



HE MET OOM PAUL.

Mr. Paul Nelson Arrives Home from Johannesburg - The Outlanders' Flight.

He Had the Pleasure of Meeting Uncle Paul and Called at His House - Some of Oom Paul's Experiences - The Gold Mines of the Rand - African Labor Employed.

(Charlottetown Guardian, Nov. 18.) This was the Guardian's privilege some months ago to furnish its readers with an interview with a gentleman who was engaged in active service in the Spanish-American war. This morning the Guardian is again able to place before its readers an interview with a gentleman who a few weeks ago walked on the streets of Johannesburg, the gold centre of the Transvaal.

At two o'clock in the afternoon word was received at the Guardian office that David Nelson, who formerly resided in West river, was on his way to the city en route to his home. The reporter grasped the opportunity and made his way to the station to meet the incoming train. There he found that the train from Summerside was late and that the eastern train would meet it at the junction.

In a few minutes we arrived at Royal Junction and boarded the inward train. Not knowing the gentleman from Johannesburg, it was somewhat of a moment's anxiety as to whether the meagre description would locate him at one end of the train or a gentleman who answered the description, surrounded by a group of attentive listeners. The situation was soon realized and the conversation was cheerfully entered into.

"Let's see," said the gentleman, "I spent three years in the year 1887 and went to Aspen, Col., where I spent three years. From Aspen I returned to Yale on the Fraser river, B. C., where I prospectored for a time. From Yale I went to Broken Hill, Australia, where I spent two years mining."

"Hearing of the wonders of the gold fields of South Africa I made up my mind that although thousands of miles away I would seek my fortune on its sunny shores."

"In August, 1888, I embarked on the Waramoo, a large liner of the Blue Anchor line, which sailed from Adelaide, South Australia, and after a pleasant passage of 21 days we arrived at Durban, a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Durban is a very pretty town, and the summer resort for the people of Johannesburg. The streets are beautiful and level, and bicyclists may be seen on their wheels at all seasons of the year. The residences in many parts of the city are very fine."

"I only stayed in Durban a short time, and took the train to Charlestown, on the Transvaal coast. Charlestown is just a small village at the foot of Majuba Hill, and at the terminus of the tunnel. I stayed there two days and visited historic Majuba Hill. A large slab of stone marks where the British were defeated during which no license was granted in Brome for the sale of strong drink. Many of our young people were drunk during the night by drunken laws. I remember the quiet of the Lord's day being rudely disturbed by drunken people in the street, and remember those who, fearing to return to their homes, were in the night time from those who are availing themselves of the benefit of license."

"The city of Johannesburg is certainly up-to-date. It has all the modern improvements, sewerage, electric lights, etc. The stores are large, and the stockholders know how to fix up their windows."

"A company has a monopoly for the horse cars, and the people are impatiently waiting for the expiration of the right of way and the adoption of the electric."

"The Crown Deep mine is one of the largest gold mines in South Africa. When it was first opened I was superintendent of the mine. The help are all Kafirs, who are divided into gangs of 20, and the rock drills are run by compressed air. The mines are the greatest in the world, and extend from Krugersdorp to Bokkry, a distance of 50 miles. Before I left, there were 50,000 negroes employed in the mines. The mines are principally operated by English, German and French capitalists. The working of the mines is done by contract. A practical miner can get good wages, and the usual pay is 25 shillings a day. Engine drivers command £1 a day."

"Along the western border there is some splendid land, which is suitable for farming purposes; but the Boers are certainly far behind the age as practical tillers of the soil. Modern machinery is almost unknown, and oxen do duty in almost every instance. The Boers are certainly not hampered with large houses, the ordinary Boer living in a house with but one room. The vegetables and fruit supplied to Johannesburg are very good, but the meat is exceedingly poor, very little attention being paid to the proper preparation of meats."

"It was in Johannesburg during the Jameson raid of '96-'98, and was on the police service at that time, each member being armed with a rifle. At that time people left the city in large numbers for the port town. The present trouble took form in May last. The Boers, however, have been expecting trouble for some time, and have been holding secret sessions of the Volksraad. Some time prior to the war their rifles which were of the Martini-Henry make, were discarded and 148,000 Mauser rifles took their place. The Mauser is supposed to be one of the best rifles made, and will carry and kill at 2,000 yards."

"In the Boer army every man is his own general. When it comes to engagements he takes in the situation and fights in the best manner possible, taking refuge behind a rock or anything that will serve as a temporary defence. In the present conflict they are determined to fight for home and country. The war will last for months."

"The Boer armies are led by General Buller as commander in chief. The army is a strange mixture of the young and the aged, all apparently inspired alike with patriotism."

"Have you ever met the president of the South African republic?" asked the reporter.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Explanations Asked and Given Regarding the Cordoba Affair.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse Favors Mediation and Arbitration in Regard to the Transvaal Dispute - in the Far East.

PARIS, Nov. 24. - In the chamber of deputies today, during the discussion of the foreign estimates, Count Montagu, conservative, asked for explanations as to the incident of a British cruiser stopping and boarding a French steamer, the Cordoba, in Delagoa Bay. M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, replied that it was not an isolated case. Belligerents during a war, he explained, had the right to ascertain the nationality of any vessel.

"Turning to the situation in China and the recent incidents in Kwang-Chow province, the minister reviewed the concessions obtained by other nations and said France's share had been inferior to Great Britain's adding: "We took what we think is the most moderate of the foreign nations and frontier in China ought to keep us from impatient enterprise which might cost us dearly. The partition of China is not imminent. Russia has reached Peking because she has not met with any resistance. Our zone of influence lies beyond Tokin. The point in dispute is in a poor province, but what is important to us is that China has undertaken not to yield the neighboring provinces to the influence of other powers."

The statement was greeted with cheers. "We must seek to maintain the open door." Referring to the Transvaal, the minister said he favored mediation and arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not yet signed the Hague protocol.

Regarding the Fashoda settlement, the minister remarked: "Some papers make it a business of dwelling on our humiliation. The government took a decision which it was quite justified in doing, and a subsequent treaty gave France vast territory and consolidated our African empire. The government's adversaries unceasingly demand territorial agrandissement, as if we did not have already an immense colonial empire to administer."

