killed a woman and a child. Mountain fires destroyed a large number of sleepers and caused the rails to spread on a lumber train. The locomotive overturned, pinning two of the six men riding on it under the tender. The other four men saved their lives with great difficulty, but were unable to prevent their comrades, pinned under the tender, from burning to death. As a result of the fire which destroyed ten houses, a church, a school house and nine stables in Clintonville last night, a six-year-old girl lost her life. A critical condition of things exists in the northwestern portion of Lyncoping county. Near Emeryville last night 400,000 feet of sawed lumber was destroyed. Four houses were also burned.

N. B. RAILWAY CO. Special Meeting Authorized Directors to Dispose of Lands in This Province.

MONTREAL, April 23.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Railway Co. took place this afternoon in the office of the president, Robert Melgren. Among those present were: Robert Melgren, in the chair; Alfred Seely, St. John, N. B.; W. T. Whitehead, Fredericton, N. B.; Jos. Hardisty, Montreal, and John Turnbull, also of this city. The company owns tracts of land in the province of New Brunswick amounting in all to 1,740,000 acres, and as a favorable bid has recently been received for part of each of these lands, it was necessary to give the directors power to dispose of them, and this was what the meeting did this afternoon. It is understood that a meeting of the directors has been called for next week to dispose of the matter.

BIRTHS. ELLIS—At Caspopsis, Michigan, on April 19, to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Jr., a son.

MARRIAGES. ROBERT-McLENNAN.—At Newcastle, N. B., on April 23rd, by the Rev. Wm. Aitken, Cecil Hooper, of the Rev. S. Reopel, M. A., M. D., incumbent of Valcarrier, P. Q., to Agnes Muirhead, youngest daughter of John McLeod, of Summerside, P. E. I. Colin MacLennan.

LANYON-McLEOD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 87 Duke street, west end, on the 23rd inst., by Rev. Dr. Hartley, Thomas Francis Lanyon and Bertha McLeod, daughter of John McLeod, all of St. John West, N. B.

HOCKEN-WRIGHT.—At St. Paul's church, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Dicker, M. S. Hocken of Chatham, to Miss A. A. Wright of St. John, N. B.

CLARKE-PATTON.—At Trinity church, April 22nd, by Rev. J. A. Richardson, Percy A. Clark to Margaret Stevenson Patton.

DEATHS. BEATTY.—At Hampton, Kings county, April 20th, after a lingering illness, Margaret L. Beatty, wife of James Beatty, in the 12th year of her age.

BELETYRA.—At Public Landing, N. B., April 19th, entered into rest, J. D. Beletyra, only son of James and Amanda Beletyra, aged 34 years, leaving father, mother and three sisters to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and brother. Interment took place at Westfield cemetery on Saturday, April 19th. (Boston and New York papers please copy.)

ELLIS.—At Caspopsis, Michigan, on April 19, Rachel Norton, wife of John V. Ellis, Jr., aged 23 years.

PORTER.—In this city, on April 23rd, after a brief illness, Samuel C. Porter.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS. CATARRH OF STOMACH.



Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it." ADIA BRITAIN, of Sektian, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months, I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna. I can now get around and do my housework, and I think Peruna the greatest medicine I ever used." ADIA BRITAIN, 102 Bellvue street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I candidly feel Peruna was the means of saving my life, for I suffered for months from catarrh of the stomach. Two bottles of Peruna cured me." MISS LIZZIE BLEVINS. "If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis." Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. WEBB Is Connected With Only Three Railway Enterprises in Canada. RECRUITING STOPPED. Col. McLean Ordered to Receive No More—Sixteen Sent to Halifax Last Night.

At four o'clock Wednesday afternoon Lt. Col. H. H. McLean received instruction from the adjutant general to cease enlistment at St. John. When the orders were received several applicants were waiting and some were undergoing medical examination, but as the orders were definite it was necessary to refuse them. Six men had been sworn in before the orders were received, and these, in company with ten others accepted yesterday, will go forward tonight.

