

RUSSIA'S HARD WON LIBERTY IN DANGER.

Reactionary Uprising Threatens To Sweep Away All Reforms--Startling View of New Menace--Army Favors Old Autocracy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The Associated Press is able to give the results of an important conversation with a high personage regarding the situation in Russia.

present struggle to supplant the old regime and secure larger liberties for the people will enter the parliament phase or a counter-revolution will sweep away the entire programme on which the government has entered.

GUERRILLA WARFARE CANNOT SUCCEED. "The guerrilla warfare which the revolutionists at present are conducting" said the personage referred to, "cannot succeed.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN. "Should the parliament attempt to take the bill by the horns for the deposition of the emperor and the reconstruction of the whole fabric of government, the new regime might be overwhelmed with disaster.

ARMY FAITHFUL TO EMPEROR. "No matter what is said to the contrary it is certain that the army is faithful to the emperor.

CHARGES UNTRUE. "The charges that the government is interfering with elections are untrue. The present indications are that the parliament will be conservative and it might, instead of raising a clamor for the overthrow of the government, set seriously to work to solve the great and pressing questions on which the future depends.

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Provincial News NO FEAR OF A COAL FAMINE.

SACKVILLE. SACKVILLE, N. B., March 26.—Harold Hutton, son of Professor Hutton, returned on Saturday from a six-months' visit to Lake Saranac, N. Y., where he went for the benefit of his health.

Operators Have 9,000,000 Tons Stored Near N. Y. They Issue Reassuring Statement Saying Only Speculation Can Make Trouble For Many Months.

HOPEWELL HILL. HOPEWELL HILL, March 26.—Lewis Smith of Coverdale spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. C. L. Peck.

AMHERST. AMHERST, N. S., March 26.—Garnet K. Chapman left on Monday on a short visit to Boston.

JACKSONVILLE. JACKSONVILLE, N. B., March 26.—Allen Everett, from Providence, R. I., who has been for the last few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Everett, returned to his home in the States last Monday.

HAVELOCK. HAVELOCK, March 26.—Arthur Corey and his mother visited Hilderbrand last week to attend the funeral of Miss Gross, a relative, who died on Thursday.

MAUGERVILLE. MAUGERVILLE, N. B., March 26.—Alice Pauline, the infant child of Mrs. F. P. Shields, has been seriously ill for the past week, but is now slowly recovering.

HARCOURT. HARCOURT, March 26.—Mrs. J. W. Howland returned on the 24th from a week's visit to St. John and Sussex.

FUNERAL OF LATE ROBERT A. PAYNE. Large Number of Friends Follow Remains to Last Resting Place—The Pall Bearers.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 26.—The funeral of the late Robert Andrew Payne took place this afternoon at Lincoln, and was attended by many Fredericton friends.

FURNACE LINER INJURED. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 26.—The steamer London City, which left here on Thursday for Liverpool, returned this morning, having struck ice on the coast, punching a hole in the port bow.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED; MANY OTHERS INJURED

In New York Conflagration, Which Destroyed Property Worth Nearly Half Million Dollars—Flames Accompanied by Series of Explosions.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Four firemen were killed and about a score of others were injured today in a fire, accompanied by a series of explosions, that demolished a six-story factory building at Bedford and Downing streets in the Greenwich village district, on the lower west side of the city.

That the damage which is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000, was not far greater was declared by Chief Croker to be due to the explosions which shattered the building and crushed the blaze beneath tons of debris at the moment when the flames were completely beyond control and threatening to sweep the entire block.

There is now on hand within a radius of less than 100 miles of New York city a reserve supply of more than 9,000,000 tons of good marketable grades of anthracite coal.

Three hundred men and women were in the factory during the lunch hour when a slight explosion occurred on one of the upper floors and almost instantly the whole structure was enveloped in flames.

One of the largest of these storage yards in the immediate neighborhood of New York city is the South Plainfield yard of the Erie Railroad.

Chief Croker, who took charge of the fire, said that the fire and attendant explosions occurred among a lot of benzine and celluloid, but upon what floor he was unable to determine.

SHOT HIS DAUGHTER TWO HOURS BEFORE WEDDING

Terrible Crime of Joseph P. Townsend, of Everett, Mass., Who Afterwards Killed Himself—Objected to Man of His Daughter's Choice.

EVERETT, Mass., March 26.—Less than three hours before the time set for her wedding today, Fanny E. Townsend was shot and fatally wounded by her father, Joseph P. Townsend, in the dining room of their home, 15 Woodville street, this city.

Shortly after 6 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Perry sent a carriage to Townsend's home to take Mr. and Miss Townsend to the People's Temple, where the marriage ceremony was to have been performed.

Probably the largest coal storage yard in the country is that of the Susquehanna Coal Co. at McClellan, Pa. Its capacity is far in excess of 500,000 tons and during these recent dull weeks in the coal trade a continuous stream of cars has added to the supply usually maintained.

The theory expressed by neighbors of the Townsends, who knew them well, is that Mr. Townsend had become mentally unbalanced as the result of using drugs. He has not been well for the past year and has, it is said, sought relief in drugs.

While the railroads themselves have been thus active the large coal companies have not been asleep. This is indicated by the full piles of the New York Edison Company at Shady Side, N. J., just across the Hudson from New York city, where an electric sign and lights that residents of Riverside Drive may read it tells of a capacity of 200,000 tons.

The revolver with which Mr. Townsend killed himself after shooting his daughter, was found on a rocking chair as though thrown from him with a last effort.

ROCKLAND, N. E., March 26.—The battleship New Jersey, which is scheduled for her builder's trial over the Rockland course on Wednesday, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Medical Examiner Durrell viewed the bodies this afternoon and directed their removal to an undertaking establishment. He expressed the opinion that the girl was shot while asleep and that death was caused by a bullet from the rifle, which penetrated her head through the left ear.

Express Wagons



In the absence of snow your boy will want a Nice Express Wagon. We have a large variety in size and price. Strong and Well Made. All larger sizes have iron axles. Prices from 50c. to \$6.52. W. A. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.



# George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW



### Getting Acquainted with the English Language.

### With Pictures by ALBERT LEVERING.

(Copyright, 1906, by George Ade.) It may be set down as a safe proposition that every man is a bewildered maverick when he wanders out of his own little bullwink. Did you ever see a stock broker on a stock farm, or a cow puncher at the Waldorf?

impunity. Children in the street stop to laugh at his Kansas City fedora. When he goes into a shop the polite brigand behind the showcase charges him two pites and gives him bad money for change.

cannot make himself understood by one who is familiar with all the ins and outs of our language, what chance has he with the ordinary Londoner, who gets his vocabulary from reading the advertisements carried by sandwich men?

and almost delicious pleasure of meeting an upper class Englishman. He has family, social position, wealth, several capital letters trailing after his name (which is long enough without an appendix), an ancestry, a glorious past and possibly a future. Usually an American has to wait in London eight or ten years before he meets an Englishman who is not trying to sell him dress shirts or something to put on his hair. In two short days—practically at once—I had realized the full ambition of my countrymen.

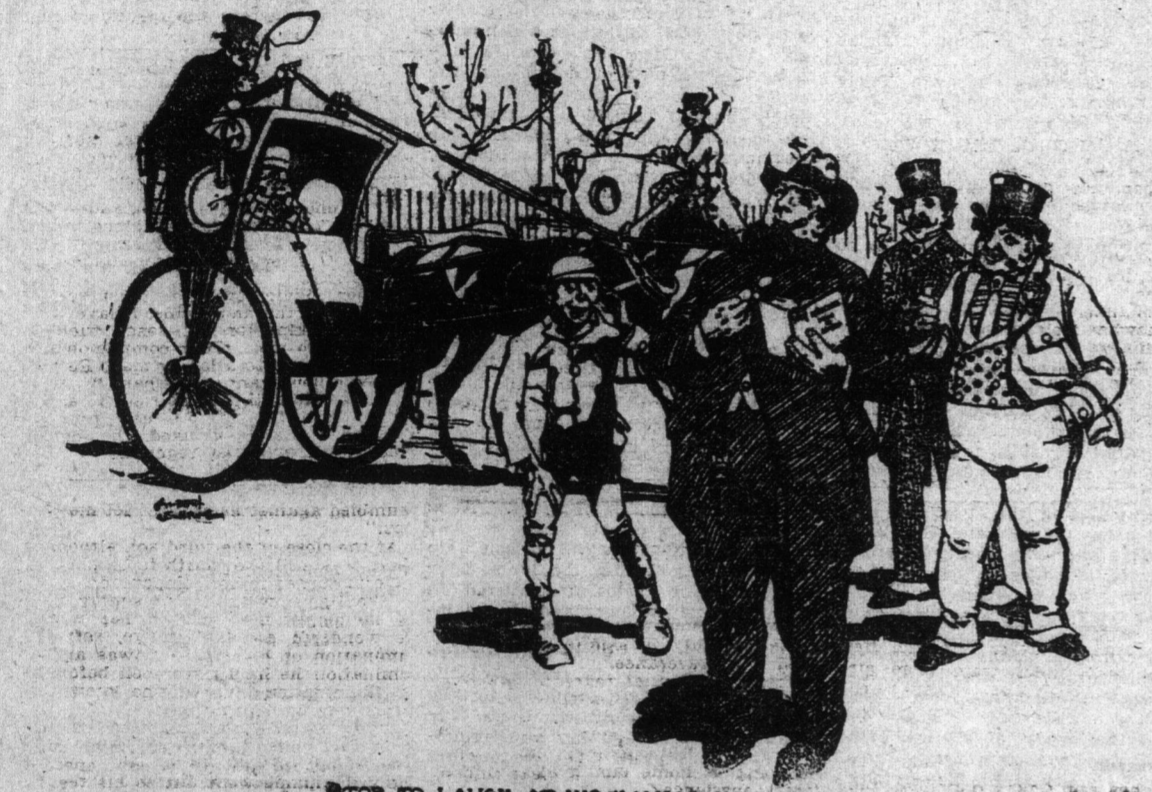
cert their influence against the United States at the outset of the late war with Spain, you bluffed them out—that is, you induced them to relinquish their unfriendly intentions. Every thoughtful man in America is on to this fact—that is, he understands how important was the service you rendered us—and he is correspondingly grateful. The American people and the English people speak the same language, theoretically. Our interests are practically identical in all parts of the world—that is, we are trying to do everybody, and so are you. What I want to convey is that neither nation can properly work out its destiny except by co-operating with the other. Therefore any policy looking toward a severance of friendly relations is unworthy of consideration.

### RAISED \$20,000 IN CANADIAN WEST

ROSSLAND, B. C., March 22.—In November last, the Rev. J. A. Day, D. D., visited this city and made an appeal for children of the Macedonia Orphanage at Ashata, Rogee, Macedonia, stating their parents had been murdered by the infidel Turks, and that he desired to find homes for them among Christian families in order that they might grow up amid moral surroundings. He stated that his brother was being held as a hostage by the Turks until his return within a certain time. He preached in the Methodist church, and his recital of the wrongs suffered by his fellow Christians and of the orphans in Macedonia left but few dry eyes. He stated that the children under ten years could be had for nothing, while for those between twelve and fifteen it was necessary to put up \$50 for the passage to Rossland. Altogether, \$20,000 was gathered in this vicinity. He worked every city and town of importance in British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba, gathering in all about \$20,000. One of the victims wrote to the Macedonia orphanage to ascertain when the orphan whose fare he had paid was signing, which disclosed the fraud, to such institution existing, neither was such a person known.

### REV. FATHER GARSON FOUND HIS BROTHER.

Two Former St. John Men Who Had Not Seen Each Other for Thirty Years. CALAIS, Me., March 22.—Rev. J. F. Garson, of the Roman Catholic parish of St. George, N. B., passed through here today on his return from Buffalo, N. Y., where, through a paragraph in the Boston Herald, he met a long lost brother, whom he had not heard of in over thirty years. The man missing for such a long time is Lieut. William Carson (U. S. A.), retired, of Youngstown, O. Lieut. Carson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Carson, of St. John, N. B., and thirty years ago he left that city to seek his fortune in the United States. He enlisted in the United States army, and was assigned to the west, where in several Indian fights he was wounded. Two years ago he was retired, and with his wife moved to Youngstown, O. Recently his injuries became more troublesome, and as a last resort he was taken to the Emergency Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., and wishing to see the surviving members of his family, it was decided to insert a paragraph in the Boston Herald, the lower part of which was done, and a couple of weeks ago this was seen by Rev. Father Carson at St. George, N. B., and hence the happy reunion. Lieut. Carson is reported as being in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.



IT. Every one knows the size of his bank account, and when he rides down to business in the morning the conductor of the trolley holds the car for him. His fellow passengers are delighted to get a favoring nod from him. When he sails into the new office building the elevator captain gives him a cheery but deferential "good morning." In his private office he sits at a \$500 roll top desk from Grand Rapids, surrounded by push buttons, and when he gives the word some one is expected to hop. At noon he goes to his club for luncheon. The head waiter jumps over two chairs to get at him to relieve him of his hat and then leads him to the most desirable table and hovers over him even as a mother hen broods over her first born.

One cannot adapt himself to the unfamiliar background and therefore is sure to attract more or less attention as a curio. And in what city does this feeling of loneliness become most overwhelming? In London.

pool, swarming with bacilli. In front of a shop in Paris is a sign "English spoken—merican understood." This sign is just as misleading as every other sign in Paris. If our English cannot be understood right here in England, what chance have we among strangers?

Why not tell the truth for once? I was tickled and overheated with bliss to know that this social jargon was quite willing to sit alongside of me and breathe the adjacent atmosphere.

Dear Mother Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. His guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell.