"When the government considers where our vital interests lie and the fact that the population of France increases but little, it comes to the conclusion that it ought rather to devote its efforts to maintain what is acquired rather than seek agrandissement."

Referring to the commercial agreement with the United States, M. Delcasse said: "By a clear and simple policy we have thus acquired the friendship of some and the esteem of all."

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

Miss Lena G. Ferris, Milford, and Mr. Robert J. Murphy are this week's graduates from the Saint John Business College.

The following is a partial list of those who have recently obtained good situations, in various employments, and whose names have not yet been obtained, and others employed as clerks, etc., are not included.

Mr. Herbert Gordon, city, with the Bank of Nova Scotia, city.

Arthur Kerr, city, in the office of the passenger department of the C. P. R., St. John.

Arthur Mortimer, city, in the office of the passenger department of the C. P. R., St. John.

Fred Reid, Riverside, A. Co., with Messrs. Emerson & Fisher, St. John.

Miss Alice Parks, city, with Messrs. D. F. Swenson, Co., St. John.

Edward Barry, Sutton Station, with James Reid, brewer, St. John.

Frank Reid, Riverside, A. Co., with Messrs. Daniel & Robertson, St. John.

Peter Osmann, Kingston, K. Co., with the National Life Insurance Co., St. John.

Miss Ella Darling, Apohaqui, with the McLean Stamp Co., St. John.

Miss Mary Gallagher, Quispamsis, with R. G. Murray, barrister, St. John.

Harold Sears, city, with Messrs. Merritt Bros., St. John.

Wm. E. Cooper, Point Wolfe, A. Co., with Chas. T. White & Co., Apple River, N. S.

John C. Price, Havelock, N. B., with S. E. White & Co., Sussex.

J. Frank Wilson, St. Stephen, with Bradford Clarke Co., Truro, N. S.

Wm. A. Clarke, Newcaste, with Messrs. Clarke & Co., Newcaste.

Miss L. Roberts, city, with Mr. Fen-ton, manager National Life Insurance Co., St. John.

Miss Marie Connolly, Sussex, with the Schofield Co., Ltd., St. John.

Miss Lena McIntyre, Loggieville, teacher in St. Joseph's Convent, Chatham.

Otto Nase, city, with Jos. A. Likely, St. John.

Alfred Drowley, city, in accountant's office of C. P. R., St. John.

Edward J. Kingson, Kings Co. in New York office of the Estabrook Steel Pen Co.

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MAKING HENSLAY.

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Thousands of successful Powder-keepers all over the country are to be had. The success of the powder is due to the fact that it is made of the finest quality of gunpowder, and is not adulterated with any inferior material. It is the only powder that will stand the test of time, and is the only powder that will give you the best results.

PULP IN MAINE.

Labor Commissioner Matthews has completed his report on the pulp and paper industry in Maine. In the report is given the following, which will be found interesting:

"Counting ground wood pulp mills, sulphite mills and paper mills separately, there are 83 pulp and paper mills in the State, there being 80 pulp mills and 23 paper mills. These are comprised in 37 different plants. Total number of operatives in these mills is said to be 5,000 at present. When the plants now building and being enlarged are completed, the operatives will number over 7,000."

"Average daily wages paid, \$1.62. This does not include the salaries paid to the officials. The whole sum paid in wages in the pulp and paper mills amounts yearly to over \$5,000,000, and the cost of the wood used amounts to \$2,500,000."

"There are produced daily in the State 800 tons of paper of all kinds, 735 tons of ground wood pulp, 330 tons of sulphite pulp, 110 tons of soda pulp, and 60 tons of leather board, making a production of 1,335 tons of pulp and paper daily, and a total of 550,000 tons yearly."

"Besides the operatives in the mills there are thousands of men employed in cutting the wood in the forests and conveying it to the mills."

"The above figures will be largely increased when the Great Northern Paper Company's plant at Millinocket and Madison are completed, and when the Continental Paper Bag Company's plant at Rumford Falls is ready for business."

"Including these last named plants, we find the total amount of capital invested in the pulp and paper industries in Maine will exceed \$50,000,000. The total value of the various kinds of pulp and paper produced in the State annually amounts at present to about \$17,916,000. This amount will be very largely increased when the plants now building are completed and in operation. It would probably be a conservative estimate if the total value of the production should then be placed at \$20,000,000 annually."

THEOS. S. WHITMAN.

Tells the Annapolis Spectator About a St. John Oil Shipment in 1858. (Annapolis Spectator.)

"Tomorrow, Nov. 17th," said Mr. Whitman, "I will have reached the threescore and ten mark." In the summer of 1858 he saw the first Cunard line steamship enter the harbor of Halifax. It was the Unicorn, commanded by Capt. Douglas.

Mr. Whitman has spent 55 years in active business, twelve of which were in Halifax, at the end of which time, 1870, was witnessed the greatest commercial panic the civilized world ever experienced. He also spent thirteen years in New York, in the fall of 1857, where he opened an office on 72 Beaver street. At that time every bank in New York had suspended specie payment, and bankruptcy was the order of the day. Mr. Whitman witnessed the great panic known as "Black Friday," in New York city. About 1858 he sold in New York the first one hundred barrels of coal oil ever brought into that city. This was before any oil wells had been bored, and before "Dad struck oil." This 100 barrels of oil, then called kerosene, was sold by James DeWolf Spurr to St. John, N. B., and sold in New York at \$1.25 per gallon. The same oil is now selling at 9c. and 10c. per gallon. He also sold the first 50 barrels of cotton seed oil ever imported into Halifax, at that time every bank in the United States of the sugar house molasses (called black strap or residuum), of which he had over 5,000 hhd. afloat at one time, sold on an order from Greenock, and later fully bore out the confidence placed in him by his admirers, who played him as a sure winner. The men were scheduled to lose 20 cents at catch weights, but the fight was stopped in the fourteenth by the referee. Craig then being weak and nearly knocked out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. - Peter Maher and Kid McCoy will fight after all. The statement was made today that Maher will agree to a postponement of three weeks as a result of McCoy's illness, and will not claim his fight until the end of the month. This would make the date of the bout the week of January 1st.