One of the enlisted men, Ralph Dunham, son of Seth Dunham of Fairville, who received instructions to leave for Halifax with the detachment on Monday evening, failed to turn up at the station. He has not since been heard of, and is believed to have gone to the United States. Col. McLean has notified the police to arrest him if found, and has also notified the adjutant general of his absence. Dunham has been posted as a deserter.

Those going forward tonight and making St. John's total contribution to the fourth contingent 91, with address and next of kin, are: Allan, Joseph Walter, St. John, N. B. (F)—Merton S. Allan, Coutney street, St. John, N. B. (F)—William Fleming, 161 City road, St. John, N. B. (F)—Robert L. Stevens, 125 Quebec street, St. John, N. B. (F)—James O'Donnell, 615 Main street, St. John, N. B. (F)—Sarah Copeland, 23 Brunswick street, St. John, N. B. (F)—Finney, William Olive, St. John, N. B. (F)—Mrs. Elizabeth Finney, St. John, N. B. (F)—William Fleming, 161 City road, St. John, N. B. (F)—William Fleming, Fairville, St. John Co., N. B. (F)—James O'Donnell, 615 Main street, St. John, N. B. (F)—Follock, George Robert, Fredericton, N. B. (F)—Mrs. Edward Frederick, Fairville, N. B. (F)—James Ready, Fairville, N. B. (F)—Stevens, John Richard, St. John, N. B. (F)—Robert L. Stevens, 125 Quebec street, St. John, N. B. (F)—Wahm, Michael Joseph, St. John (West)—Mrs. Annie Walsh, Watson street, St. John, N. B. (F)—James Warren, Moncton, N. B. (F)—James Warren, Moncton, N. B. (F). (For additional news see page 21.)

CHILD CAS. The May Magazine, published by the Tourist Association, contains an illustration of the St. John's Tourist Association's picnic at Washington. The article on the picnic is a most interesting one, and contains a photo of the picnic. The article is a most interesting one, and contains a photo of the picnic.

CURED OF Asthma BY THE "GOLD CURE." Geo. A. Davidson writes that he considers himself completely cured of Asthma after using a few bottles of GOLD CURE. He had tried many other medicines before, but only received temporary relief. The GOLD CURE changes the system and removes the asthma germ. It cures 99 cases in 100. TRIAL SAMPLE FREE. Send for it today. HAYES & CO., Simcoe, Ont.

SULTAN SET THE SUSPECTS FREE. SALONICA, Roumelia, Sunday, April 22.—All the suspects arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Miss M. Stone, the American missionary, have been released. This action followed a memorial addressed by the Christian inhabitants of Diumahala to the Sultan, asserting their loyalty, beseeching the authorities to take measures to suppress brigandage and asserting that the Christians of Macedonia are heartily tired of the continual revolutionary turmoil. The memorial was held with satisfaction by the Porte and the release and military precautions for the protection for the Christians followed as evidence of the Sultan's good will.

CIT Recent Ev from an NOTICE RE During sion of which demands must c newslet est poss Capt. J. H. appointed A. at, lieutenant A letter from Monday said his drive into last of this The death Moore, which Henry John Moore was el Mr. and Mr. Caping, and thanking the expressions of sympathy their recent The I. C. R. put on May 3 agent, would from those in schedule of be made to e sible to the w The Duke's breakfast good bread, Duchesse, "im called the ch their Royal H was made v HOFS. A survey w Norwegian sh Yarmouth shi is understood way of repair Harold at Ca took fire, and that the vessel up. A number of tained at di board the ste loading deals the U. K. Cap der of which will no the company be present. His Honor J. three months' Judge Forbes dies during the Judge Wells I May and hope ing the coron England and ting the disti visit during h ton Transcript A party of 2 dents passed day on the A to Cape Bre change of Fr LeRoI and Co Colming and e McGILL. They in which they days' tour of Caspopsis and work and form tracts. Child CAS The May Magazine, published by the Tourist Association, contains an illustration of the St. John's Tourist Association's picnic at Washington. The article on the picnic is a most interesting one, and contains a photo of the picnic. The article is a most interesting one, and contains a photo of the picnic. Receipts in \$210 week have been reported by Grand Manan, done on the 5 day, not been quotations for twelve to fifteen and haddock, per acre, eight thirty to a picker, six c

RS. STOMACH.



of the stomach which no one can cure. I kept taking it until I was cured. I am glad to recommend it.