### Dear Mother

SHILOH This remedy should be in every household.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO quinine Tablets. Brings relief money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

### Hopewell Hill.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 22.—Golden Rule Division, No. 51, S of T, of this place, one of the oldest temperance societies in the province, will celebrate its 55th anniversary on Tuesday evening, March 27th. John K. Dixon of Mountville has purchased the property adjoining his own at that place, belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. John Wilber. P. W. F. Brewster returned today from a trip to Shediac. Representatives of Ganong Bros. St. Stephen; Robinson & Lindsay Co., Halifax, and Oxford Woollen Mills, Oxford, N. S., were in the village this week. The death occurred this morning at Harvey of Mrs. Obed Calkins, who passed away after a lingering illness from cancer of the stomach. The deceased lady, who was formerly Miss Joanna West, daughter of the late W. A. West of this place.

This distinguished citizen, director of the First National bank, trustee of the Cemetery Association, member of the advisory committee of the Y. M. C. A., president of the Saturday Night Poker Club, head of the Commercial Club and founder of the Wilson County Trotting Association, is a whale when he is seated in his private throne in the corner. He rides the whirlwind and commands the storm. The local paper speaks of him in bated capital letters, and he would be more or less than human if he failed to believe that he was a very large gun.

I do not wish to talk about myself, yet I can say in truthfulness that I have been working for years to enrich the English language. Most of the time I have been years ahead of the dictionaries. I have been so far ahead of the dictionaries that sometimes I fear they will never catch up. It has been my privilege to use words that are unknown to Lindley Murray. Andrew Lang once started to read my works and then sank with a bubbling cry and did not come up for three days.

It seems that in my efforts to enrich the English language I made it too rich, and the result was mental gastritis. In one of my fables, written in pure and undefiled Chicago reference was made to that kind of a table d'hotel restaurant which serves an Italian dinner for sixty cents. This restaurant was called a "spaghetti joint." Mr. Lang declared that the appellation was altogether preposterous, as it is a well known fact that spaghetti has no joints, being invertebrate and quite de-

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### GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them to. ECONOMY POINT, N. S., March 23.—(Special.)—George S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words: "I was troubled with Lame Back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since. "I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured." Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

### The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPE'S An admirable food, with all the natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

### COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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### PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the Press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure. Wholesale Dealers or EDMANSON, HATES & Co., Toronto.

### DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

"Why, what's the matter, my ma?" "Boo hoo! Ma sez I gotta be President when I grows up, an' I'd set my heart on bein' a prize fighter. Boo hoo!"

TH

FOR WASHING LINEN You will do the best work by using a PURE HARD SOAP like



### "SURPRISE" SURPRISE SOAP

It makes towels and all such material white, clean and sweet, without any harm from harshness. Don't forget the name.

FOR WASHING LINEN You will do the best work by using a PURE HARD SOAP like

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# THE PRODIGES OF DON Q.

## How Don Q.'s Sword Was Drawn for the Queen

BY K. and HASKETH PRITCHARD.

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up. The chief stood in the centre of the cave, shaken visibly by some fierce emotion.

"You have been to Malaga?" he asked abruptly. "Who was the chief guest at your hotel?"

"I see," Lalor considered. "A fellow from South America, calling himself Don Costa. He seemed to have an amount of money."

"That is the animal who has permitted himself to insult me. Do Costa! The chief retorted venomously. "You will know him as the Count of Despero, or as he loves to call himself royally amongst us Spaniards, Gen. Don Basilio."

"What's the Carlist general?"

"Here is a man who writes asking me to become rebel, who offers me a free pardon as the price of my overthrowing a dragon, who has been between Queen Christina and her enemies, who has the sword of Don Q."

"Lalor asked Lalor in some surprise. "I remember the court of Spain as it was. I am not a native of Spain as it is! There are not many good women in the world, Lalor, you will learn that some day; yet I defend and admire those whom you know. This is a moment when all true Spaniards should be united to loosen their knives in their belts, as a mother defending her fatherless child against the plots of powerful and subtle enemies. Well, I have seventy men at my service!"

"I do not for my misfortune as regards you, Lalor, you might have seventy-one," exclaimed Lalor. "I am willing to risk you a life for the Queen of Spain?"

"Lalor's only reply was his expressive smile."

"The queen is already on her way to Malaga, where she is to make a progress through the streets on the 15th. Don Basilio presumes that some infamous plot against her is being prepared. You have heard of this man?"

"He's pretty notorious," Lalor said. "You may take my word for it, Lalor, he is even worse than the world believes him to be."

"It is at the man himself that I must strike!" the chief paused and laid a yellow forefinger on Lalor's sleeve. "Are you well and well equipped for service to the Queen, and thereby to cause me to remit your ransom?"

"I am willing to do the remitting of the ransom, Lalor," exclaimed Don Q. "I see our way into this man's presence!"

"Our way?"

"Yes, we two—alone!" The chief bent forward and whispered into Lalor's ear, breaking off in order to give way to terrible sibilant paroxysms of laughter.

As the young man listened, his face lighted up. Here was adventure undiluted.

Don Basilio's head was still in the egg—we must crack that shell in prematurely," added Don Q. aloud in his usual soft tones. "I foresee that Lalor will be a very good subject for you later, you will at least have lived to some small purpose."

The bleak evening had fallen and the lights of La Bien Venida at Malaga were twinkling out upon the chilling air, when a hooded figure entered the courtyard of the hotel. From the door descended, and standing upon the marble steps before the lofty main door, carefully assisted an elderly man to get out of the vehicle. This latter was a very fragile and thin personage, attired in the attire of an elderly member of the English Church. Under his great coat could be seen his apron in white, and a pair of black and white curly-brimmed hat, and a pair of fierce livid-lidded eyes peered forth to arrest the attention of any on-looker.

"Dear uncle," said Lalor, "we have arrived at the end of our long journey."

"At this moment the keeper appeared to meet the seniors, but my house is full," he began.

"Te, te, te," cried the bishop irritably. "I am here, my dear nephew. Do you know who I am? I am Ramon Despero, Bellinham, Lord Bishop of Britain."

The landlord hesitated. English visitors paid well, but the point of view of Don Basilio dangerous, still—

"I have but one room, Excellency."

"So, put two beds into it. Be quick!" the landlord turned to Lalor.

"Lalor," he said in a low voice, with a glance over his shoulder at the meddling bishop, "can you not persuade the noble lord to try another hotel. There are many in the city, and Lalor looked gloomily into the man's eyes.

"No power on earth could persuade him," he replied with tragic conviction.

"Come, come, lead the way! lead the way!" piped the bishop, imperiously, in spite of his now halting gait.

The great rooms of La Bien Venida are built round an inner patio, paved in marble, roofed in glass and decorated with many lofty palms. Into this the bishop advanced with his mingling step, followed by the stout hotel-keeper. The sharp, sibilant tones, sufficiently raised to attract the attention of a tall and stout man who had been smoking a cigar in one of the adjoining rooms. He came striding out.

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cover his speech, he was trotting up the stairs, followed by his nephew and the hotel keeper.

Don Basilio stood still, uncertain how to act. When the bishop's plump tones floated down from above.

"Te, te, te! I will remain, I am ill. And if you refuse me, I shall be obliged to appeal to the authorities. Stand at once for—"

Don Basilio went back to his cigarette.

So it happened that the lord bishop of Britain, the man who masqueraded under the name of Despero, came camp well within the lines of the enemy; in other words, obtained lodging in the quarters of Don Basilio.

The latter worthy for a time did not know what to do. Should he insist on the departure of the bishop, or should he, or would it be wiser to let sleeping dogs lie? After half an hour's cogitation, he decided that awkward as was the presence of the two strangers in the hotel, it might be still more awkward to bring himself and his people to the notice of the Carlist army.

So Don Basilio cursed the bishop in two languages, rated the hotel keeper for being a misfortune, and then made apology to the bishop of Britain, which caused the man who received it to shake it from his fingers with contempt.

"So you see, senor, after all no harm has been done," taking up his own part," he said to Lalor. "I allowed him to rough-ride over me, but would, at that moment, have had my sword drawn, and would have cut his head off for two days."

"Now, can you suggest a suitable illness for a bishop?" Lalor asked.

"Yes, it is an essential part of my plan," Lalor replied. "I allow me to be ill for two days."

"Go to bed?"

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"Go to bed?"

"No, no. On the contrary, I am deeply gratified at the upshot of our little meeting."

"Can you get at him then?"

"As any moment," the chief assured him, with peculiar urbanity.

"But how, and where?" the royal party inquired, the streets are decorated, and—"

"My dear nephew, if you will trouble yourself to go down upon your knees, and look under my bed, I think you will find our excellent friend there."

Basilio exclaimed Lalor.

He noticed that the carpet of the bed now swept the floor. Stooping, he raised it, to be confronted by the savage glare of Don Basilio's eyes as he lay on his back, gagged and bound.

Lalor raised himself and looked down at the man who masqueraded as Despero. "How in the world did you manage that?"

"In the most simple manner, my son. I gave him the choice of coming quietly with me and submitting to my wishes, or having his brains blown out over the breakfast table."

"And he came with you?"

"Most certainly. He did not even hesitate, and had no time to spare, and told him so."

"But what in the world are you going to do with him?"

"I am going to enter my name for him in our waistcoat pocket, and I am going to claim Lalor, entering very much into the details of his adventures."

"Let him remain where he is," said Don Q. "To-night, when all is quiet, we will take a trip."

The disappearance of Don Basilio made an immense sensation in the hotel, and every corner of it was searched, excepting only the chamber of the poor bishop, who was suffering so acutely from gout.

When a waiter brought the news to the good-hearted personage, he ordered his bedroom door to be thrown wide open, and with fervent and earnest gestures urged on the searchers to search effort.

After dark the search was abandoned by the Carlists for the time. The hotel assumed its usual quietude as the night deepened.

The chamber of the bishop was luckily somewhat isolated in consideration of his illness. About two o'clock Don Q. rose and dressed himself in ordinary attire, packing his bishop's costume in his valise, while he requested Lalor to be so good as to leave Don Basilio out from under the bed.

"Take off the gag, my dear nephew."

gently commanded Don Q. "I feel sure that the senor will understand that at a word, or cry my sword will pierce his throat."

Don Basilio replied by a rumble of terrible curses.

"If you are not sated, who are you?" Basilio humped his shoulders and looked sideways at Don Q.

"You desire to hear? Then I will tell you my name. The brigand bent to the other's ear and whispered something. Lalor saw a look of stupefaction and incredulity pass across the purple face. "It is impossible!" he started. "I am also known to the senor intimately as Don Q.," added the chief suavely. "Why you must have had my message?"

"It brought me here," replied Don Q. "I came to look upon the man who mistook me for a traitor."

"But you are a—"

"Sequesterador. True. Of the noblest rank of brigands. But it is now your turn to reply to questions."

And so the trial opened. Don Q. proved himself a past master in cross-examination, and in an hour the plot against the throne of Spain was laid bare in all its atrocity.

"And now, senor, I have heard enough," Don Q. spoke slowly. "I will not kill you like a dog, although you have earned such a reward. I will give you a chance of life. I have held you my name. You are the only man I have ever held in my hands. I have seen I took to the mountains, and I revealed that old name of mine, and you have done as I bid. I will let you go, but you must be ready to escape your bonds if he attempts to escape blow out his brains."

Don Q. handed the revolver to Lalor. Then from a corner of the room, he brought out two duelling rapiers, and courteously begged Don Basilio to make choice of one.

"We will fight, senor, you for your life, and I for mine. I have a little space in the centre of the room, and I will fight you there."

Don Q. handed the revolver to Lalor. Then from a corner of the room, he brought out two duelling rapiers, and courteously begged Don Basilio to make choice of one.

holding his sword straightly, passed it through the man's body, which subsided with a horrible leaping movement to the floor.

Don Q. cleaned both rapiers with some care on the sheets, and raising down upon the dead man he said, softly, "Through the heart. That is the end of a very dirty scoundrel!"

Lalor stood silent, staring across the corpse at the terrible chief.

"We had better be going," said Don Q., after a musing pause. "But first I would arrange that our friend shall be in a position to greet her majesty from my balcony when she passes in the morning."

With a strength of which the young man would not have believed him capable, Don Q. bent down, and raising the body, placed it in a chair. Then, helped by Lalor, he hoisted it in a sitting posture, and raised the chair to the balcony outside their window, which overlooked a main street through which the procession was to pass.

A few moments later they had reached the street, and hurried along. Before turning the corner Lalor stopped to look back. Over the edge of the balcony with its flapping draperies was visible the great blank face of the Carlist. Lalor's eyes were fixed on the high seat of mockery to do honor to her between whom and himself had lain the sword of Don Q.

Lalor stopped at the door of the carriage which was awaiting the brigand in a narrow lane.

"How about our bargain, now, senor?" he questioned.

Don Q. raised his foot from the step, bowed punctiliously to the young fellow and answered:

"You are free, Senor Lalor. Your ransom is remitted for the good service you have rendered to her majesty. I thank you for your help in my name and my own. What do you now desire to do?"

"I would return to England—very do," Lalor said in a dubious tone.

"Not yet, I am afraid senor."

"And if I remain here I shall be put into prison."

"Then, obviously, you must return with me to the mountains. I have conceived a liking for you, and such is rare with me. Your companionship will be a boon to a lonely man. Besides, I have no other means of escape. There was nothing for it but to agree to go with Don Q., at least for the present. Lalor, stung with the pain, and they drove away together.

III

After the death of Don Luis del Monte no event of great import occurred for a long period in the sierras. Certain captures were indeed made, and certain persons of small consequence were held to ransom during those weary months of monotony, for in the course of his long and interesting career as a chief of sequesteradores, brigands who held to ransom, Don Q. had had dealings with many sorts and conditions of men. Persons of divers callings had passed through his hands—sportsmen, politicians, merchants, a doctor, a couple of English M.P.'s, a High Church parson of the same nationality, the German Count von Squealotte, an American newspaper proprietor, and many adventurers. But when his men, patrolling the lower passes, lassooed the speaker of the House of Commons, a gentleman of a profession with which he had never before come in contact.

Garth Lalor was nearer twenty than he cared to own, full of the irrespressible sap of youth, and of a racial blood that made it difficult for him to take this unusual prisoner.