THE RING.

GRAIS BEATEN BY WEST. NEW YORK, Nov. 24. - Tommy West, that rattling welterweight boxer, gave Frank Graig, the colored man, known as the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," a severe drubbing before the Broadway Athletic club tonight. Craig never had a chance with the little boxer, and he later fully bore out the confidence placed in him by his admirers, who played him as a sure winner. The men were scheduled to lose 20 cents at catch weights, but the fight was stopped in the fourteenth by the referee. Craig then being weak and nearly knocked out.

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CASTORA.

For Infants and Children.

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RECENT DEATHS.

Joseph F. Whittaker, whose death at New York has been reported, was a son of James B. Whittaker of the customs, and had a large circle of relatives and friends in St. John, who will feel deep regret at his death. For many years he was in the employ of the marine insurance company, and afterwards was in business for himself, and subsequently removing to New York, where he had held a good position. He leaves a widow (daughter of B. Lasselle) and two sons. The remains will be brought so to St. John for interment.

It will be with deep regret that the friends of Albert F. Millar, the very able and genial representative of the Beaver line steamers during their previous operations in this port, will bid adieu to his death. Last Monday, when ready to leave Montreal for St. John, he was seized with typhoid fever, and taken to the Western hospital, where he died on Friday night. Mr. Millar had many friends in this city, who will all sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement. Deceased was about 27 or 28 years of age, was unmarried, and had been in the Beaver line office for nine years.

John Donaghy, who died at Bridgetown on the 20th, was employed on the I. C. R. here for about twelve years. He had been a resident of Bridgetown about one year. Mr. Donaghy leaves a family of three-one son and two daughters. He was ill only a few days before his death.

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF ST. JOHN.

(Catholic Record, London, Ont.) We notice by the papers of St. John, N. B., that the Rev. T. Casey, of Fredericton, has been chosen coadjutor to the venerable head of the St. John diocese, Dr. Sweeney. Bishop Casey in his priestly career has shown that he was possessed of many of the attributes required of a successor of the apostles, and the diocese has good reason to rejoice over his selection by the Holy See. As an administrator, orator, scholar and theologian he is well qualified to take his rank as a member of the episcopate with his eminent predecessors - the mainly Dolidard, the eloquent Conolly and the prudent Sweeney. The Catholic Record joins his many friends throughout Canada in congratulating Bishop Casey on his becoming a member of the Canadian hierarchy.

LOSS OF THE MAINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. - The World tomorrow will publish a letter from Havana stating that U. S. officials, after months of secret investigation, have discovered that the battleship Maine was blown up by gunboats torpedoed placed in the bay for the purpose. The gunboats, 700 pounds of which was used, was sent from Barcelona to Admiral Manterola, commanding the port of Havana, and was the subject of the order. The decorations of the order were red, white and blue, even the buttons being tied with dainty bits of ribbon. The centre of the tables was a large ham, decorated and bearing the letters, U. S. C. Four charming young waiters stood ready to attend to the wants of all, Misses Florence Stevens, for the supreme court, and Mae Philbrick, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, for the supreme court. The banquet was a most successful one.

The city hall was filled by an audience that numbered between 700 and 800. Clarence Scott presided, and the orator of the evening was Hon. Judge Webster, who spoke eloquently for nearly an hour, and so closely did his language and manner that there was a desire that he continue longer when he brought his speech to a close. In addition to the oration of Hon. Judge Webster, the audience was favored by music by the University of Maine orchestra, the members of the order, the members of the order were red, white and blue, even the buttons being tied with dainty bits of ribbon. The centre of the tables was a large ham, decorated and bearing the letters, U. S. C. Four charming young waiters stood ready to attend to the wants of all, Misses Florence Stevens, for the supreme court, and Mae Philbrick, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, for the supreme court. The banquet was a most successful one.

THE PRINCE AS A PIGEON FANCIER.

In his round of multitudinous duties the Prince of Wales finds time to figure as a pigeon fancier. It was in the year 1887 that the Prince first took to pigeons, thanks to the interest of King Leopold, who presented him with a number of fine birds for the purpose of starting a "loft." Not long since his royal highness won a keen contest in the Shetlands, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to allow his name to be mentioned as the prize winner. It is said on good authority that under the guise of plain "Mr. Jackson" the Prince of Wales entered the lists of many previous pigeon contests, and that "Mr. Jackson's" birds brought their royal owner several prizes for their excellent flying powers.

LADYSMITH.

(Kenneth Herford in the Detroit Free Press.) The janitor knew just enough of the Boer tactics to make a mistake. The Boer didn't even know that much. The janitor sat on the back porch spelling out the head-lines of the morning paper.

The cook was over by the sink wiping the table as the girls sipped said, remarked the janitor. "What's that?" inquired the cook. "It's 'scraping' ve kila bit yer bottom tin ciat shot that there's a gurrl in 't case some-ner."

"If that so?" sneered the cook, who for some time had been looking at the janitor, her man having been killed on a detrick three years ago. "What is it yer got 'd wid 't case Boers?" "It's 'scraping' ve kila bit yer bottom tin ciat shot that there's a gurrl in 't case some-ner."

RESERVISTS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Following is an extract from an Imperial health commission report: "Mr. Vincent - May I ask the under-secretary for war what proportion of the reservists who are called up to the colors have responded to the appeal of what regiments besides the Royal Welsh Fusiliers all the reservists have come up, and how many of the whole have been rejected as medically unfit? What arrangements the government is making to keep open the posts of reservists in its employ against their return after the manner of whether the example set by many employers in Sheffield and elsewhere has been followed of granting maintenance allowances to wives and children during the absence of their husbands in the service of the country."

Mr. Wyndham - Of the reservists summoned to the colors 88.0 per cent. rejoined. (Cheers.) 21 per cent. accounted satisfactorily for their absence, leaving 1.06 per cent. who obtained from reporting themselves. Of the reservists who rejoined 71 per cent. were found unfit for service. The posts in government employments vacated by reservists will be kept open, and the maintenance allowances for their wives and children will be granted as already explained in this house. In the Royal Welsh Fusiliers six reservists are unaccounted for, and so far the Royal Scots have been the only regiment in which all are accounted for - namely, 100 per cent. of our battalions. There remains only one in each not answered for. (Cheers.)