QUITTING STOPPED.

Ordered to Receive No. 1500 Sent to Halifax Last Night.

Rock Wednesday afternoon. H. McLean received from the adjutant general to be sent at St. John.

Walter, St. John, N. B. Allan, 6 Courtney street, St. John.

CURED OF Asthma GOLD CURE.

Wrote that he considers the cure of Asthma after bottles of GOLD CURE. He has other medicines before, but temporary relief.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the present Session of Parliament which make very heavy demands on the SUN'S columns, Correspondents must condense their news letters to the smallest possible limit.

Capt. J. H. Kaye, R. C. R., has been appointed Lt. Col. to Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

A letter from F. H. Hale, received on Monday said that he expected to get his drive into the main Tobique, the last of this week.

The death is reported of Mrs. Ann Moore, which occurred at the home of Henry Johnson at Welsford, Mrs. Moore was eighty-seven years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Belyea, Public Landings, take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the many expressions of condolence and words of sympathy extended to them during their recent sad bereavement.

The I. C. R. suburban train will be put on May 3rd. L. R. Ross, terminal agent, would like to receive suggestions from those interested in regard to the schedule of this train.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is." "Yes," said the Duchess, "it's delicious." Having called the chief bread cook, he told their Royal Highnesses that the bread was made with BEAVER BRAND HOPS.

A survey was held this week on the Norwegian ship Harold (formerly the Yarmouth ship Annie M. Law), and it is understood extensive work in the way of repairs will be ordered.

His Honor Judge Wells has received three months' leave of absence and Judge Forbes will discharge his duties during that time.

A party of 25 McGill University students passed through the city yesterday on the Atlantic express en route to Cape Breton.

Cards are out for the wedding of Rev. Howard H. Roach of Tabernacle English church to Mrs. Susie Stallion of Annapolis, on the morning of Wednesday, April 26.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The May number of the National Magazine, published in Boston, and having a very large circulation, contains an illustrated article on St. John and the St. John River, written for the Tourist Association by A. M. Belding.

COUGH, COLIC, HOARSENESS AND OTHER THROAT AFFECTIONS ARE QUICKLY RELIEVED BY VAPOR-CREOSOTE TABLETS.

THE POTATO MARKET. (Frederick Gleason.) The potato market continues to show great activity, both for local consumption and for export.

FISH MARKET. Receipts in the local fish market this week have been very light. Fishing is reported very poor, especially off Grand Manan, and very little has been done on the Nova Scotia coast.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Martin & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D. C. Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death is reported of Miss Jane McQuade, which occurred Tuesday at her home at 49 Clarence street. Miss McQuade had been ill for about a year. Death was due to consumption. She was twenty-one years of age.

ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO HARTLAND.

Ernest T. Howell of Fredericton, a young man who, it is said, has been travelling through the river country as a representative of a St. John drug firm which has no existence, was arrested here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Foster of Hartland, Carleton Co.

THE GOVERNOR'S NEW HORSE.

The Summersons, P. E. I., Farmer says: "Richard Hunt has purchased for His Honor Governor Snowball of New Brunswick a beautiful bay gelding over 16 hands and weighing 1,200 lbs. from Joseph Harding of New London.

WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Cards are out for the wedding of Rev. Howard H. Roach of Tabernacle English church to Mrs. Susie Stallion of Annapolis, on the morning of Wednesday, April 26.

FOR CORONATION DAY.

The Thistle Athletic Association is planning for a big athletic tournament at the St. Stephen driving park on coronation day.

FIGHTING THE BOERS.