Without much delay Don Q. sent for him. Lalor was distinctly stirred by the romance of the situation, for the brigand was a man with an ominous record, and the captive looked with a good deal of curiosity at the fragile figure framed in a cloak that croaked behind the great dire, spreading, bloodless hands to the blaze. Was this person the fierce-hearted and terrible character they spoke of in the plains? As usual, a wide soft brim of felt hid his features, and he seemed unaware of the entrance of the party, until Lalor stepped suddenly up beside him to the fire.

"Good morning, senor. It is precious cold," he said.

His two guards sprang forward at the word and thrust him back roughly. Don Q. raised his head and looked full at this unusual prisoner.

"Excuse my taking of my hat, senor," the chief spoke at last in smooth, deliberate tones. "As you say, it is cold. I regret that your visit to us should be made in such unpleasant weather. Still we welcome you, for we have been in danger of suffering from dullness lately, and I foresee both pleasure and profit from your society."

Garth Lalor was a very amiable young man. "That's right," he said good-humoredly.

At a sign from Don Q. the guards retired to the door of the cave. "May be seated, senor," he went on. "I perceive that you are English. One of our society will see you to the fire."

"I feel quite sure we shall enjoy each other's society while we remain with me," he remarked urbanely. "Let us at once get over the disagreeables of business, and let us get to the pleasant considerations from our minds—of the present. But first I must ask you to reply to a few questions."

Lalor nodded.

"Quite at your service, senor, I hope I'll turn out satisfactory."

The chief looked him over. Garth Lalor was a strong-built, clean-limbed young fellow, rather over the middle height with marked features and sleepy gray eyes.

"I trust so," replied Don Q. with some emphasis. "Senor, you puzzle me. To what profession do you belong? You have the fingers of a man of practical mind and the eyes of a dreamer."

Lalor smiled. "The only pleasant smile was by no means lost on the chief.

"Well, if I had to sign a census paper, I should write myself novelist or author."

To his surprise Don Q. showed symptoms of pleased excitement.

"How interesting! I have never before in the course of my career had the good fortune to meet one of your calling. But of that later. We must, however, get to the point of the matter of your ransom."

"Ransom?" exclaimed Garth Lalor, and he broke into a cheerless fit of laughter. Don Q. looked at him in surprise.

"You are amused, senor. May I be permitted to share your amusement?"

"By all means, such as it is," said the chief. "You speak of hoping for a ransom. The idea tickled me—that is all. The brigand's livid eyelids flickered ominously.

"I still fall to see the point of the joke," he remarked.

"All my possessions are before you. The clothes I stand up in, 25 in English money and half a pocketful of the coin of the country, which the delicacy of

your followers permitted them to rob, I have now repaid Lalor, unable for the life of him to avoid imitating the chief's elaborate manner of speech.

The chief waved his emaciated yellow hands airily.

"Your relations—they must cheer you! I can well understand it! Then there is the Government, rich as it is! You are a man of many talents, and I have heard of a public subscription—for a popular author thousands could be raised. Is it not so?"

"I dare say it is," Lalor's lips took on a rueful smile. "But, you see, unluckily I am not a popular author, only an unknown one—yet, Ingham, the contact, warned me before I started. They have had some experience of ransoms before. Anyhow, Ingham told me plainly they were tired of paying me! And my profession, as you know, is not a very profitable one."

As for relations, I havevent, one in the world which would give stipend for me! And now you know how we stand."

"But this is terribly sad," exclaimed Don Q. softly. "I hope you have misjudged your relations and friends?"

Lalor shook his head. "It is alas! nearly always so. I rarely take a fancy to myself, but a little ransom, only \$2,000. I trust this can be raised—for your sake."

"I will do all I can for you, Lalor," he said, after a short pause. "I will name but a little ransom, only \$2,000. I trust this can be raised—for your sake."

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"I am glad you would have been disappointed, for Don Basilio always rears and puny child, but between the white tab at his back and the curly-brimmed hat, and a pair of fierce livid-lidded eyes peered forth to arrest the attention of any on-looker."

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stumbled against every day, let me tell you.

At the close of the third act, although there was still much to be played, Alberta turned to her companion.

"Well, now," she said simply, but she helped her on with her wrap.

"You are not going to the theatre, are you?"

"I have had my fill of the illumination of her face. It was an illumination he had never seen before—an illumination in which he knew instinctively he had no part.

When Hershel, having gotten his hat and coat, joined her in the lobby, and was about to enter a cab, one of the girls' hands went out to his ready arm; but the other deftly handed him his ring.

"I've decided you'd better keep it," she said calmly, while his fingers closed tightly around the jewel. Hershel's face turned ashen, and he stood strange smile. "I'll explain to you as we walk along. Not 'No' a cab; I prefer to walk—in fact, I had the car go up, don't get frightened. I'll be here before the bloom of things over."

"Well, if you will want to stay, I'm going out for a whisky and soda. Hershel laughed unobtrusively, laying his heavy hand on hers, as the curtain dropped on the second act. You don't see, do you, that I'm not going to see a matter?"

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home to-night," he said in a voice softened with reverence.

There was actual tears in Alberta's eyes. Hershel's face turned ashen, and he stood strange smile. "I'll explain to you as we walk along. Not 'No' a cab; I prefer to walk—in fact, I had the car go up, don't get frightened. I'll be here before the bloom of things over."

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HOW TO GROW FERNS.

From time to time one hears of lack of success in fern balls, those bits of greenery from Japan, made by the natives by winding the rhizomes of the fern Davallia bullata about balls of sphagnum moss. The trouble usually arises from lack of moisture, of which a good quantity is necessary. Try immersing the fern balls in water every few days and leaving them for an hour or more. Occasionally, a little liquid manure mixed with the water hastens the growth of the ferns.

celebrated Cocoa.

Food with all nutrients intact. Cocoa maintains in robustness it resists cold.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

All monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO

NOTICE.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 12 cents is sent ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 28, 1906.

A LOSS TO N. B. JOURNALISM.

The Sun mourns today the loss of a man who gave to its service the best years of his life and to whom it owes much. And many throughout this province, both in and outside of newspaper ranks will hear with sincere sorrow of the death of Robert A. Payne, than whom no New Brunswick journalist was better and more generally known or better liked.

In this office especially will his loss be felt. As correspondent at Ottawa and Fredericton, as news editor and often as editorial writer, Mr. Payne was connected with the Sun for nearly a quarter of a century. He knew the newspaper business from the press room to the roof, and gave all of his knowledge loyally to his paper.

But all good newspaper men will wish for themselves as peaceful a passing. To die in harness, quietly and without suffering, with the day's work well done—none of the men with whom he worked and who mourn for him could ask for themselves a better end.

To his sorrowing family the Sun extends heartfelt sympathy.

BEAUTY AND BUSINESS.

The Sun has received from the C. P. R. a sample of flower seeds such as are sent to every station agent and every employe who lives anywhere along the vast length of the great transcontinental road.

There is valuable suggestion here for St. John—this treeless, lawless, garden city. The managers of the C. P. R. are not poets or aesthetes; they are practical, hard-headed business men. They do not propose to beautify their road solely for the purpose of pleasing their own artistic senses or to gratify their employes' thirst of beauty.

Beauty, though ideas of beauty differ. And flowers and trees and grasses are beautiful to all—poets or artists or day laborers. Beauty increases desire and desire is the measure of value.

It would be difficult to make St. John a city beautiful. It is already beautiful for situation and has such in its surroundings of scenic attraction. There are spots within its borders, too, that are restful to the eye, tried of brick and stone and asphalt.

The provincial government announced on Saturday their decision to grant \$5,000 for the St. John exhibition this fall. A few days ago the Sun declared that this announcement would be made very shortly, and Hon. Mr. Partridge, commenting thereon, said the Sun apparently knew more than the government.

The formal authorization by the government of the requested grant of \$5,000 makes the St. John exhibition of 1906 a certainty. Remains now to make it a success. A good exhibition brings not only money to the city but much profitable publicity.

WITH L. C. R. EMPLOYEES. (Moncton Transcript.)

In the L. C. R. mechanical department about 75 per cent of the men employed on February 28th are taking out checks. About 25 per cent of the remainder are employed as carpenters, etc., in connection with other work, under the maintenance way department.

UP OR DOWN. (Harper's Weekly.)

On Mount Tom, in Massachusetts, there is a traction system operating two cars on a cable. As one car goes up, the other comes down. The grade is an extraordinarily steep one, a fact that frequently calls forth anxious inquiries relative to the safety of the system from nervous tourists.

A LITERARY APPRECIATION (Toronto News.)

Few more picturesque figures can ever have visited New Brunswick in the days when the British army kept regiments stationed at St. John than William Cobbett, sergeant-major of his majesty's 64th Regiment, and afterwards a famous pamphleteer, author of some one hundred and thirty works, a defender of Queen Caroline.

THE DEATH OF A GOVERNOR. (Charlottetown Guardian.)

The necessity of immediately appointing a lieutenant governor for Nova Scotia arises from the constitutional provisions of the Canadian governmental system. The King is really a part of the British parliament, which consists of the sovereign, the lords and commons.

GO TO AFRICA. Bishop Goodman (impressively) "Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sabbaths. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?"

LIVERS AND LIGHTS. Now that Sydney is to have cheaper lights it will be better for livers in the city.—Sydney Record.

Andrew Carnegie gives his views on the proposed reform of English spelling. Urges thoughtful people to consider the matter—ours may become the universal tongue.

Andrew Carnegie made a statement to the effect that he was in favor of the proposed reform of English spelling. He said: "From Chaucer's time and before till now our language has been constantly changing and improving."

PARTY NEWSPAPERS. (Toronto Globe.)

It is an interesting and hopeful sign of the times that among party newspapers and also among party leaders there is growing a truer and more enlightened sentiment as to the attitude and function of a party journalism.

It follows, of course, that for the newspaper editor will not allow itself to become a mere party organ, and the mouthpiece of the nearest and loudest politician, the responsibilities are increased and the difficulties are multiplied.

MODERNIZED SPELLING.

Andrew Carnegie has contributed to the spelling reform movement—thereby assuring it of success.—News Item.

HOME AGAIN AFTER A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. Shipwrecked Survivors of the Schr. Adeline Arrived in St. John on Saturday.

The late Robert Andrew Payne was born in his year 1841 at Fredericton and was the son of Andrew Payne, who was for many years in business at Fredericton.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED REFORM OF ENGLISH SPELLING.

Urges Thoughtful People to Consider the Matter—Ours May Become the Universal Tongue.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., March 24.—Andrew Carnegie made a statement to the effect that he was in favor of the proposed reform of English spelling.

"The organized effort I have suggested for some time past. He was able to attend to his duties, however, to within a day or so of the closing of the legislature during the session."

"Our language is likely to prevail in the world, and we hope it is to become the universal language (the most potent of all instruments for drawing the race together, insuring peace and advancing civilization to the foreigners. Hundreds of scholarly men have agreed to use improved spelling."

MR. SCOTT'S EULOGY.

A despatch received last evening from S. D. Scott says that he has a row of words of surprise and deep sorrow over the death of Mr. Payne, with whom he was associated on the Sun for nearly twenty years.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF R. A. PAYNE Former News Editor of the Sun Passed Away After a Long and Distinguished Journalistic Career—His Health Has Been Gradually Failing.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 25.—At the Glazier home, Lincoln, the death occurred at 8 o'clock last evening of Robert A. Payne, the well known New Brunswick journalist.

At the ripe old age of 62 years, and much respected by his neighbors, Mrs. Ann McDevitt, widow of Patrick McDevitt passed away Saturday morning at 8 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Simpson, 20 Dock street.

THE DEATH ROLL.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 24.—The death of Wm. C. Goodwin, one of Shemogue's oldest and most respected residents, occurred suddenly on Wednesday evening, December 27th, at his home on Wednesday morning while enjoying a drive. He drove as quickly as possible to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Murray Taylor, and a doctor was immediately summoned.

ARCHAELAUS WARDEN.

BLISSVILLE, March 21.—The death of Archelaus Warden on the 14th instant removed one of the most respected residents of this place. His death was caused by acute pneumonia after a short illness of less than two days.

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BUSINESS. N. B., March 24.—Dr. J. J. Daly left Thursday for Chicago, Ill., where he will attend the four days dental convention to be held in that city. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

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WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Balcom, Annapolis, (lead erick, '06, Frederick and college debating team, Friday accompanied by students, for St. John, Fredericton, where they in the debate.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE GENERATIONS KILLED

SUNBURY, Pa., March 24.—Seven persons representing three generations of one family were killed today on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Haas Crossings, one mile south of this place. The dead are G. W. Neidig, aged 63 years; Clarence Neidig, aged 41; Miss Neidig, aged 25, the youngest of the family; Mrs. Neidig, aged 30 and their children, Mary, aged 4 years; Blanch, aged 6 years; and Gilbert, aged 3 years.

BANQUET AT CANADIAN CLUB.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—The Canadian Club of this city, has arranged a banquet at the club house on March 29. Duncan M. Stewart of Montreal, Rev. Mr. Pinkerton of Montreal, and Rev. G. W. Foster, Baptist minister of the city, will speak on the Banking System of Canada and Some Points Wherein it Differs from the American System.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—For a purpose not yet clear, John J. MacCafferty, a machinist, fired two shots from a 32-caliber revolver through the parlor window of the residence of former Judge James G. Gordon, private counsel to Mayor Weaver.

RUTLAND, Mass., March 24.—A 21-room private sanitarium and three barns owned by Otis Bowen on the north of Rutland Centre, was burned to the ground as the result of a fire that started at 10:30 this morning.

A TORPID THINKER. The frequent Result of Coffee Poisoning.

A Toledo, O., business man says that for three years he had no appetite for breakfast; that about once a month he ate solid food at that meal, generally contenting himself with his cup of coffee and having no desire for anything else.