Mr. Vincent - Does that statement as to the allowance apply to the men in the post office and the metropolitan police?

Mr. Wyndham - Understands that it applies to all employed under the government.

Sir H. Vincent - What proportion of the men ordered on active service have been rejected as medically unfit or under twenty years of age?

Mr. Wyndham - The figures can only be given approximately. So far as the returns show, the percentage of rejections for fitness service on account of medical unfitness and of being under twenty years of age is 1.6 per cent. We are deliberately leaving behind everybody under twenty years of age, and of course, that accounts for a very great number. (Hear, hear.)

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gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes on wash day. The peculiar qualities of Surprise does it easily, quickly, economically. But 'tis good for all general uses.

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SURPRISE.

THE CRUSADERS' WAR SONG.

A poem by Mrs. Hemans, set to music by Herbert H. Nelson, and to be sung by Watkin Mills at his recital next Thursday evening:

Chieftains lead on, our hearts beat high, For combat glorious hour; Who would not deem it bliss to die, Slain in a cause like ours? 'Tis brave who stoop at soil of thine, Die not unmoved by stirred, O Palestine. South of the slain in holy war! Look from your sainted rest, Tell us you're in Glory's car.

For them no need that sculptured tomb, Should chronicle their fame, Pyramids record their doom, Or statues verse their name. 'Tis enough that dust of thine, Should shroud their forms, O blessed Palestine.

Chieftains, lead on, our hearts beat high, For combat glorious hour; Soon shall the Red Cross banner fly, On Salem's holy tower; We burn to mingle in the strife, Where but to die ensures eternal life.

I. G. F. IN OLD TOWN.

(Bangor Commercial.) "One of the prettiest affairs of the kind we have ever attended." That is what was said in a number of times about the five o'clock tea which was in Forster hall Saturday afternoon under the auspices of Court Sachem, the competition court of Penobscot, Independent Order of Foresters, organized by Mrs. J. C. C.

Saturday afternoon a special meeting of Court Sachem was held and received with honor Judge Webster, for the supreme court, Clarence Scott, H. C. R., for the high court, and H. L. Hanton, H. C. of Oakland, for the subordinate courts. After tea a short time was pleasantly spent in the large hall, an address was made to city hall for the

PUBLIC MEETING.

The city hall was filled by an audience that numbered between 700 and 800. Clarence Scott presided, and the orator of the evening was Hon. Judge Webster, who spoke eloquently for nearly an hour, and so closely did his language and manner that there was a desire that he continue longer when he brought his speech to a close. In addition to the oration of Hon. Judge Webster, the audience was favored by music by the University of Maine orchestra, the members of the order, the members of the order were red, white and blue, even the buttons being tied with dainty bits of ribbon. The centre of the tables was a large ham, decorated and bearing the letters, U. S. C. Four charming young waiters stood ready to attend to the wants of all, Misses Florence Stevens, for the supreme court, and Mae Philbrick, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, for the supreme court. The banquet was a most successful one.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 29, 1899

MR. BLAIR AND THE CONTINGENT.

"Every voter should read Mr. Blair's admirable exposition of the South Africa contingent question, a verbatim report of which was published today. So says the Telegraph, which simultaneously with Mr. Blair's arrival in the city published the authorized and revised report of the exposition given four days before at Campbellton. The advice offered by the Telegraph editor is good. Every voter should read that copy. Then every voter will know the best that a skilled advocate has to say in defence of the conduct of his leaders and himself in a matter of national and imperial importance.

The first thing the voter will learn when he reads the speech is that it is not Sir Charles Tupper and not Paul Kruger who caused the Boer invasion. Mr. Blair announces that "before the project of peace was entirely abandoned, Sir Charles Tupper began shouting out his demand upon the government to raise a contingent for the war." He charges that Sir Charles required "that we should at once raise a contingent of 1,000 men and send them to Africa."

The verbatim report shows that Mr. Blair carefully concealed from his audience that Sir Charles Tupper did both write and telegraph to Sir Wilfrid such an offer for assistance. Mr. Blair says Sir Charles "took the opposite course," whereby the minister of railways takes the exact opposite course from telling the truth.

Why should not Sir Charles Tupper express his view publicly as to the duty of the government? He had the same right as any other patriotic citizen to express his views, and what he and they said had such effect that it drove the premier and the government from their attitude of neutrality to their present position. It was right to make this contribution to the empire, then Canada has reason to be thankful for the voices that shouted protest from the Atlantic to the Pacific when Sir Wilfrid was speaking that the government would do nothing, and when his master was demanding "what has Canada to do with the Transvaal?"

Mr. Blair thinks that it would have been making war on the Transvaal for the government to do this. Sir Charles Tupper's advice and offer the mother country a contingent before war was declared. This was all that Sir Charles proposed. All the minister's talk of sending troops to Africa in time of peace is surrogacy of his own. If Mr. Blair is right, then New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and other Australasian colonies were guilty of this awful crime. Australia had not only offered troops but had sent them, and the New South Wales Landers were drilling in England at the time when, according to Mr. Blair, it was almost criminal even suggest the despatch of a Canadian corps. At this time, when Mr. Blair would have us distrust negotiations with a hint of sending troops to Africa, General White had been sent with an army to the Boer frontier, and the Southern Atlantic was spotted with British transports on their way to the scene of trouble. The minister of railways, as he says himself, was not at Ottawa at the time. He was on a speculating expedition with some contracting friends of his in a private car in the United States. He does not seem to have taken the trouble at any time since to find out what was the actual condition of affairs.

a course which less than a fortnight before he had declared impossible and improper.

We come now to Mr. Blair's defence of the government. According to his account the first proceeding was the receipt of a proposition from the imperial government similar to that made to the other colonies, namely, that "we should take charge of the organization of a volunteer force; that we should equip and maintain it until it reached a South African port. That was the measure and extent of our responsibility in the matter." Mr. Blair insists that this was something altogether different from "the course we were urged to take by these frenzied political agitators."

