

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion 1.00 per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICES. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to have been sent to this office...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

accuses it of taking up the Anglo-American alliance and "pushing the case of England." Another complains of its anti-British bias.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

all question the best organizer in the British army. Lord Roberts on landing at Cape Town would be placed in possession of all the news that had transpired since he left England.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

less than in 1880, although the business had increased. The Sun's statement that these bills for travelling expenses are "bogus" is therefore not correct.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

For the next six months of the fiscal year the postal revenue is just \$165,000 behind last year. This result must be regarded as highly satisfactory in view of the general reduction of the postage rate from three to two cents, and a reduction from five to two cents on letters going to Great Britain.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

For the next six months of the fiscal year the postal revenue is just \$165,000 behind last year. This result must be regarded as highly satisfactory in view of the general reduction of the postage rate from three to two cents, and a reduction from five to two cents on letters going to Great Britain.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE. The enthusiasm for the war that is being displayed in Canada and every self-governing colony of the British Empire...

THE FINANCES OF CANADA. The Sun of Wednesday contained one of its old time dishonest articles on the finances of Canada, complaining that the debt of the country had been increased during the past fiscal year...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The Boer sympathizer who compiles the despatches for the Associated Press has been doing his best since the repulse of the Boers by General White to minimize that glorious passage of arms...

ROUGH ON MR. FOSTER. A good deal is being said up in Ontario about "the man with the knife," although some of the observations in that connection are more or less vague.

THE COST OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Sun informs its readers with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has begun his career as premier with a practical reformation.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Liberals to observe the success which has attended the administration of the several departments at Ottawa since the beginning of the new regime.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE UMPIRE'S HARD LOT. The Literary Digest is having an interesting experience. It is supposed to have no opinions of its own, but merely as its name indicates to give a synopsis of the views of others.

ANEMIA is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed. Scott's Emulsion goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

Handicap your Cough! Don't wait a few days to see if it will "wear off"; it is much more likely to become dangerous and it will undoubtedly be much more difficult to cure. The longer you permit it to prey upon the delicate membranes of your throat, bronchial tubes and chest, the more you render yourself susceptible to other attacks and to chronic pneumonia or consumption.

The young man who went out to the... 'Mr. Tarte has not changed since he issued the anti-English pamphlet for the elections of 1896,' says the Sun. Quite so. He was then a member of the Imperial Federation League and an open advocate of the preferential treatment of imports from Great Britain. To make the case still better, the Sun knows very well that Mr. Tarte did not issue an anti-English pamphlet in 1896, nor at any other time, for the good reason that there never was such a pamphlet.

A Tory manifesto in 1896 made the solemn declaration that 'the money in circulation all over Canada will shrink until scarcity of money will be a national cry' if the Conservatives should happen to be defeated. Well, there are no serious evidences of shrinkage yet visible to the naked eye. There is just \$80,000,000 more money in the chartered banks today than there was in the year the Tories lost their job at Ottawa.

Once Mr. Greenway has resigned the Tory press seems to be in a better humor. For a time they were exhibiting serious symptoms of a relapse into the state of hysteria which marked their conduct during the days anterior to the sending of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. It is always distressing to see men under the influence of unreasonable excitement.

Dun's Agency reports fewer failures in Canada last year than have occurred since 1896. With an enormously increased trade, more money in the banks, and our manufacturing busy, it would seem that Canada is doing very nicely under the Liberal regime. The Tories will have to recall some of their dark prophecies.

Conservatives savor at the idea of Liberals having reduced taxation. They may do so; but the fact remains that the duty rate in 1896 was 15.23 per cent, and only 10.46 in 1898. That made a big difference of \$3,000,000 last year between what was actually collected from the people and what would have been taken out of their pockets if the Tories had been in force. Sneers do not alter facts.

'Work for all wage-earners will grow scarcer and scarcer every month,' shrieked the Montreal Star in 1898, in referring to what would happen if the Liberals gained power. The employees on the I. C. R. ought to be able to say how far that cheerful prophecy has been fulfilled.

The people of St. John gave our soldier boys a grand send-off last evening. The city of the Loyalists still stands for Queen and Empire, and it has always stood since the day when the exiles from the Thirteen colonies first landed here. Everything has changed since then except the spirit of our people and that spirit was never better illustrated than it was yesterday.