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WOLFVILLE LEADER.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., March 26.—M. Bacon, Annapolis, (leader) '07; Frederick, '06, Frederick and James Short...

been in Kentville on account of his wife's illness at the sanitarium, has returned to his home at Newcastle, N. B.

MINISTER MAY BE NATIVE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Rev. Samuel L. Mitchell Causes Sensation by Change of Faith—Joins Baptists

(Special to the Sun.) BOSTON, March 26.—It is announced that Rev. Samuel L. Mitchell, until recently rector of St. Martin's Episcopal church, Austin, Ill., in the diocese of Chicago, has withdrawn from the Anglican priesthood and has entered the Baptist denomination.

The dwelling house of Simon Oikie at White Rock, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. This is a total loss as there was no insurance.

On Friday evening College Hall was well filled to hear a recital of the seminary pupils in voice culture. Miss Ursula Archer of Toronto, who has had charge of this department for some years, is a most efficient and interesting teacher.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell's work had not been as successful as he had hoped. His parish was a small one and it is said he was somewhat handicapped by the fact that he was one of the few old-fashioned "low" church persons in the Chicago diocese, where the followers of the high party are predominant.

It is said that in his young days Mr. Mitchell played the organ in a Baptist church in Woodstock, N. B., or in the Ontario town of that name which does not appear in the church records. His state, however, that Rev. Mr. Mitchell studied at Trinity College, Toronto, and was graduated later from Wycliffe college, an extreme low church institution in Toronto. In 1887 he was ordained to the diaconate by Archbishop Bond of Montreal. Later he crossed the boundary line and became a member of Christ Episcopal church, Eastport, Me. From Eastport he went to Chicago.

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LAKE MANITOBA BRINGS 1,561 SOULS

This is the Record For the Year. 1,200 New Canadian Citizens—A Splendid Lot—Salvation Army Brought 300

Thousands of people visited Sand Point Sunday, and the sailing and arrival of steamers gave that section of the city a very busy aspect.

About ten o'clock in the morning the report from two rockets announced that the village line steamer Pretorian was headed seaward and had commenced a voyage to Liverpool via Halifax. The steamer took a large general cargo and a fair passenger list.

The ameer has just arrived at Jellalabad. When he entered the town he was mounted on a horse of Turkoman breed and was wearing a black turban carried two seven chambered revolvers on the saddle, while two pistols with engraved ivory handles and a sword were slung over his back.

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THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN

Is Making a Tour of His Country Listening to Complaints of His People and Getting a Lot More Sisters and Aunts

BOMBAY, March 24.—The ameer of Afghanistan has just made a tour of his provinces for the purpose of hearing the complaints of his people. He is accompanied by all the members of his staff, by the members of his family. He has just inaugurated a new order of honor for women. It provides that whenever any lady of high rank visits the ameer's harem she shall be styled the sister aunt or other relation of his highness, and shall afterwards be known by this title.

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SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Mar. 26.—Sch P and E Givan, 65, Melville, from Boston, 74 tons scrap iron, F Turfs and Co.

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HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

made from pure, sturdy, Nova Scotia wool—and that's as good as anyone could ask for.

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INJURED VESSELS LEAKING BADLY

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 26.—Sch. Rosa Mueller of Boothbay, Me., which stranded on Cape Poga during the storm of March 19th, while on her way from Westport, Me., for Newport, R. I., for orders, was hauled out at noon today by the revenue cutter Mohawk. Nearly the entire cargo of ice was jettisoned. The vessel is leaking badly. The Mohawk took her in tow for New Bedford, where she will haul out for repairs.

Sch. A. P. Emerson, which sprung a leak here during the gale of March 19th, and the schooner Governor Ames, which was damaged in collision with the schooner Levok off Fire Island, March 22, both sailed from this port today for Boston in tow of the tug Underwriter.

Sch. Albert Pharo, from Portland for New Rochelle, which arrived here 21st, partly full of water, was pumped out today by an extra crew from shore.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 23.—The public accounts committee in the provincial legislature today limited the total receipts for the past year of \$313,445, ordinary expenditures \$24,734, expenditure on capital account \$24,827, receipts included Dominion subsidy \$212,000.

Taxes on companies were \$12,000, commercial travellers \$7,500, lands and roads \$45,500, income \$8,800, succession duties \$7,000.

Total debt of province is \$71,658, an increase of \$4,140 during year. The largest item of expenditure was \$123,000 for education.

That one must persevere or "keep everlastingly at it," is an open secret in successful advertising.—Wm. G. Bell Co., Boston.

"We have seven children and have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine for every one of them and with good results. We get four bottles at a time and find it a good remedy to break up cold on the lungs."—Mrs. R. D. Turner, Broadview, N.W.T.

ATCHESON—In this city, on the 21st inst., at his home, Protection street, West End, Anthony Atcheson, leaving a wife and one son to mourn their loss.

EVANS—On March 21, Annie Evans, widow of the late G. Edward Evans, in her 78th year. Two sons and two daughters mourn her loss.

JEFFRIES—In this city, of pneumonia, Mrs. Rosina Jeffries, aged 76 years.

McBERRIT—In this city, on the 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Ann, widow of the late Patrick McBerrit, in the 92nd year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

SEEGE—In this city, on the 21st inst., Henryetta, widow of James W. Seege, in the 84th year of her age, leaving three sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

LYNCH—At Moncton, on the 25th inst., Margaret, widow of the late Patrick Lynch, leaving two daughters to mourn their loss.

WANTED SALESMEN WANTED for Auto Spray; best compressed air hand Sprayer made. Liberal terms. Sample machine free to approved agents. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont. 186

WANTED—Second or Third Class Female Teacher for Church Hill School, District No. 5, Parish of Elgin, County of Albert, for balance of term. Apply, stating salary, to JAMES A. BAILEY, Secretary to Trustees. 25-32

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-boards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter and salary \$800 per year, or \$15 per month and expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—The Steam Buckwheat Flour Mill, situated at Kiersteadville, Kings Co., N. B., on the Belleisle, Applegate, James W., GANONG, Kiersteadville, N. B. 3-24

FOR SALE—A Diamond Drill, consisting of a small double cylinder upright engine and boiler, with many other articles. Can be seen at the machine works of E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., St. John.

FOR SALE—Winchester repeating rifle, model 1886, octagon barrel, full magazine; practically as good as new; price \$12.00. Apply or address "RIFLE," Sun office.

FOR SALE—Single shot Ballard Rifle, 48 long calibre, suited for either cap or rim fire cartridges, plain ejector; length of barrel 28 inches, walnut stock, steel butt-plate, Globe sight. Suitable for big game shooting or target practice. Price \$5.00. Apply Sun Office.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Rotary Sawmill, Waterous make, with 42 in. saw, \$110. Apply ROBERT ADAMSON, Petersville Church, N. B. 14-3-1 mo

FARM FOR SALE. Situated on Millstream, near Berwick Corner, one-quarter mile from cheese factory, school, church, store and salaried, 500 acres land, no stones; 200 cleared, balance in timber; good two-story house, barns and out buildings in good repair; well watered; 75 acres of intervals. For particulars apply to J. W. MACAFEE, Millstream, Kings Co.

NEWS

to the Sun.) March 24.—Dr. J. J. Kelly for Chicago, Ill., held in that to be absent about who there will take a Dr. in the Haskell Dr. Daly was ac brother-in-law, Dr

St. John was in business. who has been enjoy Southern States and eted home in about

presence of Rev. Frank the Sussex Literary meeting until next with the same sub of Shelley," will be lrd is instructor for

g's guild of Trinity Mrs. F. G. Lans evening when a very passed, man of St. John I. Mrs. Geo. Davison,

YES OF THREE RATIONS KILLED March 24.—Seven three generations killed today on the leading railway at a mile south of this G. W. Neidig, aged 41; Neidig, aged 41; 85; sons of the first Neidig, aged 41; ren. Mary, aged 4 and 6 years, and G. H. All of the victims had with the excep- died later at a

the Pennsylvania Railroad and a short wagon containing had crossed the ay tracks and had leading tracks when ashed into the vels

ANADIAN CLUB. March 25.—The Can- ty, has arranged house on March 24, at the Hotel de Montreal, the Sovereign Bank ak on The Banking and Some Points from the American of Boston bankers

March 25.—Relatives of Ernest Saverly, carried away from in Amherst, N. E., to get possession of with Mrs. Annie land, who although the little girl, live her up. The ad's of the aunt's perfect right to take another kidnap-

March 24.—For a ear, John J. Mac- st, fired two shots volver through the residence of For- y Gordon, private Weaver. MacCafe after a fight, Judge home at the time, tickets were found dressed to State Mitchell, stating intended to discharge of Judge Gordon's use of being taken the letters were sent manner.

March 24—A 21- rium had three s Bowen on the s, one mile north was burned to the of a fire that morning.

in the room of a feed for the poul- spread rapidly. from here, but to aid in saving patients were hous- and all aided in property. The pa-

THINKER result of Coffee ing.

ess man says that ad no appetite for ad once a month that meal, gener- self with his cup no desire for any-

he says, "I con- practicing physi- advised a diet of Grape-Nuts food. I followed his ad- lent results. My lear in the morn- should be at vas the dizzy spells re apprehensive; I ly in flesh and way.

he is to be less 5 and starting rements. My wife the recipes in your and Grape-Nuts eyed with sliced ch cream." Name s, Battle Creek,

Read the little Wolfville," in pkgs.

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WOLFVILLE LEADER.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., March 26.—M. Bacon, Annapolis, (leader) '07; Frederick, '06, Frederick and James Short...

been in Kentville on account of his wife's illness at the sanitarium, has returned to his home at Newcastle, N. B.

The W. C. T. U. of the town held a mass meeting in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon in connection with the Sabbath school, Mrs. Mitchell, president, took charge, and a program on the cigarette question was discussed. The music by the children was excellent, with violin accompaniments by Miss Hilda Vaughan and Miss Violet Stewart. A quartette, Mrs. (Prof.) Gray, Mrs. Lou Sleep, Miss Helen Beckwith and Miss Amy Murray, gave a selection which was much appreciated. M. P. Freeman, superintendent of the department, gave some most needful information in regard to the minor cigarette law.

Malcolm R. Elliot, Clarence and M. Thurt, delegates from the college Y. M. C. A. to the International Students' Convention at Nashville, Tenn., gave a Sunday afternoon in College Hall very vivid and instructive account of the great gathering of over 6,000 delegates, representing 400 institutions.

Dr. G. E. DeWitt and Dr. George Johnson, statisticians, went to Bridge water this week to attend the forestry convention, where they will take part in the debate.

The young ladies of the Acadia Pro- Prymnaum Society gave a reception in assembly hall on Friday evening to the college students. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour spent.

Prof. Sears and Robert W. Starr have gone to Ottawa to attend the fruit growers' convention.

Miss Elizabeth Clark of St. John, arrived here on Saturday to again take charge of the millinery department of J. D. Chambers. Miss Clark has many friends here who will welcome her back.

The dwelling house of Simon Oikie at White Rock, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. This is a total loss as there was no insurance.

On Friday evening College Hall was well filled to hear a recital of the seminary pupils in voice culture. Miss Ursula Archer of Toronto, who has had charge of this department for some years, is a most efficient and interesting teacher.

The Gleu Club, consisting of over twenty young ladies, exhibited a beautiful blending of voices in their rendition of "Tripping Lightly O'er the Meadow and the Wood Nymphs."

Miss Nellie DeWitt and Miss Helen Beckwith was well received. The soloists, Miss Agnes McKean, in Flight of the Dove, and Miss Agnes McKean, in Flight of the Dove, and Miss Agnes McKean, in Flight of the Dove.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who is taking a post-graduate course in the Wood Nymphs, a delightful addition to the program was Schumann's Traumerlied, given by four popular violinists, Miss Baynton, Miss Evelyn Starr, Miss Hilda Vaughan and Miss Violet Stewart.

The mayor and town council are being heartily congratulated on the very satisfactory financial arrangements for the year. The rate of taxation has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.60 and will all the necessary expenditures will be made.