The frenzied agitators wanted the government to make the same offer that had been made by the other colonies. Mr. Blair's contention seems to be that the government wisely refused to make any such offer, and properly refrained from assuming a responsibility which Mr. Tarte has described as equivalent to a demand had come from the home government. This idea, Mr. Blair says, "would involve but a moderate cost, so moderate that the government had no hesitation, having given to the question in that form its most serious consideration... in deciding to adopt it."

This is sufficiently apologetic. The most that can be made out of it is that Mr. Blair still thinks that the premier was right in refusing to offer a Canadian corps for service in Africa, but that the premier may be excused for departing from his declared policy to the extent of sending a contingent C. O. D., especially as this was done on the request of the home authorities, who were anxious that Canada should not altogether withhold support when all the other colonies were offering help.

"Sir, I deny that Mr. Tarte did anything of the kind," said Mr. Blair in reply to the charge that Mr. Tarte was the author of the "blatant lie" which he is now using in view of Mr. Tarte's own statement, and Mr. Blair proceeds to qualify his contradiction until there is nothing left of it. Mr. Blair says that if Mr. Tarte was the author of the "blatant lie" it would have been a proper and constitutional procedure to summon parliament before undertaking the expenditure which the expenditure involved. The view was reasonable and entitled to being taken, but Mr. Blair continues Mr. Blair: "Let us suppose," continued Mr. Blair, "that Mr. Tarte believed parliament should be summoned. Was that a crime? His opinion did not happen to prevail; but that is the case with all members of the government some time or other." Mr. Blair explains that he was not at Ottawa to support or oppose Mr. Tarte's view. "I was not myself in Ottawa at the time the question came up and was finally settled, but if I had been there, I should have taken as much interest in the matter as he did. The premier declared that the government would not send a contingent. Mr. Tarte declaimed heroically against the proposition that Canada should send a contingent. They were compelled by Canadian public opinion to proceed from that position though Mr. Tarte says that they did so with a protest that is expressed in the order in council. After this comes Mr. Blair with his bitter reflection: "The endeavor to weaken the general position of the government in the country because 'one or more of its individual members in the early stages of a question may have had views strongly adverse to the conclusion finally arrived at, is so palpable an attempt to make political capital that it seems to me it must fall to make any lasting impression upon the mind of any thoughtful man."

So Mr. Blair's speech is after all a poor apology. His denunciation of Sir Charles Tupper is vain, because the government is now claiming credit for doing the thing which Sir Charles demanded should be done. His defence of Mr. Tarte's position is vain, because he admits that the position was in the end rejected by the government. The denunciations of the insensate frenzy of the press is vain because the press that is denounced is the one which brought Mr. Blair's colleagues to terms. The claim that if the premier were denounced for refusing the corps, he ought now to be praised for sending it and supported by all the people for his patriotism and his audacity. If Oom Paul, after he is beaten, should offer the Outlanders equal rights and then ask the British people to give him back absolute control and to trade him with his noble views, it would probably be said that the time for him to show his good qualities was before he was coerced.

Finally, Mr. Blair shows that the strong expression of loyal public opinion in his own province has had its effect upon him. When the serious question Mr. Blair did not care whether Mr. Tarte or the patriotic people had their way. It did not concern him enough to make him postpone his pleasure trip for a day or two. But at this stage he finds the subject of sufficient importance to demand a large part of a long speech.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) DOUBLE ADVANCE.

Lord Methuen has set at rest one doubtful question. The military critics were uncertain whether he had won a real victory at Belmont, and fearful lest he would not be able to hold the ground occupied. The events which followed some previous British victories were an excuse for the feeling of uncertainty. But on Saturday he moved forward and attacked the enemy several miles nearer Kimberley. The action was also successful, but in this case, as at Belmont, the victory was obtained at great cost. The naval brigade, which had contributed so much to the defence of Ladysmith, is a great support to Lord Methuen. At Ladysmith Lieutenant Edgerton, of the Powerful, whose arrival turned the fortune of a critical battle, was wounded and afterward died of his injuries. Now the same ship mourns the loss of

Commandant Edgerton, who accompanied and commanded another detachment. Captain Frothero of the second-class cruiser Doris, is numbered among the wounded. Capt. Gray Senior of the Monarch is also reported killed. It would seem that several ships contributed naval detachments to this advance. The reinforcements which were engaged at Belmont are not all the same that fought at Belmont. Lord Methuen must now have north of Orange River a force of not less than 12,000 men, including the naval brigades. Of these probably 7,000 were in action at Belmont. He appears to be confident of power to protect his rear from the ambushes that the Boers are in the habit of preparing for advancing forces. It seems that he is already able to signal Kimberley, but he is likely to have one more battle at least before he reaches the city of diamonds. Moreover there is certainly one large brigade and possibly two to be built.

General Buller is at Pietermaritzburg, and simultaneously with the news of his arrival we hear of the release of the Moor River camp of some 4,000 men, and of General Hildyard, who, with at least an equal number, was shut in at Estcourt. How many men Clerly has taken forward is not known, but probably there are sufficient forces to clear the ground as far as the Tugela River, which is just north of Colenso. The relief force is now within 25 miles of Ladysmith, but at the Tugela River, which is to be crossed on Ladysmith, the bridge will be destroyed, if it is not true that it has already been blown up. It may be taken for granted that Joubert is not abandoning ground in Natal without a definite purpose. He has probably selected the next battle field, and another is known of him to make it certain that the spot will be well chosen.

We know of the advance of the east and west divisions, the one on Kimberley, the other on Ladysmith. Between them there is a column under General Gatacre, which is supposed to be advancing toward the Orange River, south of the Free State. The censor does not allow the newspaper reader to hear from this advance, except that there is a report of the surrounding of the Boers of the force of Naauwport. General Gatacre is in a hot-bed of African disloyalty. Three-fourths of the people in that part of Cape Colony, in sympathy with the Free State Boers, who have been encouraging them to treason by annexing their territory.