Thomas Cox, formerly of Maguerville, who went from British Columbia a short time ago, has recovered his health and enlisted in the South African Light Horse, the colonial corps, with which his brother William Cox was formerly connected.

CUT IN DRY FISH.

At a meeting of the fisheries committee of the Gloucester Mass. Board of Trade Monday morning the price on salt codfish from the vessel, of all grades, were dropped 25 cents on dry pounds and a cut of 50 cents made on large dry handling cod.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. \$5,000 Reward will be paid by Sunlight Soap Co. to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

CAPTAIN EXONERATED.

Board of Inquiry Capt. Thompson of Lake Superior of All Bismarck. Commander W. G. Spain, head of the board of inquiry into the stranding of steamer Lake Superior, yesterday read the finding in the case. Capt. Thompson and Pilot Rogers were both present. The finding is so far as it places blame on the captain of the ship is as follows:

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

St. George's Society concluded the celebration of its centennial anniversary by a grand ball in the York Theatre that for excellence of arrangement and liberality of accommodation for non-dancers as well as those who filled the floor will long be remembered by every participant.

WHITE'S COVE.

White's Cove, Queens Co., April 22.—Ira D. Ferris and Charles Gutter, who were engaged in a party of pleasure on the coast, were engaged in gaspereaux fishing on a large scale. They intend shipping their fish to St. John.

Mrs. Annie Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miles of Fredericton arrived here Saturday to visit their sister Miss Mary Moore, who is suffering from brain trouble.

Miss Lella Kennedy, who is teaching school at Hampton, arrived home on Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kennedy.

My Young, daughter of Capt. E. M. Young, who scalded her arm severely a few days ago, is recovering.

William Durost, passed through the lake today en route to Newcastle, where he will take in a cargo of coal.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

LEPREAUX NEWS. LEPREAUX, April 23.—Mrs. D. A. Kennedy has returned home after spending the winter in New York. Mrs. Kennedy says that she is benefited in health by her trip, and her appearance fully corroborates her words.

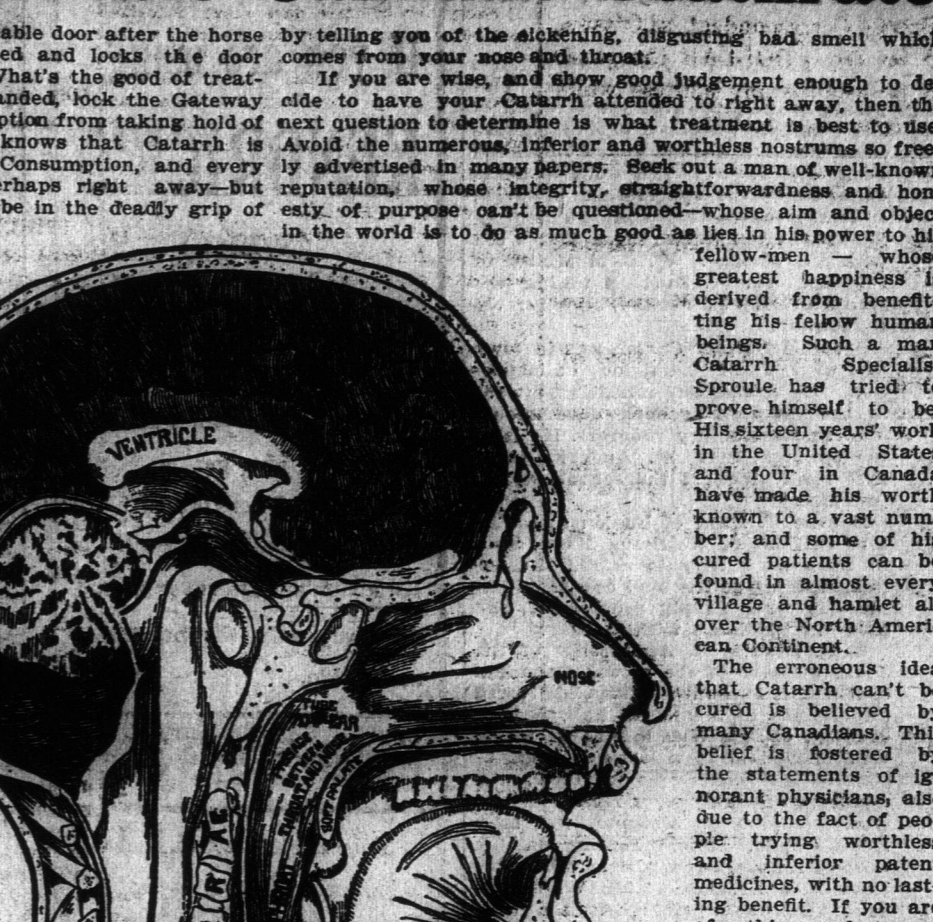
NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