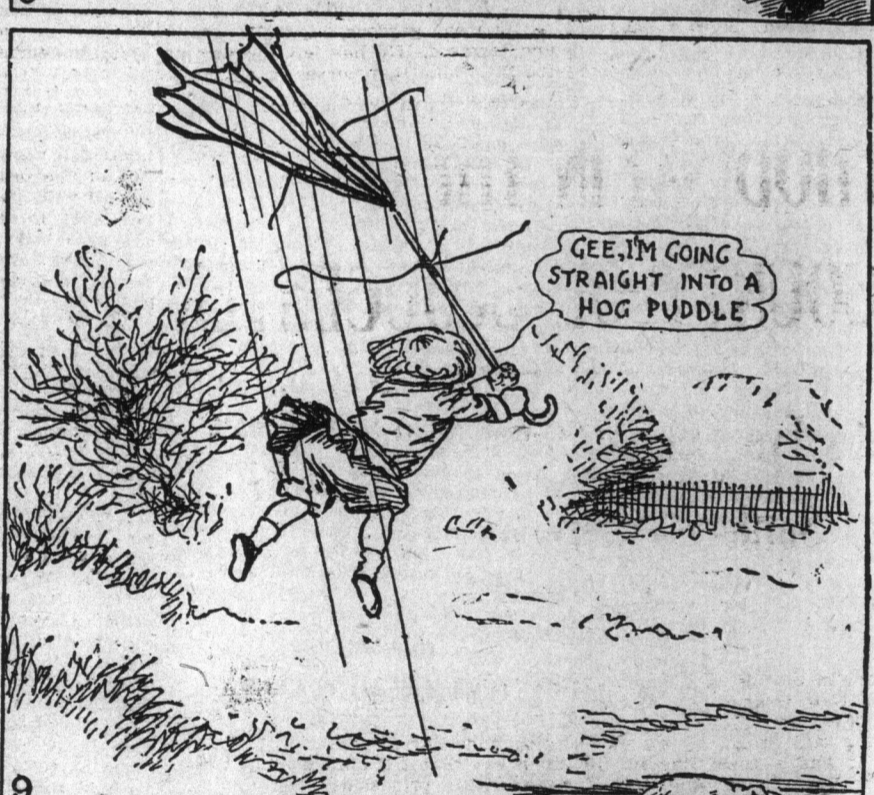
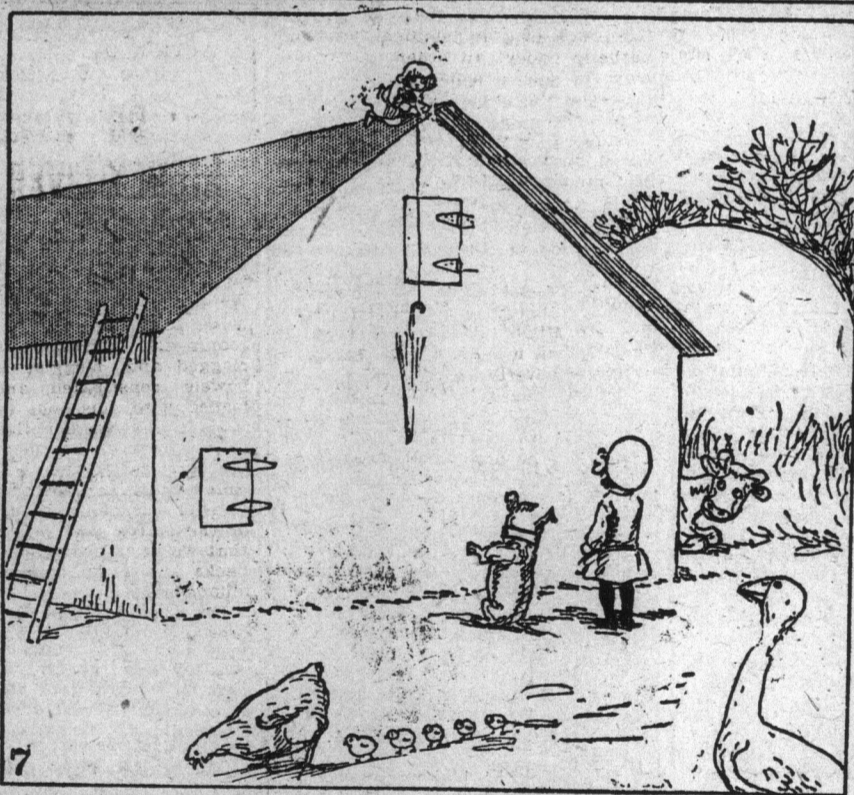
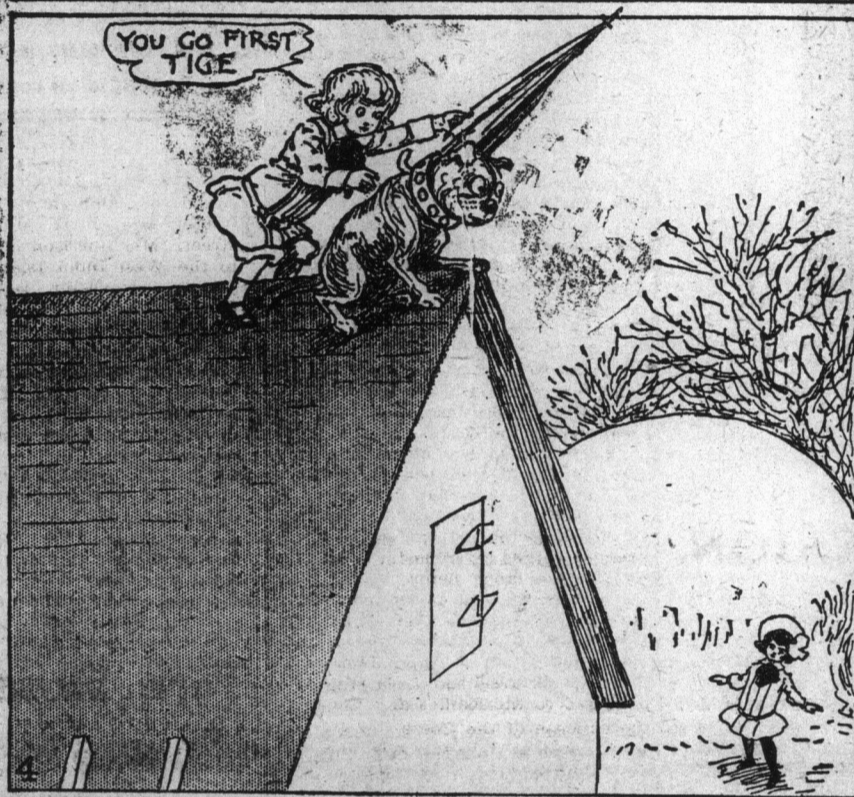
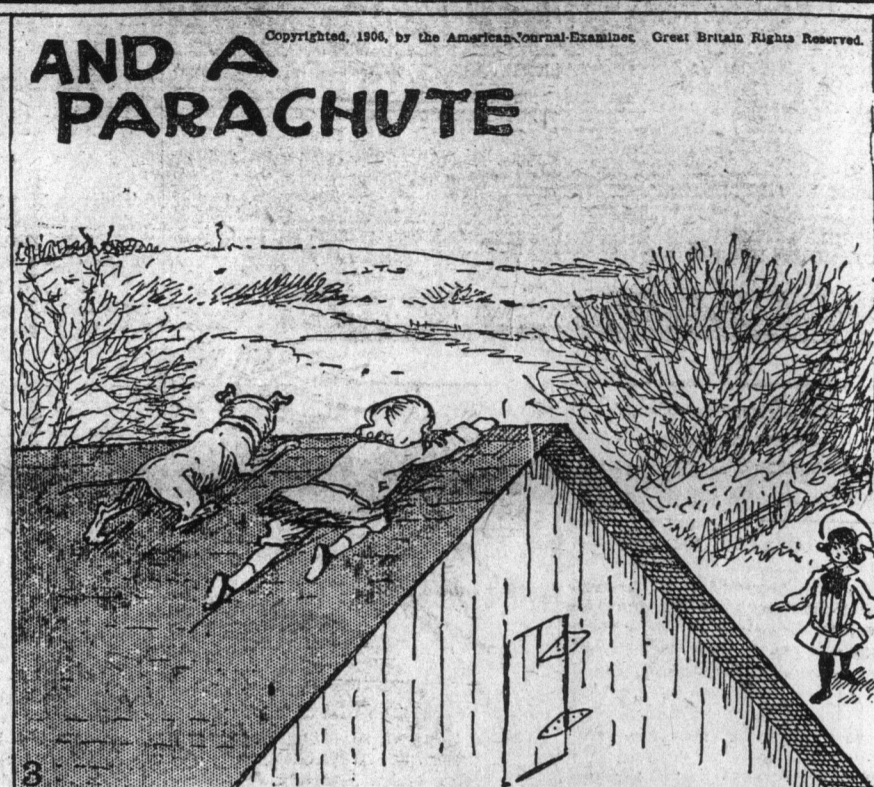
The induction services of the Rev. F. H. Beals into the pastorate of the Central church took place on Sunday. Principal DeWolfe took part in the services.

Mrs. Mary Cobb left on Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio, to visit her son, Andrew S.

COMIC SECTION

BUSTER BROWN AND A PARACHUTE

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Irish Arden - Summer of Mr. J. Kennedy Beach, Near C

ON THE BARGAIN

Those "naval secrets" slain trailer has been a remnants of the stock vensky gave away in the Tsu Shima.—Toronto Tel

330,000,000 BUSH

The 1906 crop of carmin nostications, fortelling a of wheat in Manitoba, a ripe for cutting.—Montre

THE NEW STAN

"Ah, but do you really think I am beautiful?" "Yes, darling, honestly, beautiful as a soap ad, in —Chicago Herald.

In our judgment newsp only legitimate and effec reaching the public with nouncements.—Simolson, Co., Louisville.

WEALTH

NEW YORK, March 23 to the case of the little Dollars, who lays aside French bisque and Dress play with a cheap one ma the instance of a millican his wife, has chosen to liv cold shack situated withi throw of Louis Arden, his ed summer home, the r Doge's palace in the sun Venice. Far out on a peninsula

METHODIC COUNTY

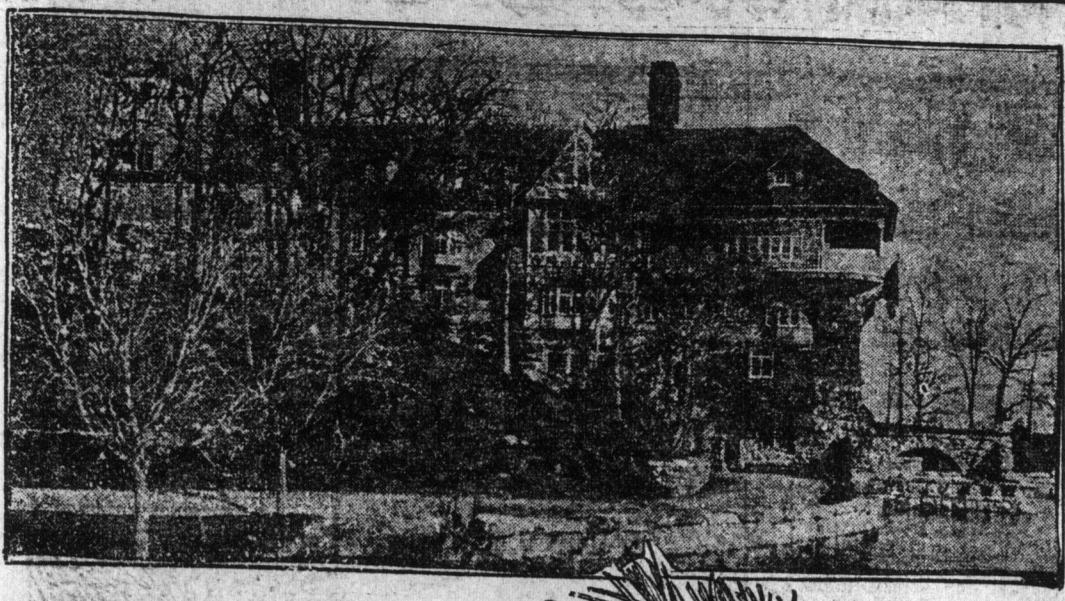
A Bird's Eye View Settler

Gloucester is one of the counties of New Brunsw area of 1,950,000 acres, of 237 acres are still owned erment. It has a coast miles on the Bay Chaleu St. Lawrence has imm power, has numerous river versed by the Intercol From north to south, whi quiet and Gulf Shore line access to particularly att ing grounds, and to a m lightful summer resorts. are full of deer, moose, a game, the finest varieties tribe, while the coast is geese, brant, duck and o fowl. It has large recou ber, various minerals hav in considerable quantities, ness is done in fish, and other agricultural produc cessfully cultivated. The of the county, according census, was 27,285, of wh French Acadians, 1,255 Irish, 1,071 Scotch and the various nationalities. T relationships are as follo Catholics, 88; Methodist tets, 33; Protestants, 25, t Congregational, Brethren and Jewish faiths having representatives, with th who were reported as "m Among the institutions of is the lazarette at Tracad a number of persons aff leprosy are cared for by t government.

THE PHANTOM SHIPS

BAY CHALEUR

Have been heard of story is not an apocryphal correctness is vouches f ends, therefore, whatever explanation, the apparition fancy. During heavy cas shortly after dark, what lo small square-rigged vess fashioned design are seen others, both on fire, and b before the gale. Figures seen struggling in the rig



Innis Arden—Summer Residence of Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, Sound Beach, Near Greenwich Conn.



The Outdoor Camp

ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

Those "naval secrets" that a Russian traitor has been selling may be remnants of the stock that Rojostevsky gave away in the Straits of Tsu Shima.—Toronto Telegram.

350,000,000 BUSHELS.

The 1908 crop of raimine hued prognostications, fortelling a record yield of wheat in Manitoba, are just about ripe for cutting.—Montreal Herald.

THE NEW STANDARD.

"Ah, but do you really and truly think I am beautiful?" "Yes, darling, honestly. You are as beautiful as a soap ad, in a magazine."—Chicago Herald.

In our judgment newspapers are the only legitimate and effective way of reaching the public with business announcements.—Simonsen, Whiteson & Co., Louisville.



Mr. Todd and Children



Interior of the Outdoor Camp

WEALTHY HEALTH SEEKER, HIS FAMILY AND SHACK HE PREFERS TO COSTLY MANSION.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Analogous to the case of the Little Daughter of Dollars, who lays aside her costly French bisque and Dresden dolls to play with a cheap-made rag doll, is the instance of a millionaire who, with his wife, has chosen to live in a crude, shabby shack within a stone's throw of Innis Arden, his splendidly fitted summer home, the replica of a Duke's palace in the sunrise days of Venice.

the waters of Long Island Sound, three miles from the village of Sound Beach, Conn. J. Kennedy Tod, a banker of this city, has done this very thing. He has forsaken his mansion, with its ornate, modern, drives, with its halls laden with art treasures of this and other lands and its floors covered with Persian rugs and trod by uniformed butlers and costumed maids. He has left its adjacent gardens, fountain-filled and terraced. He has left the firm of the little lake that curves in under its

entrance, where his Chillan geese and sacred peacocks splash the water about the stone hewn steps. Within the shadow of opulence in a tent and shack camp, unfitted as those of '49 and far less pretentious than many in the Adirondack region of today, he has taken up his life with his alling wife. In kettles on tripods their cooking is done. In crude beds surrounded by red checkered curtains sleep is courted. On uncovered wooden tables is food partaken of. There are no servants but their own hands. There are no rugs but pine boards. There are no art treasures but nature's. At the very edge of the water are the details of the camp placed. There are three tents and three shacks. Trees and stubby underbrush surround the whole. There are no paths or demarcations. The tents, at present unused, will be utilized for cooking and dining purposes when the weather grows more temperate. Two of the shacks are at present used for sleeping; the third,

more "supra-tentatively" furnished, for lounging purposes. "Open Air" and "Real Life" are the only twin of texts that obtain. Finding the hurly-burly of the city wearisome and the equipment of their tents resolved to give all up and live in as primitive a state as could be endured. Since putting this plan into practice, Mr. Tod, in his hunting suit and cowboy hat, is seen straggling about in appearance far below his years. Their mode of life is as simple as the imagination can picture.