The medic from Melbourne, is reported to have taken 250 volunteers from Victoria, 250 from New South Wales, 125 from Queensland, 125 from West Australia, and 75 from Tasmania. The New South Wales contingent of 250 was, we

believe, landed some days ago, and the first contingent of New South Wales Landers are in General Gatacre's column, and were in action last week. The Canadian contingent will probably reach Cape Town this week, and then will be seen the most representative imperial force ever assembled under the British flag.

THE SOUDAN RESCUED.

The tidings of the defeat and death of the Khalifa Abdulla, successor to the Mahdi, came as a sort of surprise to the average newspaper reader. The people had forgotten that a war was in progress in the Sudan. The capture of Omdurman and Khartoum was accepted by the unlearned as the end of the matter. But there is always one more chief for the British to fight on the upper Nile, and even yet that old warrior Osman Digna is at large. Nevertheless, the time is past for the Arab hordes to sweep over the country below Khartoum, and to plunder or frighten the husbandman who has now begun to know what it means to be safe. Whatever may happen in the more remote regions, peace, order and security are guaranteed in that territory, which England has definitely taken under her protection.

THE CENSOR DOES IT.

The military censor makes it impossible for the press organizations to give much information as to the state of affairs in the Sudan. When the censor gets through with the most brilliant account of a battle, it is reduced to a skeleton like the official despatch. When the correspondent describes movements the censor stops the despatches altogether. Falling information from the scene of operations, the military experts in London make comments and give opinions as to the progress of operations. There are reasonings as telegraphed to the papers on this continent. We may take them for what they are worth, or we may reason and speculate for ourselves. But we cannot blame the press organizations for their helplessness in dealing with the censor. He is the greatest man in Africa.

WEIR FOUND-GUILTY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—W. A. Weir, president of the defunct Banque Ville Marie, was found guilty today of sending a false and deceptive statement to the government of the financial affairs of the bank. The trial lasted eight days. The jury only required fifteen minutes to find a verdict. The penalty is five years. The counsel for the defence immediately asked for a reserve case, argument on which will be heard tomorrow.

BOTS. Did you ever know of a horse die of the bots? Of course you have, hundreds of them, then why run the risk of losing yours in the same way. Be advised. Get a package of MANCHESTER'S TONIC POWDER. It will clear every bot and worm from his system, purify his blood, digest his food, and make him a new creature. These are straight facts. We are qualified VETERINARY SURGEONS and know that it is so. Ask your dealer for them, if he is out send 25cts. to J. W. Manchester & Co. St. John, N. B. for package. Do not let your dealer impose on you with an inferior powder. Ours are the only Horse Medicines put up for sale by VETERINARY SURGEONS in these provinces. Demand the Best. Take no other. Wholesale by T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B.

J. W. Manchester, veterinary surgeon has returned from Montreal. These wishing to consult him inquire at Ha mm's stable, Union street, St. John, N. B.

GLOUCESTER ELECTION

BATHURST, Nov. 27.—The following candidates were nominated today for the vacant seat in the local legislature: Messrs. Fred T. B. Young, John Young, Prosper Paulin and Augustine Hache, all supporters of the present government.

Mrs. Cullen, an old and respected resident, died on Saturday, aged 102 years. The funeral took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart. Deceased was born in the north of Ireland and came to Bathurst in 1838. Her brother, James White, died at Chatham, N. B., three years ago. He was 102 years old. A sister, Mrs. Welch, living in the United States, is 94 years old and is well and hearty.

FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 27.—H. A. Powell is to address a meeting of the Junior Liberal Conservative Club tomorrow evening in the Church Hall. The meeting is open to the public. The talented speaker is sure to have a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. Woodbridge, wife of Professor Woodbridge, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, was thrown out of a carriage while driving away from Charlotte street school this morning. It was feared at first she was internally hurt, but surgical examination discovered nothing more than some severe external bruises to her head, shoulders and hip. Chas. W. Whelpley fell on Queen

street pavement in front of the Barker House yesterday morning and sustained a serious fracture of one of his legs.

John O'Leary of the Herald composing room, joined the army of beneficiaries this morning. His bride was Miss Nellie Austin of Prince Edward Island, and the ceremony was performed at St. Dunstan's church by Rev. T. Casey.

The Portland, Me., Advertiser says: "We do not claim to be the biggest printers and publishers in the world, but we do claim to have the biggest 'devil' in this country in our office. He is Robert Blanchard of Hinsdale, N. H., and when he is in good trim weighs 406 pounds; but he is a little thin this summer, and now weighs 382 pounds. He is only 19 years old and holds the record for 'diamond' heavyweight bicyclist, having gained considerable notoriety in this line."

Crispness, Variety, Brightness, Symmetry, Thoroughness, Up-to-Dateness. These are some of the features which characterize our courses of study and qualify our students for their success. Send for our Business and Short-hand Catalogues. S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall

The Girl of to-day will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure. A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH. Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this, may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer." There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.





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Showing an ex-  
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ANKETS,  
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et Square.

# No Fairy Tales Needed.

Plain Facts are Good Enough to Convince You that

## BENTLEY'S IS THE BEST LINIMENT.

OUR WITNESSES.

DO YOU KNOW ANY OF THEM?

### TESTIMONIALS.

Wallace Road, Londonderry,  
June 21, '97.  
F. G. Wheaton, Esq.,  
Proprietor "Kumfort Home Remedies"

Dear Sir—Early in May I had the misfortune to be badly kicked in the face by a horse when leading the same to water. It gave me a dreadful bad face and knocked out two teeth, and cutting me most severely. Altogether I presented a shocking appearance. At the time I feared I was going to be laid up for repairs for some time, but I fortunately began using Bentley's 10c. Liniment. It at once relieved the soreness and reduced the swelling. I kept a bandage on my face well soaked with the Liniment, and applied it freely and frequently, and I want to tell you, sir, it made a marvellous and quick cure in my case. I cannot recommend it too highly. The small price might prejudice some, but I, from personal experience, now claim it has no equal.

JOHN WEATHERBE,  
Wallace Road.

Folly Village, N. S., April 27, '97.