The members of the artillery force who have been enlisted here for service in South Africa will leave this city for Quebec at 6 p. m. We trust that the citizens of St. John will turn out in goodly numbers to bid them farewell, and give them such a send-off as will show how much they appreciate the worth of our soldier boys.

As yet we fail to see any charge made by the Conservative press against the Dominion government on account of two members of the Queensland contingent being killed before a Canadian has lost his life. We wonder if the matter has been overlooked or failed to pass the press censorship of the Tory party.

The Conservative leader has been boasting at the Pacific coast that while the Liberals are 'in a hole' they are not 'in power.' There is something exquisitely galling in railway of this character and another throws a hard light on the invidiousness of a system which makes a state of affairs possible.

WOODSTOCK MEETING. A BIG GATHERING OF CABLE-TOWN COUNTY ELECTIONS LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Saaw's Candidacy Championed by Premier Emerson, Hon Mr. Tweedie and Hon. Mr. Labllois-Cariet in County Appealed to on an Agricultural Platform

Woodstock, Jan. 11.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Opera house last night to greet the Hon. Messrs. Emerson, Tweedie and Labllois. Mr. S. S. Appleby was chairman and a number of prominent supporters of the government were on the platform.

Mr. Frank R. Shaw, the government candidate, was the first speaker and said that two weeks ago he was nominated as a candidate. He was a strong supporter of the present government and did not think it necessary to give any defence of that body in Carleton county at least, especially as the people had come to hear Mr. Emerson and the other speakers.

Mr. Labllois, the next speaker, said the present election was the most important of years because it is in the leading agricultural county in the province and because the government is dependent on the success of its agricultural policy. Hon. Mr. Emerson, he said, is our only issue. Something had to be done when the province was being neglected and getting discouraged, and when Mr. Emerson became leader he felt that a great blow had to be struck.

Mr. Labllois said every farmer should raise enough wheat for his own use at least. Many were now doing so. The government policy in regard to wheat raising industry has done good. The wheat crop here are now twelve roller mills in the province and one stands in Woodstock as a monument to the success of our government's policy, and it is the intention to start another one in Carleton county. The government, he said, are devoting their energy to the advancement of the lumber, mining, and agriculture.

Upon the agricultural policy alone, with the markets opening in England, the farmers are getting a big bid and vote for the government and for their own good. The dairy industry, he said, which is being built up in all the provinces, is doing well. The government is now the dominion in being especially so in New Brunswick. The result is that butter prepared in creameries brings 17 and 18 cents per pound. A Liberal government would have come into power, he said, what has gone up, cheese has advanced in price and pork raising and poultry farming are advancing.

Hon. Mr. Emerson received an ovation when he arose to speak. He said that the Liberal government was not an honor to speak here tonight, but in the present instance I consider it a privilege. There should be no misunderstanding. He did not, he said, know what canvases the opposition was putting forth except through the press. He said that he was not strong and that it would give the people better satisfaction with a little more opposition. He spoke of the fact that the Liberal government in the Woodstock Press, stating that \$10,000 had been sent down from Quebec to elect Mr. Shaw, the object of which was to attract one province against another, race against race, religion against religion. Speaking of loyalty, Mr. Emerson said that he was not a traitor to our empire today. Great Britain could have got all the men she wanted in England, but she wanted to show the world that her colonies were not a burden to her. He said that Mr. Hazen has brought into the county the Conservative organizer, Mr. H. B. Heberling, who has been in the province for the purpose of talking of the iniquities of the present government, but of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Hazen. He said that the policy of the present government, as announced in 1897, means the advancement of every industry. We have, he said, made a mistake in our policy. We have been accused on all kinds of charges, but there is one thing in defence of the government in 1896, 1897, and 1898—we have had larger jurisdiction. What does this mean? It means that the people of the province are satisfied with the way in which the present government are conducting affairs.

UNKNOWN STRAINER WRECKED. On Fire At—Several People Swept Overboard—Others in the Rigging. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, whose name cannot yet be ascertained, has been wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's bay, about five miles from shore. The vessel, which lies with her head low in the water, is on fire. Several persons have been washed off the deck during the day. It is feared that these will perish before daybreak. At this hour, 9 p. m., it is impossible to hear any further particulars nor can any be obtained before morning.