METHODISM IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER

A Bird's Eye View of the County--The Early Settlers--Interesting Facts.

By REV. DR. WILSON.

Gloucester is one of the northern counties of New Brunswick, has an area of 1,500,000 acres, of which 706,437 acres are still owned by the government. It has a coast line of 150 miles on the Bay Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, has immense water power, has numerous rivers, and is traversed by the Intercolonial railway from north to south, while the Carleton and Gulf Shore lines give ready access to particularly attractive sports grounds, and to a number of delightful summer resorts. The woods are full of deer, moose, and feathered game, the rivers and streams teem with the finest varieties of the finny tribe, while the coast is alive with green, brant, duck and other aquatic fowl. It has large resources in lumber, various minerals have been found in considerable quantities, a large business is done in fish, and wheat and other agricultural products are successfully cultivated. The population of the county, according to the last census, was 27,335, of whom 23,539 were French Acadians, 1,335 English, 2,775 Irish, 1,071 Scotch and the balance of various nationalities. Their church relationships are as follows: Roman Catholics, 25,301; Presbyterians, 1,093; Anglicans, 88; Methodists, 574; Baptists, 32; Protestants, 28; the Lutheran, Congregational, Brethren, Adventist and Jewish faiths having one or more representatives, with three persons who were reported as "non-specified."

Among the institutions of the county is the lazarette at Tracadie, in which a number of persons afflicted with leprosy are cared for by the dominion government. sea around is lit up by the fire; then when the excitement of the beholder is wrought up to fever heat, the whole thing suddenly disappears. The Acadians say that a French merchantman, laden with provisions and ammunition for the Saint Lawrence, was chased by pirates, and during the chase an eastern storm arose. The Frenchman ran into Chaleur Bay, and, crippled by a shot fired from the pirate ship, he set fire to his ship before the pirates boarded her, and succeeded in holding them at bay until the fire reached the powder room, when both ships were blown up. Such is the explanation, whether or not satisfactory, the reader may decide for himself.

CAME FROM IRELAND.

Methodism was brought to the county of Gloucester by a little band of Irish immigrants about the year 1820. With them religion was more than a mere belief, it was an experience, they "knew whereof they did affirm," and made use of the means within their reach to keep the holy fire burning. They had no minister, could get none, but they held meetings, had sermons read by some of their number on the Lord's Day, and established a Sabbath school. This was kept up for some nine years, and while "hope deferred had often made their hearts sad, yet as "all things come to those who wait," what they had so long and patiently waited for came at last. The first Methodist preacher to visit Bathurst was Michael Pickles, and the time the month of August, 1829. The population of the place numbered about 150 persons, nearly all of whom were Presbyterians. Although it was after nine o'clock of a Saturday night when the preacher arrived in the village, so anxious were the people to hear the word of life, he had to preach that evening. He preached again the following morning, after which he was driven to New Bandon by one Richard Dawson. The Dawsons had come with the original immigrants from the town of Bandon, and had given the name with the prefix New to their home on this side the ocean. The preacher received a right royal reception, and the delight

of the people at hearing one of their own ministers manifested itself in ways out of the ordinary, although quite in accord with the letter of Scripture and the manner of the early Christians. One good sister was so overjoyed that she threw her arms around the neck of the young and bashful preacher and KISSED HIM AGAIN AND AGAIN.

This visit was followed by others by Enoch Wood and Arthur McNutt during the next two years, and in 1832 Joseph E. Bent was sent to care for this interesting people. Under his earnest and devoted efforts the good work was greatly promoted and the need of suitable places in which to hold the services became pressing. A church was begun in Bathurst, in 1832, of the dedication of which no record is available, but on March 24, 1834, there was a sale of the pews, at which the three square ones brought the highest price, the prices paid by the purchasers being Benjamin Dawson, \$10; William Dawson, \$10; and William Stevens, \$3. Dawson subsequently sold his pew to the Hon. Joseph Cunard.

That church was replaced by a more modern and commodious one which was dedicated about the year 1873. A church was dedicated by William Allen on New Year's Day, 1841, a preliminary service having been held the previous night in watching the old year out and the new one in. Other houses for the worship of God have been erected in other parts of the circuit during the passing years and today there is "a neat, new and up-to-date church at New Bandon, in place of the old one; and one at St. Mary's Beach in course of erection, which promises to be a fine structure. In the matter of church accommodation, the circuit is well provided for, the minister receives a salary of over \$300, the connectional funds are cared for to the amount of \$249, and for circuit purposes the figures are \$485. Bathurst has always ranked among our various county circuits, and under its present pastor, Richard Opie, continues to sustain its well earned reputation in loyally supporting the various institutions of the church. Among the most prominent men of the earlier days were Richard and Benjamin Dawson, William Stevens and William Duncan, and in more recent times and at the present the names of Windsor, Buttiner, Branch, Kent, Johnson, Gammon, Eddy, Payne, Kenyon, Sutherland, Smith, Vance, Stephens, Jennings, Dempsey and others, whose contributions run from \$10 to over \$30. This generous spirit is not confined to Bathurst, but manifests itself at New Bandon, Tatarouche, Salmon Beach, Misco, and Canobie. During the seventy-four years that have rolled away since the work was entered upon there have been appointed thereto

THE FOLLOWING MINISTERS.

- 1822-33—Joseph F. Bent. 1833-35—Richard Douglas. 1835-37—William Banister. 1837-40—William M. Leggett. 1840-43—Arthur McNutt. 1843-44—Richard Sheppard. 1844-46—William M. Leggett.

- 1846-47—Samuel D. Rice, Robert A. Chesley. 1847-50—Christopher Lockhart. 1850-52—John Fricot. 1853-55—Robert A. Temple. 1856-59—Wesley C. Beals. 1859-60—Charles Gaskin. 1860-63—William W. Perkins, William H. Hearst. 1863-66—Robert Tweedy. 1866-69—William Alcorn. 1869-72—Richard Weddall. 1872-75—Charles H. Paisley. 1875-76—John S. Phinney. 1876-77—Waldron W. Brewer. 1877-80—Isaac Howie. 1880-81—Isaac N. Parker. 1881-84—Richard W. Weddall. 1884-87—Howard Sprague. 1887-89—J. M. Tredrea. 1889-92—John S. Allen. 1892-95—Joseph Sellar. 1895-1900—William Harrison. 1900-04—John Goldsmith. 1904-06—Richard Opie.

Of the above thirteen died in harness, three are supernumeraries, three were transferred to other conferences, two re-entered secular life, three left the ranks under unhappy circumstances, and the remaining ones are still with us bearing the burdens and seeking to make "full proof of their ministry."

The work on this circuit has had a very variable history, if the conference records are to be regarded as reliable. Between the years 1832 and 1855 it had the usual ups and downs, times of religious depression followed by seasons of growth and expansion. One of the kinder kind places during the pastorate of William Allen, who in the days of his physical vigor and strength was a very popular preacher and successful revivalist. In the British North American Wesleyan Magazine for 1840 we read of

"A VERY POWERFUL REVIVAL

At the Cape, and which began at the first meeting held in the new chapel. The altar, the space around the altar, and the aisles were crowded with weeping penitents, and at one of the meetings the entire audience, with a single exception, knelt while prayer was being offered on behalf of the weeping ones." Account for it as we may there was a power, an unction, a sense of the altness of sin and a consciousness of the Divine Presence in these old time revival meetings, of which there is now but little known anything special in the revival times, and the only sources of information available are the minutes of the conference. From these we learn that the lowest number reported as members during the last half century was in 1860, when the figures given are 38—a drop of 39 out of 77. This was probably due to some circumstances of which it is not necessary now to speak, or, possibly there was an error in the returns. In 1862 during the pastorate of William W. Perkins, the numbers rose to 143; for several years the figures ranged from 85 to 108; Howard Sprague reported 116, John M. Tredrea 140, John S. Allen 180, William Harrison 184, Joseph Tellar, 200, Richard Opie 205, and John Goldsmith 224. These figures furnish food for thought,

THE BOERS ARE ON TOP IN AFRICA.

British Policy is Bringing Back Old Conditions.

The Natives too are Restless and Trouble is Expected on the Zululand Border.

(By Jerome Martin.) JOHANNESBURG, March 24.—Accumulated reports are coming in from the country districts which establish the conviction that the general turn of politics at Great Britain have revived all the old conditions of strained relationship existing before the war between the two white races of South Africa. Whatever the ultimate intention of the British government may be—and thinking men realize that the position of the government is a difficult one—there is no doubt whatever as to the result of their first moves. The British population, and especially the scattered British farmers, are almost in despair, while the Boers everywhere are openly and aggressively exultant. An old South African who has just returned from a trek in the Western Transvaal, is authority for the statement that the present state of feeling there precisely reproduces the state of feeling existing in 1881. Another representative man from the Kwa-Zulu district of Orange River Colony tells the same tale. To put the matter briefly there is a pervading impression among the country people of both colonies that the Boers are once more "the top dog" of South Africa.

A meeting of the Hot Volk, held at Pretoria the other night, adopted resolutions thanking the British government for its decision to revoke the Transvaal constitution and to grant full self-government to both of the new colonies. It further expresses the hope and trust that in the new constitution the peculiar circumstances will be taken into consideration, which is of course the nearest approach possible in a message of this nature to an appeal for special electoral favors.

One great trouble is that owing to the microscopic attitude of the government on South African affairs one is reluctant to refer to any fresh material pronouncement until it is seen whether it is repudiated or modified by the next spokesman on behalf of the cabinet. Mr. Churchill's remarks on the native question have, however, been widely quoted.

The trouble today between the new colonies and the imperial government is that the latter does not seem to study either the history of the sub-continent or the present situation. The premier makes an important statement on Chinese labor before he has read the ordinance: the under-secretary of the colonies attacks Lord Milner's native policy apparently without knowing what that policy is. Last week General Botha declared that Lord Milner had padded to the Kaffirs and Indians at the expense of the Boers. In his farewell speech at Johannesburg Lord Milner admitted that in the opinion of the vast majority of the South Africans he was a heretic on the color question, but pleaded for an intelligent and sympathetic policy. In order to pave the way for such a policy Lord Milner encouraged the appointment of an inter-colonial commission on native affairs.

Under such circumstances the country is becoming alarmed at the manifest ignorance of the cabinet on all South African matters. General Botha, in an interview this week, said that the cancellation of the letters patent had relieved the Transvaal of being ruled by the chamber of mines and Messrs. Wernher and Beit. His bitter assault on Lord Milner, whose administration, he said, had brought the population to a greater poverty and distress than ever before. Today the Transvaalers possess nothing, but in the opinion of the land which he hoped would see justice done. A little clique would no longer be able to dominate South Africa. The mine owners and the Chinese would both be kicked out of the country, but every industry must be supported, and receive as much labor as possible. Whoever imported labor must properly control it. In conclusion General Botha advised the Boers to go quietly, as they had done since the war and strive to create a moderate party of Boers and Britons which would abolish the present injustice.

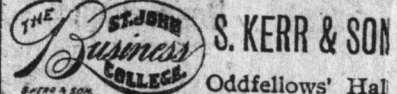
There is evidence that sedition is still active, and trouble is hourly expected on the Zululand border, where a strong column of cavalry and artillery with Maxims and searchlights has taken up its position. The Zulus, it should be stated, show every appearance of loyalty, and possibly recourse will be had to their assistance. Native levies are beating the forests of this section for refractory natives.

All is quiet, however, in mid-Natal, the shooting of the two natives evidently having had a profound effect upon the natives of that district. It is believed that if the commandant of the column there had acted with more firmness the outbreak there would never have occurred.

HONG KONG, March 23.—A launch owned by the Standard Oil Company was seized and looted by pirates near Canton yesterday. The pirates secured a number of Winchester rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The United States gunboat Calla is proceeding to the scene of the piracy. The gunboat Calla is attached to the Asiatic fleet and is commanded by Lieut. Henderson. She is of steel hull, has a displacement of 900 tons and carries six guns. She has the speed of ten knots an hour. Canton in the vicinity of which the launch was attacked, near the mouth of the West River, in the province of Kwang Tung, is the great seaport of Southern China.

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A DIPLOMA

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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. EDGAR GANNING is Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B. J. R. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

AMHERST.

AMHERST, March 23.—Miss Morrison of St. John is visiting her sisters in-law, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Victoria street. Mr. Morrison is enjoying a trip to the West Indies Islands. Miss Townsend returned to her home in Halifax this week after spending a few days in town en route from Montreal. Miss Dupuy, eldest daughter of the manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been visiting Gaston and Mrs. Lowe in Ottawa, was a guest at the drawing room given by their excellent daughter and Countess Grey last week. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Coates, former residents of this town, who left here a few years ago for Montreal and returned about a year ago, have now decided to remove to Winnipeg to make that city their future home.

Pure Blood Source of Health

AND THE BLOOD CAN ONLY BE PURIFIED BY THE HEALTHFUL ACTION OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

DR CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

At this season of the year as in no other the importance of pure blood is brought home to the minds of most people. As the result of artificial winter life—living on artificial foods and being shut up in badly ventilated rooms—the liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish in action, the bowels constipated, and the blood loaded with poisonous impurities. Is it any wonder that spring finds us run down in health and feeling languid and fatigued? Is it any wonder that our systems become an easy prey to every form of disease which lurks in the spring air? Is it any wonder that we have aching heads and aching backs and suffer from indigestion and biliousness?