Mr. Samuel Johnson of Folly Village, is a well known man through Middle Londonderry. A man of undoubted veracity, his opinion will carry weight with all who know him. He says, in speaking of Bentley's Liniment: "I used Bentley's Liniment to relieve the soreness of my hands, caused by hewing and chopping. My outdoor work often causes my hands to become calloused and cracked. Sometimes they are very sore and painful. I always use Bentley's Liniment. It cures the soreness, heals them up and makes them as soft as a glove. In my case I think it has no equal."

S. D. JOHNSON,  
Folly Village.

Bloomfield, N. B.,  
March 22, 1898.

I have used Bentley's 10c. Liniment and find it the best thing for sore hands, etc., that I have yet tried.

CHARLES HODGIN.

AN OPEN LETTER from one of St. John's well-known citizens Endorses Bentley's Liniment.

Mr. James Johnston, the well-known representative of Thos. L. Burke, Water St., St. John, writes as follows:

"I have used Bentley's 10 cent Liniment in the family and prefer it to any other sort we have ever used. I can see no reason for spending a quarter for a bottle of Liniment when I can buy Bentley's Liniment for ten cents.

Yours truly,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

St. John, N. B., March 30th, '98."

#### A MAUGERVILLE ITEM.

Miss Bertie Bent, daughter of Maugerville's well-known postmaster, unhesitatingly awards first place to Bentley's Liniment. She writes:

"I am frequently bothered with a kink in the neck. Nothing relieves it so quickly as Bentley's Liniment. I can cheerfully endorse it.

Yours truly,

BERTIE M. BENT,

July 12, '98."

TEN CENTS WORTH of Bentley's Liniment does a lady of Hammond more good than a dollar's worth of doctor's medicine.

Miss Nellie Donovan, of Hammond, Kings Co., N. B., writes as follows:  
Hammond, Kings Co., N. B., March 26, '98.  
F. G. W. Co., Limited:

Some time ago I fell and hurt my knee severely. It was very lame and painful and I consulted a doctor who gave me something to rub on, but it grew worse. The swelling increased and my knee became a source of anxiety to me. Finally Mr. Murray Huestis of Sussex sent me a bottle of Bentley's 10 cent Liniment. I used it a few times and the pain and swelling soon disappeared. The cure in my case was simply magical. I cannot recommend it too highly.

Yours truly,

NELLIE DONOVAN.

April 4, 1898.

Mr. I. R. Sprague, the well-known representative of the Bowker Fertilizer Co., of Boston, Mass., writes:

During the past winter, while travelling in New Brunswick, I had the misfortune to lame my nose. I tried many liniments, until finally I invested ten cents in a bottle of Bentley's, which made a speedy cure. I can only voice my general satisfaction and most heartily recommend it.

Yours truly,

I. R. SPRAGUE.

Found it a good thing and now recommends Bentley's Liniment.

Acadieville, N. B.,

May 20, 1899.

I have used Bentley's Liniment lately for Cramps. The results were magical. It is a good remedy and I cheerfully recommend it.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM PINEAU.

Sussex, N. B.,

March 6th, 1899.

We have handled Kumfort Remedies since first introduced, and have found them steadily gaining favor with the public. As our sales readily show, Bentley's Liniment is especially a great favorite. We find new customers asking for it every day, and on enquiry find some friend had recommended it to them.

HUESTIS & MILLS.

Messrs. Huestis and Mills are one of the prominent enterprising firms in Sussex, and their sales of Bentley's Liniment are fully six times as great in the past as they were in the preceding years. Sales certainly talk.

### WALLACE ROSS

Dies in Charing Cross Hospital,  
London.

A Native of St. John, He Was in His Day  
One of the World's Greatest Oarsmen.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., the ex-oarsman, died today at Charing Cross hospital after a brief illness. He had been at the Earlscourt exhibition and was just preparing to return home. He will be buried at Fulham on Tuesday.

Wallace Ross was born in St. John February 20th, 1837, and was nearly 6 ft. 1 in. high and was in his prime one of the most powerful and long-reached men that ever sat in a boat. He was the son of Edward Ross, who resides at Riverdale. His brothers are L. R. Ross, I. C. R. station master here, and Edward Ross, painter. Mrs. Chas. B. Lundy is a sister, and he has another sister, unmarried. He married a daughter of ex-Adm. Flagler of St. John, and his wife is now residing in New York. Their children are all dead.

As soon as Wallace Ross was old enough to get to work he went to sea, about 1850, and was employed in the coasting trade till about 74-75, when he gave up sailing for fishing, an occupation in which he rapidly developed his power and skill with the cut. Next to Edward Hanlan, Ross did more than any other Canadian to uphold the country's honors in the aquatic field. He was twice defeated in single sculls by Hanlan; their most remarkable contest being on Toronto Bay, Oct. 15th, 1871. In 1880 he defeated E. A. Trickett. In 1884 he defeated Geo. Eubank, but in 1888 he was defeated by W. Black for the championship of the world. All these races took place in England. His most victories, which were many, were over the best scullers of the day, and although he failed to defeat Hanlan, he always claimed that had he been as well boated and trained as that great oarsman, the result would have been radically different.

Some years ago Ross entered the professional arena as a swimmer, and although this field was not remunerative that he practically abandoned the art.

Wallace Ross had many friends in St. John who will bear of his unexpected death with regret.

### SUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The Khalifa Killed and His Forces Badly  
Beaten—Oman Digna the Only Emir of  
Importance to Escape.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.—Lord Cromer, the British minister here, has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener: "Wingate's force came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Gadda and attacked it after a sharp fight we took his position. The Khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of Emir, was killed and all the principal Emirs were killed or captured except Osman Digna, who escaped. The derivatives were utterly defeated, their camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force."