F. C. Chapman, Kings Co. Edga Canning, in Albert and Westmorland Counties. John E. Austin in Queens County.

The Great White Plague Largely on the Increase How to Decrease Canada's Deathrate

What's the use of locking the stable door after the horse has bolted? A wise man is forehanded and locks the door before the horse has bolted. Apply this to the disease of Consumption. What's the good of treating an incurable disease? Be forehanded, lock the Gateway—Catarrah, and thus prevent Consumption from taking hold of your system.



The way Catarrah develops into Consumption is very simple. During the day or waking part of one's life, the Catarrah mucus which forms in the nose and throat is hawked up and spit out. During sleep this is beyond one's control and very frequently small particles are inhaled into the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, thus affecting these organs—REMEMBER!—Catarrah is the cause of Consumption.

Should you be one of those who are afflicted with Consumption? What a trial and annoyance you are to your friends. How they loathe and abhor you when you are forced to hawk up and clear your throat of the Catarrah mucus; and how much greater object of disgust you are to your friends on account of that bad breath which you undoubtedly have.

- Symptoms of Catarrah of the Bronchial Tubes: "Have you a cough?" "Are you losing weight?" "Do you cough at night?" "Have you pain in side?" "Do you take cold easily?" "Is your appetite variable?" "Have you stitches in side?" "Do you cough until you gag?" "Do you raise frothy mucus?" "Do you cough on going to bed?" "Do you cough in the morning?" "Are you low spirited at times?" "Do you spit up yellow matter?" "Do your coughs shoot and heaving?" "Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?" "Is there a tickling behind the palate?" "Do you feel you are growing weaker?" "Is there a burning pain in the throat?" "Do you have pain behind the breast-bone?" "Do you cough worse at night or morning?" "Do you sit up at night to get breath?"

The passage to the Head in which Catarrah starts which so often goes down to the lungs, and develops into the Great White Plague—Consumption.

Symptoms of Catarrah of the Head and Throat: "Do you spit up slime?" "Are your eyes watery?" "Does your nose seem full?" "Does your nose discharge?" "Do you sneeze a good deal?" "Do crusts form in the nose?" "Do you have pain across the eyes?" "Does your breath smell offensive?" "Is your hearing beginning to fail?" "Are you losing your sense of smell?" "Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?" "Are there buzzing noises in your ears?" "Do you have pains across the front of your head?" "Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?" "If you have some of the above symptoms, your disease is Catarrah of the Head and Throat."

If you have some of the above symptoms, and want to get cured, or wish for a lengthy, free diagnosis of your case, answer the above questions, cut them out, and write Catarrah Specialist Sproule, 7-13 Doane street, Boston.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Death of Samuel Chapman, a prominent Resident of the Town.

SUSSEX, April 24.—A prominent citizen of Sussex, Samuel Chapman, died suddenly today of heart failure at the residence of his son-in-law, J. McIntyre, barrister, where he has been visiting for a few days with the hope of recruiting his health.

W. MANCHESTER, D. V. S.

NERACK TO ENGLAND.