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are especially suitable as a spring medicine, because they act directly on the liver and kidneys and enliven the action of these great blood-filtering organs. Except by the action of the liver and kidneys, there is no means by which the poisonous impurities can be removed from the blood. With these organs in health, a person is almost immune from colds and all forms of contagious disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should not be confused with medicines which merely act on the bowels. They do effect prompt motion of the bowels, and they do infinitely more, for by acting on the liver right they bring about a good flow of bile and thoroughly cure constipation. Biliousness, liver complaints, constipation, kidney derangements and impure blood cannot exist when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. And there is a great satisfaction in using a medicine which has stood the test of time and proven its right to a place in every home as a family medicine of worth and reliability. Put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test and you will avoid the usual ills and weaknesses of spring. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 23.—Mrs. Sadie Matthews, 23 years old, was shot tonight and probably fatally wounded by her husband, James Matthews, while the couple were walking on the street. Matthews was arrested and locked up after he had been knocked down and handled somewhat roughly by bystanders who saw the shooting. He refused to make any statements regarding the cause of his act.

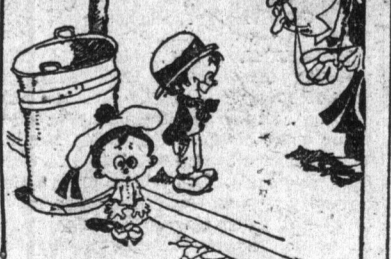
BUCHARIST, Roumania, March 23.—The King and Queen started today for Lugano, Switzerland. King Charles will stop off at Vienna to consult a specialist.

MEN WANTED

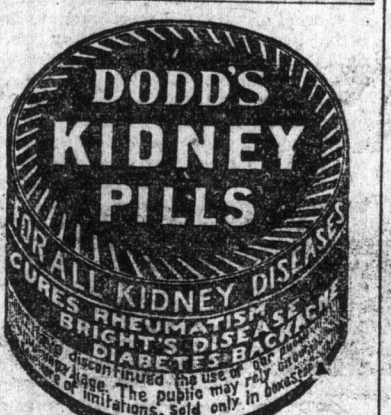
Health through the United States and Canada. Special advertising matter. Consultation by mail. 150 a month and expenses by a day. Study everywhere. Write for full particulars. S. L. MEDICAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING, BLEEDING, PROTRUDING PILES. DRUGGISTS are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



"And what is your little brother called?" "Oh, he suffers with de name of Mortimer Percival Roland!"



1,000 MEN IDLE IN ST. JOHN

Great Depression in Several Lines

200 Carpenters Walking the Streets—Has Been a Hard Winter For Many Longshoremen

"One thousand men are walking the streets of St. John today, idle," was the statement made in the Sun Saturday by one of the foremost and best informed of the working men in the city.

"It is a fact," he continued, "that for many years business depression has never laid its hand on the industrial employments of this city to such an extent as prevails this winter. When I say one thousand I am not exaggerating the matter. Why, in the present city, there are over two hundred, all good carpenters, too, who are anxiously seeking for work and cannot find any. There is no building going on, and you can readily see that this means lack of employment for masons, metal workers and common laborers. Add to this the men that are idle in other professions as a result of this same depression and you will find the thousands mark only too quickly. Now, for instance, you know the ship laborers or longshoremen are never all employed at one time, and I will just state to you one cause that came under my observation. During the past winter of thirty weeks the longshoremen of whom I speak only once earned as much as \$10, and that was followed by two weeks of idleness, the remainder of the fortnight's wages would consist of \$5 for one week and \$2 for the other. This man had a family to support and was doing his utmost to earn bread and butter. The number of instances one can point to is only limited by the scope of acquaintance."

FRUIT GROWERS RETURN HOME

S. C. Parker Speaks of the Results of the Canadian Fruit Growers Conference.

S. C. Parker, secretary of the N. S. F. G. A., one of the delegates from Nova Scotia to the fruit growers' conference of Canada, held in Ottawa last week, was a guest at the Royal Sunday.

Mr. Parker told the Sun he thought the conference would result in great benefit to the fruit growing interests throughout the country. One of the principal points agreed upon was a standard size apple barrel, although the new regulation will not become compulsory for two years.

An amendment to the fruit market's act defining a No. 2 apple, will also have very satisfactory results, he thought. Another amendment decided upon was the abolition of the present form of branding instead of one or three Xs, the apples must be marked No. 1, 2 or 3.

"The fruit market's act will also be more vigorously enforced in the future," said Mr. Parker.

R. W. Starr, another of the delegates and a pioneer in the fruit growing industry, said that Hon. Sydney Fisher, who presided at all the meetings of the conference, gave them an informal promise that he would call a similar conference every two or three years.

The apple shipments from the valley this past season, Mr. Parker estimated, at \$25,000 barrels. As good crops were obtained there is more than ordinary property in Nova Scotia's fruit belt this year.

The delegates from the maritime provinces to the conference were: New Brunswick, J. C. Gilmore; Kingsley, J. W. Stephenson, Sheffield; and T. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, P. E. Island; Father Burke, A. G. Dewar, Charlottetown, and J. E. Ready, of the department of agriculture, Nova Scotia; S. C. Parker, Berwick; R. W. Starr, Wolfville; E. S. Eaton, Kentville; G. C. Miller, Middleton; B. W. Chipman, secretary of agriculture, and Prof. Seaton of Truro.

The Nova Scotia representatives will go across the Bay this morning.

Whatever the cause, Mrs. Colt brought action to recover \$250,000 from Kiley, and employed John S. Griffith for her lawyer. The banker met the lawyer and offered to settle the case for \$50,000. According to depositions made by Griffith in an action now pending against Kiley, the sum was shortly after increased to \$70,000. This was also refused. Griffith was then informed by Mrs. Colt, he alleges, that the case had been settled and that he should stop proceedings. William F. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Upson & Gifford, Manhattan lawyers, offered Griffith a nominal fee, which he refused and brought action to recover \$37,000.

Attached to the papers filed by Griffith is an affidavit made by Mrs. Colt, in which she alleges that she was led to marry Kiley on false representations, he having told her he was not married. She said she did not know he had a wife living until after their marriage.

Mrs. Colt's home is in a fashionable section in Brooklyn Hills. Her son, who is twenty years old, said yesterday: "Mother will have nothing to say about the matter. Mr. Kiley has headquarters for all information and what he says is reliable. You can depend on it that what he says is true."

Kiley's Jefferson avenue dwelling is in an exclusive part of the Bedford section and is about one mile from the Brooklyn avenue dwellings.

WEALTHY BROOKLYN BANK PRESIDENT CONFESSES BIGAMY

Thomas W. Kiley Admits He Married No. 2. When He Thought No. 1 Was Dying.

"Confessing he is a bigamist, Thomas W. Kiley, president of the North Side Bank, Brooklyn, gave yesterday as his reason for his second marriage that he believed his first wife was on her deathbed and would be dead when he returned from his wedding trip in the West."

While Mr. Kiley lives with his first wife at No. 201 Jefferson avenue, he said he frequently called on his second wife, who lives at No. 213 Brooklyn avenue. To neighbors and friends she has been known for several years as Mrs. Flora A. Colt, a wealthy widow, and Mr. Kiley has been introduced as a relative.

Frankly admitting that he loved his second wife more than his first wife and that this love was not changed by the fact of his two marriages having become known, Mr. Kiley said it was the understanding between himself and Mrs. Colt that their marriage should be kept secret until the present Mrs. Kiley was dead.

In a divorce suit made when she filed a suit to recover \$350,000 damages, Mrs. Colt alleged that Mr. Kiley had represented that he was single and that she had led into the marriage by his false representations.

Suit is now pending against Mr. Kiley for the recovery of \$37,500 by John S. Griffith, a lawyer, who alleges that he had a contract with Mrs. Colt whatever was recovered from Mr. Kiley in the suits she had instituted. In his affidavits Griffith contends that he has been informed that Mrs. Colt has received \$250,000 in settlement of her claims against Mr. Kiley. This the banker denies.

Mr. Kiley's second marriage took place in Hammond, Ind., in October, 1905, when he was on his way to a convention of bank presidents in San Francisco.

THOUGHT WIFE DYING. "Mrs. Colt went with me on the trip, and we discussed getting married," he said yesterday. "I told Mrs. Colt I was anxious to have her marry me. Mrs. Kiley was very ill when I started west, and I was confident she would be dead long before we returned to Brooklyn. I would not have been married if I had not been certain she would die. We talked the matter over and decided to keep our wedding a secret for a few weeks."

Mr. Kiley is sixty-five years old, and his wealth is estimated at several million dollars. His financial interests are large, and he is head of the hardware house of Thomas W. Kiley & Co.

When he was six years old Kiley's parents died and he went to work in the hardware store of Guy B. Brown, who was the father of Mrs. Colt. Brown lost his money, and during the last years of his life worked for his former employer. From the first day he went to work for Brown Kiley was a playmate of Flora Brown, who is now the second Mrs. Kiley.

His marriage did not alter his friendship for Mrs. Colt, who had married a former employer. About eight years ago Colt died, leaving his widow with one son. She went to live with her parents in Hancock street, Brooklyn, and when her parents died Kiley contributed to her support. His wife, however, an invalid a short time after their marriage and Kiley said his home life was not congenial.

"I was in bad health when I started for California," said Kiley, "and I was almost a nervous wreck. That is the only excuse I have to offer. It was the only contemptible act in my entire career and I must confess that I married when I believed my wife was dying."

WIFE RECOVERED. "When we were married the agreement between Mrs. Colt and myself was that we should live publicly as man and wife as soon as my wife was dead. Mrs. Kiley did not do this, but steadily regained her health. "When we returned we were astonished to find Mrs. Kiley alive and decided there was nothing we could do, but keep the entire matter secret. I purchased a dwelling at No. 213 Brooklyn avenue and Mrs. Colt went to live there. I continued to live with Mrs. Kiley and to provide for both women, giving them everything they wished for."

It was as a result of a suit started by Mrs. Colt in September, 1905, two years after the second marriage, that the dual life led by the banker has at last become known.

Kiley said the suit was not brought because of unpleasant relations between himself and Mrs. Colt, but that she was advised to take such action for her protection when he became seriously ill last year.

Whatever the cause, Mrs. Colt brought action to recover \$250,000 from Kiley, and employed John S. Griffith for her lawyer. The banker met the lawyer and offered to settle the case for \$50,000. According to depositions made by Griffith in an action now pending against Kiley, the sum was shortly after increased to \$70,000. This was also refused. Griffith was then informed by Mrs. Colt, he alleges, that the case had been settled and that he should stop proceedings. William F. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Upson & Gifford, Manhattan lawyers, offered Griffith a nominal fee, which he refused and brought action to recover \$37,000.

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KING PETER'S COURT BALL A FREEZE OUT.

Guests Got Angry When the Refreshments Were Not Sufficient and Made Unkind Remarks.

BELGRADE, March 24.—King Peter's Court ball, just held, was a tragic carnival, which the prevailing feeling was the universal uneasiness which exists throughout Serbia. The rigid officers strutted about, evidently determined to show their authority while yet it lasts, but the efforts to keep up dancing were a lamentable failure.

The strains of the splendid military orchestra were wasted in so far as the waltzers were concerned, for during a greater part of the evening the floor was empty.

King Peter walked about, affable as ever, and tried hard to forget nobody, but to shed his royal benevolence impartially upon all.

Little groups of guests stood about whispering and saying suspiciously the movements of their political antagonists. The spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain chatting with Sir Henry Campbell in the lobby of the House of Commons could find no parallel in the Royal palace of Belgrade where members of different parties "don't know each other" and exchange defiant stares across the parquet.

The most animated part of the ball was the rush to the buffet and the unbridled denunciations which followed. For one reason or another it was insufficiently furnished on this occasion, and such remarks were overheard as "The fellows (meaning the regicides) are disgracing the palace." "His Majesty does not know that we are accused of a regular but in Belgrade Palace." "After all it is we who pay for this, and we should be received once a year in proper style."

The following is a complete record of enrollment for the different terms as well as the general average since 1872 until the present time.

Year. Term. No. of Average Pupils Daily En-Attend-ance.

1872. First. . . . . 3,445 3,445  
Second. . . . . 4,477 4,477  
1873. First. . . . . 5,372 5,372  
Second. . . . . 5,384 5,384  
1874. First. . . . . 6,199 6,199  
Second. . . . . 5,288 5,288  
1875. First. . . . . 6,944 6,944  
Second. . . . . 6,085 6,085  
1876. First. . . . . 5,988 5,988  
Second. . . . . 6,098 6,098  
1877. First. . . . . 7,489 7,489  
Second. . . . . 6,356 6,356  
1878. First. . . . . 6,488 6,488  
Second. . . . . 5,924 5,924  
1879. First. . . . . 6,212 6,212  
Second. . . . . 6,067 6,067  
1880. First. . . . . 6,715 6,715  
Second. . . . . 6,338 6,338  
1881. First. . . . . 6,021 6,021  
Second. . . . . 6,589 6,589  
1882. First. . . . . 6,502 6,502  
Second. . . . . 6,577 6,577  
1883. First. . . . . 6,577 6,577  
Second. . . . . 6,530 6,530  
1884. First. . . . . 6,348 6,348  
Second. . . . . 6,414 6,414  
1885. First. . . . . 6,470 6,470  
Second. . . . . 6,521 6,521  
1886. First. . . . . 6,785 6,785  
Second. . . . . 6,408 6,408  
1887. First. . . . . 6,735 6,735  
Second. . . . . 6,752 6,752  
1888. First. . . . . 6,786 6,786  
Second. . . . . 6,507 6,507  
1889. First. . . . . 6,813 6,813  
Second. . . . . 6,780 6,780  
1890. First. . . . . 6,661 6,661  
Second. . . . . 6,572 6,572  
1891. First. . . . . 6,652 6,652  
Second. . . . . 6,674 6,674  
1892. First. . . . . 6,580 6,580  
Second. . . . . 6,532 6,532  
1893. First. . . . . 6,391 6,391  
Second. . . . . 6,584 6,584  
1894. First. . . . . 6,574 6,574  
Second. . . . . 6,549 6,549  
1895. First. . . . . 6,521 6,521  
Second. . . . . 6,598 6,598  
1896. First. . . . . 6,727 6,727  
Second. . . . . 6,549 6,549  
1897. First. . . . . 6,928 6,928  
Second. . . . . 6,321 6,321  
1898. First. . . . . 7,172 7,172  
Second. . . . . 6,978 6,978  
1899. First. . . . . 7,225 7,225  
Second. . . . . 7,343 7,343  
1900. First. . . . . 7,125 7,125  
Second. . . . . 7,376 7,376

PIERRE BASSON WHO SHOT HIMSELF AT THE GRAVE OF ONE VICTIM WAS A BORN CRIMINAL.