The Khalifa referred to as being killed in battle is Abdullah el Taihi, the great chief of the Sudan, who has given the British so much trouble. It may be said that the power of the derivatives is probably crushed. He was one of the three Khalifas who in 1882 helped the famous Mahdi to overthrow the government of Egypt in Eastern Sudan and establish the despotism of the Mahdi in its place. At the battle of Gonderman, Sept. 2, 1888, Gen. Kitchener utterly defeated the forces of the Khalifa with tremendous slaughter, but the Khalifa, with his harem and Osman Digna, the most famous of the Sudan generals, escaped and have since been fugitives. There may be some further trouble for the British in the Sudan owing to the fact that Osman Digna has escaped. He is a man of undoubted courage and remarkable military skill.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.—Sir Francis Wingate, in the battle with the Khalifa's force near Gadda, captured 3,000 men, women and children. Osman Digna, the principal general of the Khalifa, is still at large.

### IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Entire Province of Zamboanga Has  
Surrendered Unconditionally.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The adjutant general has received the following cable from Gen. Oils, dated Manila: "The province of Lingsyangula, with detachments from Wheaton to 23rd inst., brought in Bucanamo, insurgent secretary of state captured on the 23rd inst. He was with Aguinaldo and party, which left Tarlac the night of the 13th to be escorted north by 2,000 troops from Bayambang and Dagupan. These troops Wheaton struck at San Jacinto and Young eastward. Aguinaldo with part of his family escaped north with 200 men, passing between Young and Wheaton. Aguinaldo, his mother and oldest child, with Bucanamo, separated from the rest of the party; his mother was lost in the woods and the child, four years old, is with Wheaton's troops. Two thousand dollars in gold was captured and is now in the Manila treasury. Our troops have liberated some three hundred Spanish prisoners recently."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Long, today received a telegram from Admiral Watson informing him that the province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has surrendered unconditionally to Commander Very of the Castine. The surrender was made on the 18th inst.

The information contained in Admiral Watson's despatch was received by the president and his advisers with unqualified satisfaction. The surrender of the province of Zamboanga is regarded as the beginning of the end of the revolution in the island of Mindanao, and, it is believed, will be a hard blow to those who are still endeavoring to maintain the insurrection in the island of Luzon. Zamboanga is the principal city in the island of Mindanao, which is the second largest island of the Philippines.

Advices from Admiral Watson indicate that the entire southern half of the island, which comprises the province of Zamboanga, has yielded to the American forces and acceded to the authority of the United States.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Sun:  
Sir—Has the hon. chief commissioner of public works yet tried building steel bridges and masonry abutments? Perhaps the Record Foundry Co. has too many orders in now. Why do I ask? You say, "Well, it is just this. We hear that he is going to build a new bridge across the west branch of the Neversink river on our road, the said bridge to be of cedar and spruce with a covered top. Now the site of this bridge is all surrounded by woods and barrens, no house nearer than 1/2 or 2 miles, and consequently liable to be burnt up any dry summer by forest fires."

Now, at the site of the bridge and along the stream are great quantities of flat stones that could be very cheaply got and built in the summer season, making solid masonry abutments that would last longer than the Hon. Mr. Emmerson's bridge building records, or ever longer than the Hon. Mr. Farris' record for fair dealing with the expenditure of the government money on our roads and bridges. This bridge has been in a bad state all summer, but no action was taken until now, and we hear it is to be done in the dead of winter, a good time no doubt for cutting down hills and making up stone and earth fills and running up very large bills of percentages to the pet commissioners. Yours truly,  
CLONES,  
PETERSVILLE, Q. C., Nov. 20, 1899.

Dr. Coburn of Keswick Ridge, York Co., after thirty years practice, has decided to retire, owing to poor health.

FREE! This beautiful linen...  
Linen Dovelley Co.  
DEPT. G. J. S. TORONTO

## ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

Regular Size, 10 cts. New Large Bottle,  
containing Three Times as much,  
Price, 25 cts.

# F. G. WHEATON COMPANY, LIMITED,

Sole Proprietors, Folly Village, N. S.

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consideration, I be-  
country. Some complain  
outages are not what  
but it must be kept in  
settlers have not been  
years. At first the far-  
well, but as the farm-  
the country. Towns that  
so had a few wooden  
ing log houses with sod  
ay fine brick buildings,  
modern stores,  
ould say that I believe  
portunity for a young  
means, who wishes to  
west. But I would  
ad a comfortable home  
for the sake of going  
to one that is dis-  
y to the excursions over  
and judge the country  
that my description of  
any of your readers,  
respectfully,  
S. ADKIN SLIPP,  
ral Hampden, N. B.  
HILL CROSE  
ions of Coal Supply  
ange.  
ad Press.)  
part of the country is  
hing for some other  
try. Today the manu-  
and New Hampshire  
ause, the rest of the  
erous and their is a  
e unless consumers  
tain a few weeks a  
e mills in Maine and  
depend upon coal for  
to close.  
said Mr. Merrill of  
and McAllister yester-  
om our piles here  
e mills of Maine and  
today we are unable  
coal at any price. An  
to purchase this coal  
ould get it and would  
for it in the section of  
ly. But we can't get  
? The reason for this  
prosperity which has  
factories all over the  
not haul enough coal to  
it. The capacity of  
ed to the utmost in  
of all kinds and con-  
nces. As much, if not  
eing mined today than  
demand for it is far in  
r. Five or six vessels  
at the shipping points  
is handled there by the  
getting its proportion  
it is not nearly enough  
has ever been known  
will be that nearly all  
s who are dependent  
over will have to shut  
ect for improvement in  
e next three or four  
we can see. Our first  
coal from Glasgow by  
and will pay a duty of  
e, but this importation  
y. If we could secure  
delay we could dispose  
or even more if we  
it is not a question  
eived a telephone mes-  
in Sanford saying that  
to shut down at once  
are coal to keep them  
own would be for them  
They have been bur-  
s of wood a day to  
ning, but their supply  
usted. One pulp mill  
help wood as fast as it  
it is the same all over  
ver Hampshire. All of  
ave orders which it  
nder ordinary condi-  
but they will be forced  
lack of fuel. Freight  
up from \$1 a ton to  
carriage at that or any  
ortage of soft coal is  
ed coal market as well  
as gone up 25 cents a  
higher. We hesitate  
this coal at this time  
rectly affects the poor  
afford to store much  
e in price is bound to  
condition of affairs for  
other parts of the coun-  
manufactories depend-  
over, and the condition  
y to improve for some