Atlantic Shipping Combine is Working in Purist American Interests. LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Mail affirms this morning that the agreement of the Atlantic shipping combine contains several clauses to the effect that the American promoters of the combine intend to ask Canada to pass a new shipping bill permitting the vessel to be registered in the American flag.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Will Hold An Autumn Session, to Deal With Business Arrears.

DROWNED AT BANGOR.

Bad Death of Banker James Crosby and His Little Daughter.

BANGOR, Me., April 24.—James Crosby of Bangor and his daughter Caroline, aged seven, were drowned in the river at Bangor this afternoon by the overturning of a canoe. Mr. Crosby, with his wife and child, were out in the afternoon for the canoe club house at Hampden, and when within a half mile of the house the canoe was caught by a sudden gust of wind. Mr. Crosby placed his wife on the bottom of the canoe, holding her while he was in the water, and the child. When within a few yards of the shore Mr. Crosby sank, probably from exhaustion, and was drowned, with the little girl. Mrs. Crosby floated down river some distance and was taken ashore by a member of the canoe club. The bodies of the drowned were quickly recovered. Mrs. Crosby suffered no ill effects from the loss of her husband and child. She was a member of the Bangor Savings Bank. Her age was forty years.

HAD TONED HIM DOWN.

Merchant—So you're looking for a position? Young College Graduate—No, I've looked so much lately looking for a position that I'll be satisfied now to take a job.—Philadelphia Press.

VETERINARY COLUMN.

H. C. M. "Sir,—We have a horse that took disease about three weeks ago and does not seem to improve. There is a swelling under the jaw, and a discharge from the nose. What should I do for it?"

Answer.—Steam the horse's head twice a day. If the swelling is soft, lance it and wash the jaw every day with a little creolin and water, also give one drachm of sulphate of iron in hot bran mash every eight for one week.

WANTED.

WANTED—Several first-class Dunbar Shingle Sawyers. Apply to THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MFG. CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Mill to be free from dust.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 acres of intervals situated on Little Musgrave in the Parish of Wickham, Queens county. Good large barn, also Gurnsey Bull, 4 years old, "an register" and several Guernsey Grade Heifers, one and two years old. For further particulars address HENRY D. MOTT, King street East, St. John, N. B.

FIGS FOR SALE.

Anyone wishing to purchase Pure Bred Improved, Large White Yorkshire Figs, of choice breeding, for a small price, should write to: ALFRED E. SLIPP, Central Hampstead, N. B.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale an easy access the Wotton Farm (so-called), situated in the Parish of Greenfield, Kings County, consisting of Six hundred and sixty acres. There is a large quantity of intervals meadow and marsh on this farm. The farm is well wooded and timbered. The buildings consist of a good substantial two-story house, three large barns and outbuildings. Inquiring purchasers may apply to undersigned, P. O. Box 5, Woodstock, N. B. ZEBULON CONNOR.

THE HOLIDAY IN MAY.

King Edward's Birthday May be Observed on May 24. (Special to Montreal Star.) OTTAWA, April 23.—An act probably will be passed before parliament in commemoration of Queen Victoria's reign. King Edward's birthday is on November 9, but Thanksgiving day usually takes place that month. The official view here is that it would be most inconvenient to have another holiday in November. In England the King's birthday will be celebrated on May 30, but it is deemed better that Canada should take advantage of the holiday already fixed by statute for the 24th. George III's birthday was June 4, and this was proclaimed to be observed in Canada as the Sovereign's birthday throughout the reign of George IV, and William IV. It is likely that June 23 will be proclaimed a holiday in honor of the coronation of King Edward.

MORE FLOUR VIA ST. JOHN.

(Special to the Sun.) MONTREAL, April 24.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. announces the shipment of 4,000 barrels of flour to St. John via St. John, N. B. for May 1st.

Book's Cotton Root Compound. It is especially used in cases of cough, cold, hoarseness, and other throat affections. It is a powerful expectorant, and is also used in cases of asthma, bronchitis, and other pulmonary diseases. It is a reliable remedy in all cases of the above kind. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