CAPTOWN, March 24.—For the past few days all South Africa has been discussing the appalling revelations which have followed the disinterment of the body of a farmer named Schaefer, which it was reported, was found buried in a fowhouse on the premises of the murderer, Pierre Basson. It is now established that Basson shot himself on seeing his victim's body exposed in the fowhouse. At least nine murders, two of his victims being his father and his brother. Basson was only twenty-five years old at the time of his death.

There seems to be little doubt that he was born a criminal of the worst type. His father, a fine type of the Cape Huguenot, despaired of his son's vicious tendencies when the latter was only twelve years old. It is related of him that he once roasted a cat alive over a slow fire, and throughout his childhood was guilty of numerous acts of atrocious cruelty.

His father, a man of robust health, who had never had an illness in his life, died suddenly on October 15, 1900. The post-mortem was held through the extraordinary suddenness of the death caused much comment, and there is little doubt that he was poisoned. He was insured for \$12,500, the whole of which went to Pierre Basson.

Early in 1903 Basson returned home one day from a fishing expedition and announced nonchalantly that his brother Jasper had been washed off a rock and drowned. Jasper was insured for \$10,000 and the whole of that nearly the whole of this amount was in an accident policy, so that if Jasper had died a natural death Pierre would not have benefited.

Captain J. E. Porter has decided to leave St. John shortly on an extended travelling tour of the world.

GOT SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING A WATCH

Swede at Moncton Arrested for Robbing a Fellow Passenger.

MONCTON, N. B., March 24.—This morning Spenidiary Kay sentenced Sophus Soveren, a Swede, to four months jail for stealing a silver watch, value eight dollars, from John Murray. The men were at the I. C. R. depot here awaiting their respective trains. Soveren bound from Londonderry to St. John, Murray from Kennington, P. E. I., to Calgary. Soveren, when arrested, was searched and the watch found on him. He pleaded not guilty.

ST. MARTINS.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., March 22.—St. Sch. Gienara, Capt. C. Starrat, which has been on the DeLong block undergoing extensive repairs, is now ready for sea and will go to the Jorgins for a load of coal.

Mrs. (Capt.) R. Carson entertained a few friends Thursday evening; games and dancing were the entertainments. A midnight supper was served.

The ladies of the Methodist church held a pie social Friday evening at Shanklin. A large number from the village drove out. A good time was enjoyed. A substantial sum was raised for the church purposes.

S. A. Fownes went to St. John Thursday on a business trip.

Sch. Swallow, Capt. Ellis, and Emma T. Storey, Capt. Gough, are loading lumber for the Hammond River Lumber Co. The cargoes are consigned to John E. Moore, St. John.

THE INCREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Table Showing the Enrollment Since 1872.

The Proportion of Teachers Has Increased Even More than the Scholars.

A record of the school attendance in the city of St. John since 1872 until the present time shows an increase of nearly two thousand pupils, and the increase in the general average in that time has nearly doubled itself.

In 1872 the number of school departments in this city was only ninety-two, and in 1900 the number had increased to one hundred and thirty-five, an increase for the twenty-eight years at the rate of over two departments per year. But while the number of departments and scholars has increased so rapidly during that time, the number of pupils has increased at a still greater rate, as in the year of 1872 the number of pupils for each teacher was fifty-seven, and in 1900 the number of pupils to each teacher was only forty-seven. While the record shows that in nearly every year during the period mentioned the number of pupils has increased, yet in 1901 the average attendance dropped three hundred. This, it might be said, was caused by a small pox epidemic, which was raging during that winter, but the following year shows another increase, as in that year the general average came up by four hundred and ninety-three, or an increase over the year preceding of the smallpox of one hundred and ninety-three.

The following is a complete record of enrollment for the different terms as well as the general average since 1872 until the present time.

Year. Term. No. of Average Pupils Daily En-Attend-ance.

1872. First. . . . . 3,445 3,445  
Second. . . . . 4,477 4,477  
1873. First. . . . . 5,372 5,372  
Second. . . . . 5,384 5,384  
1874. First. . . . . 6,199 6,199  
Second. . . . . 5,288 5,288  
1875. First. . . . . 6,944 6,944  
Second. . . . . 6,085 6,085  
1876. First. . . . . 5,988 5,988  
Second. . . . . 6,098 6,098  
1877. First. . . . . 7,489 7,489  
Second. . . . . 6,356 6,356  
1878. First. . . . . 6,488 6,488  
Second. . . . . 5,924 5,924  
1879. First. . . . . 6,212 6,212  
Second. . . . . 6,067 6,067  
1880. First. . . . . 6,715 6,715  
Second. . . . . 6,338 6,338  
1881. First. . . . . 6,021 6,021  
Second. . . . . 6,589 6,589  
1882. First. . . . . 6,502 6,502  
Second. . . . . 6,577 6,577  
1883. First. . . . . 6,577 6,577  
Second. . . . . 6,530 6,530  
1884. First. . . . . 6,348 6,348  
Second. . . . . 6,414 6,414  
1885. First. . . . . 6,470 6,470  
Second. . . . . 6,521 6,521  
1886. First. . . . . 6,785 6,785  
Second. . . . . 6,408 6,408  
1887. First. . . . . 6,735 6,735  
Second. . . . . 6,752 6,752  
1888. First. . . . . 6,786 6,786  
Second. . . . . 6,507 6,507  
1889. First. . . . . 6,813 6,813  
Second. . . . . 6,780 6,780  
1890. First. . . . . 6,661 6,661  
Second. . . . . 6,572 6,572  
1891. First. . . . . 6,652 6,652  
Second. . . . . 6,674 6,674  
1892. First. . . . . 6,580 6,580  
Second. . . . . 6,532 6,532  
1893. First. . . . . 6,391 6,391  
Second. . . . . 6,584 6,584  
1894. First. . . . . 6,574 6,574  
Second. . . . . 6,549 6,549  
1895. First. . . . . 6,521 6,521  
Second. . . . . 6,598 6,598  
1896. First. . . . . 6,727 6,727  
Second. . . . . 6,549 6,549  
1897. First. . . . . 6,928 6,928  
Second. . . . . 6,321 6,321  
1898. First. . . . . 7,172 7,172  
Second. . . . . 6,978 6,978  
1899. First. . . . . 7,225 7,225  
Second. . . . . 7,343 7,343  
1900. First. . . . . 7,125 7,125  
Second. . . . . 7,376 7,376

BOSTON MARKETS

A Good Demand For Dressed Planks.

Maine Lumbermen Not Worrying Over Season's Driving—Fish Quotations.

BOSTON, March 25.—The strength of the market for spruce-lumber is rather more pronounced than a week ago. For quick delivery of frames premiums have been so easily obtained that an effort to secure \$1 over regular rates, even when there is no great hurry, is not unusual. As yet buyers have not been found willing to pay the advances, and circumstances, therefore, do not justify any actual change in quotations. Of the orders being received at present not a few relate to prompt or quick delivery shipment.

A good demand for dressed planks has quite recently been a rather conspicuous feature of the market. Eastern mill orders for dressed planks are increasingly difficult to find and easily command \$2. For Pennsylvania hemlock \$23 is asked, and at that figure the market is very firm.

The lath situation is not easy to gauge accurately, but it seems to be true that the feeling is just a little easier now than the time for more general shipment by water draws near.

In New York \$4.50 is at present the price for 1 1/2 inch, and in Boston it is hard today to get over \$4. Even for really nice elab laths it is doubtful if a seller would be courageous enough to ask more than \$4.50.

Shingles keep very firm. Favorite brands of extras if wanted in a hurry command as much as \$3.75, but this, of course, is not the market. Conservative buyers think that prices are already quite high enough and that if any further appreciation occurs it will prove to be short lived. At the moment the market is certainly strong, with an upward tendency, but it would be a mistake to believe that there are now no extras to be had for \$3.50.

In clapboards interest is reviving but as yet actual business in them is rather meagre proportions.

Lumber men of Maine, many of whom a fortnight ago were lying awake at night worrying about water to bring the drives out, are now generally confident that they will have no trouble in getting their lumber to the wharves.

The prices below are those asked the yards by the wholesale trade. Spruce lumber, rail shipments—10 and 12 inch dimension, \$27; 8 inch and 10 inch dimension, \$25; 12 inch and 12 inch dimension, 10 feet and up, \$26.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10 feet and up, \$23.50; all other random lengths, 10 inches and under, 10 feet up, \$24.50; merchantable Cedar, 5 inch and 6 inch, \$20; matched boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22; bundled furring, clipped to same length, p. 1, \$22 to 22.50.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet ex., \$41 to \$42; do clear, \$40 to \$42; do 2nd, \$38 to \$40; pine extra, \$48 to 50; clear, \$44 to 46; 2nd clear, \$39 to 41.

Cured and pickled codfish are in better demand than are firm, but otherwise the fish market is quiet. Several vessels will leave for mackerel in southern waters in a short time.

Porter's vessels have sailed for the Grand Banks to get fish. Locally large shore fish are held at \$3; medium, \$6.25 to 6.50; large Georges, \$8 to \$8.50; large dry back, \$7.75 to 8; large pickled back, \$6.50 to 7. Smoked herring are moving fairly well, at 12 cents for medium scaled. Pickled herring are in small supply, and prices are firm at \$7.50 for Nova Scotia large split.

Fresh fish are only in fair supply, due to numerous sales. Prices are higher. From vessel large cod is worth \$5 per 100 lbs.; small, \$3; pollock, \$3.50; halibut, white, 9 to 10c; per lb.; gray, 7c; Eels, 9c; herring, 10c; bass, 30c; pickled 10 to 12c; haddock, 7c to 7.5c; roe, shad, \$1.50 each; green smelts, 20c; frozen smelts, 10c; frozen mackerel, 20c; shore herring, frozen, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; live lobsters, \$25; boiled, 28c. per lb.

THE SWORD AGAINST THE TSAR

In New York to Raise Money to Buy Arms.

Tchaykovsky Expects Uprising in Spring, When Peasants Plough Over Lands of Nobles.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, associate of Prince Kropotkin in the first beginnings of the Russian revolution and for ten years an exile in London, is here in the interests of the revolution of the present day. For a month or two the social revolutionists have been drifting into New York from the slaughter pens of Little Russia and of the Baltic provinces, unnoticed by the newspapers. Tchaykovsky comes in advance of forty Russian "intellectuals" mainly consisting of those who have fled the country. He is here, he says, to raise the money to buy arms for the uprising which he confidently expects as soon as spring breaks in Russia. From the present aspect of affairs it seems as though New York will be a hotbed of revolution this spring.

Tchaykovsky brings underground news of the revolution from the standpoint of the social revolutionists. Abraham Cahane and the others on the East Side who have been distributing this same underground news are social democrats. These two parties differ widely in method. The social revolutionists believe, as they have always believed, from the first, in a resort to the sword. They were back of the sporadic uprisings of last fall, notably the one at Moscow which was put down with so much slaughter of the revolutionists. They believe that the members have resorted to arms, do not believe in actual revolution. They want to bring about the change by peaceable means. Neither party will be confused with the terrorists who have been back of the assassinations.

This Tchaykovsky was one of those young intellectuals who choked the roads to Siberia in the early '80s. Unfriendly men and women, many of them noble birth, they went down among the people as peasants, teaching them, trying to improve their condition. For this they were paid in prison and on the gallows. Sergius Stepanov and Catherine Brezhnevsky were members of the same group with Tchaykovsky. He himself was arrested three times, and spent ten years of his life in jail. After his last imprisonment he retired to England, because Russia was not hot for him, and he has lived since in that group, which has kept up the revolution at a distance. He was born in St. Petersburg, and at one time the firm Shingles-Cedar ex. \$3.50 to 3.85; do clear, \$3 to 3.15; do 2nd, \$2.40 to 2.55; do clear white, \$2.25 to 2.40.

Slab lath—Spruce, 1 1/2 inch, \$4 to 4.25; 1 1/2 inch, \$4.25 to 4.50. 4 feet ex., \$41 to \$42; do clear, \$40 to \$42; do 2nd, \$38 to \$40; pine extra, \$48 to 50; clear, \$44 to 46; 2nd clear, \$39 to 41.

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"It seems to me that the spring is coming sooner than we desire," he said last night. "The peasants will hardly be ready to break their necks for the United States that the peasants are with the conservatives is wrong. Their condition is desperate. They are not organized for the revolution, but they are ready to break loose on their own account. They want a new allotment of land; that is the chief of their troubles now."

"Before the serfs were liberated the allotment of land was given to the peasants. After the liberation of the serfs this fell to seven acres. The agrarian population of Russia has nearly doubled since, but there has been no increase in the allotment. That shortage of land, together with the increase of taxes has kept them nearly bankrupt. Then came the war. Of disease and wounds there died about 200,000 peasants and the other were thrown on the hands of the government for support; the government would do nothing for them. Then there arrived the crippled soldiers from Manurewa for a further burden to their friends and relatives. The country has been on the verge of famine."

"Now the peasants declare that in case there is not a new allotment of land in the spring they will plough over the public lands and the estates of the nobles. This ploughing over has a meaning in peasant custom. It signifies that they have taken possession of the land in their own right. The government will send troops, the peasants will resist, and the fight will be on."

"Trouble will probably occur when the elections for the Duma really come.