WANTED. Father Chiquay's New Book.

'Forty Years in the Church of Christ,' an intensely interesting account of the trials and struggles encountered in his devotion to the Sunday of Protestantism during the last forty years of his eventful life. A large handsome volume of about 500 pages, elegantly bound, two portraits, price only \$2.50. Agents: H. B. Libllois, Liberal commission guaranteed. Prompt action will insure success. Send 50 cents for catalogue and full particulars and commence taking orders at once. Address: R. A. H. Morrow, 20 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

MARRIAGES.

GRANVILLE-MOLMAN.—At the residence of Mr. George Wason, Victoria street, on Jan. 10th, by Rev. David Long, Capt. A. M. Granville to Miss A. M. Molman, both of Waterbury, Queens Co., N. B.

HOOPER-SERLES.—At Campbell, on the 4th inst., by Rev. W. H. Serles, Robert Franklin Hooper to Louisa Serles, both of Campbell.

COLE-MURRAY.—At the residence of Mr. John Murray, Coles Island, Queens Co., by Rev. W. H. Serles, on Dec. 27th, Miss Cole to Mr. Allan Murray, of Long Point, Queens Co., N. B.

GLENNIE-FUDGE.—At Silver Falls, on Jan. 10th, by Rev. P. Cormier, Thomas A. Glennie to Louise Fudge.

DEATHS.

NIXON.—In this city, on Jan. 10th, Maggie May Nixon, daughter of the late George and Mary Nixon. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 12th, at 2.30 o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—In this city, on Jan. 11th, after a lingering illness, Catherine, beloved wife of Michael Fitzpatrick, aged 81 years, a native of Nobby County, Ireland, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their sad loss.

Funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at half-past two o'clock, from her late residence, 140 St. John street, Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.—(Eastport, Boston, and New York papers please copy.)

WALLACE.—At this city, on Jan. 10th, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Wallace, widow of the late J. Wallace, aged 88 years.

CHORSE.—At her late residence, 110 Adelaide street, Katie, beloved wife of William M. Chorsey, aged 42 years, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their sad loss.

MATHEWS.—On Jan. 8, the infant son of Sarah and Marshall Mathews, aged 12 months. Funeral on Wednesday at 3 p. m. from 118 Queen street.

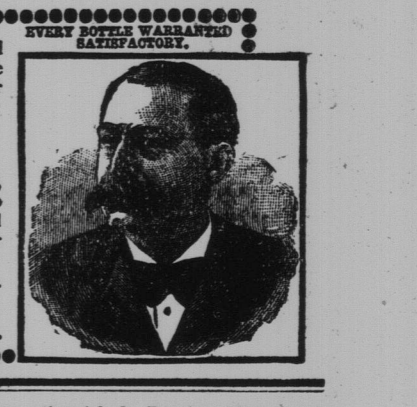
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Jan. 9. Sch W. H. Waters, 120, Belyea, from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, via St. John's.

Sailed. Tuesday, Jan. 9. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Thursday, Jan. 11. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

A Doctor who knows, and whose knowledge has resulted in the greatest liniment ever given to the public—its name—SLOAN'S LINIMENT (For Man or Beast) Cures Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia, etc., because it penetrates—no severe rubbing necessary. It warms and soothes, so alleviates aches and pains quicker than cold, clammy feeling applications.



REIGN PORTS. Montevideo, Jan. 4, sch Fred H. Gibson, Publicover, from Havana. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8, bqtts Eva Lynch, Hasford, from Buenos.

Sailed. Tuesday, Jan. 9. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Wednesday, Jan. 10. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sailed. Thursday, Jan. 11. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Friday, Jan. 12. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sailed. Saturday, Jan. 13. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Sunday, Jan. 14. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sailed. Monday, Jan. 15. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Tuesday, Jan. 16. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sailed. Wednesday, Jan. 17. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Arrived. Thursday, Jan. 18. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sailed. Friday, Jan. 19. Sch Annie M. Allen, Reid, for New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC. Kinsale, Jan. 8.—Passed, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

Passenger ship, stram Cambrovan, from Portland for Liverpool, was wrecked here, has been hoisted and hauled out for repairs.

FOR POOR SLEEPERS.

INSOMNIA THE SUBJECT OF REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SLEEP THE SOUL'S VACATION.

A Divine Narcotic—The Righteous and Uprighteous Sleep—Bliss by Public Life—Words of Consolation for Sufferers—The Last Sleep.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage treats of a style of disorder not much discoursed upon and unfolds what must be a consolation to many people; text, Psalms lxxvii, 4, "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Sleep is the vacation of the soul. It is the mind gone into the playground of dreams. It is the relaxation of muscles and the release of the nerves; it is the hush of activities; it is the soft curtaining of the eyes; it is a trance of eight hours; it is a calmness of the pulse; it is a breathing much slower, though far deeper; it is a temporary oblivion of all carking cares; it is the doctor recognized by all schools of medicine; it is a divine narcotic; it is a complete anaesthetic; it is an angel of the night; it is a great mercy of God for the human race. Lack of it puts patients on the rack of torture or in the madhouse or in the grave. Oh, blessed sleep! No wonder the Bible makes much of it. Through sleep so sound that a surgical incision of the side of Adam did not awaken him came the best temporal blessing ever afforded to man—wifely companionship. While in sleep on a pillow of rock Jacob saw a ladder set up, with angels coming down and climbing. So the gift of his beloved sleep," soliloquized the psalmist. Solomon listens at the door of a tired workman and exhorts him to sleep. "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet." Peter was calmly sleeping between the two constables the night before his expected assassination. Christ was asleep in a boat on Galilee when tossed in the eurotydon. The announcement was made to Joseph in sleep, and death is described as only a sleep and the resurrection as a glorious waking out of sleep.

On the other hand, insomnia, or sleeplessness, is an old disorder spoken of again and again in the Bible. Ahasuerus suffered from it, and we read, "In that night could not the king sleep." Joseph Hall said of that ruler, "He that could command a hundred and seven and twenty provinces could not command sleep." Nebuchadnezzar had insomnia, and the record is, "His sleep brake from him." Solomon describes this trouble and says, "Neither day nor night seeth he sleep with his eyes." Asaph was its victim, for he complains in "my text that his eyes are wide open at midnight, some mysterious power keeping the upper and lower lids from joining. "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Insomnia, which has troubled all nations and all ages, has its widest swing in our land, because of the push and speed of all styles of civilization, as in no other land. Where there is one man or woman with equivoque of nerves there are a dozen with overworked and tangled ganglia. At some time in life almost every one has had a touch of it. It has been called "Americanitis." Last night there were, at least, millions of people to whom the words of the text are appropriate utterance. "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Wonderful is that law which Ralph Waldo Emerson called the "law of compensation," and it has been so arranged that, while the hardworking populations of the earth are denied many of the luxuries, they have at least one luxury which many of the affluent of the earth are denied and for which some of them would give millions of dollars in cash down—namely, capacity to sleep. The most of those who toil with hand and foot do not have to send out invitations to sleep. They require no bromide or valerian or sulphonal or travel to put them to nightly unconsciousness. In five minutes after their heads touch the pillows they are as far from the wall they were building, or the ditch they were digging, or the anvil they were pounding, or the wheels they were controlling, as heaven is from earth. About 3 o'clock in the morning, the body at lowest temperature and its furnace nearly out, what a complete quietude for the entire physical and mental structure! All night long, for such, sleep is busy with its enchanted anointing of every corporeal of the arteries and every molecule of the entire physical organism, and the morning finds the subjects of such sleep rebuilt, reconstructed and touched of God into a new life. Of course there is an unrighteous sleep, as when Jonah, trying to escape from duty, slept in the sides of the ship while the Mediterranean was in wrath because of that prophetic passenger; as when Columbus in his first voyage, exhausted from being up many nights, gave the ship in charge of the steersman and the crew, who, leaving the management of the vessel to boys, went asleep on the banks of St. Thomas; as when the sentinel goes to sleep at his post, endangering the whole army; as when the sluggard who accomplishes nothing the day before he went to sleep and will accomplish nothing the day after he wakes, he yawns out, "A little sleep and a little slumber and a little folding of the hands to sleep." But sleep at the right time and in the right circumstances—can you imagine anything more blessed? If sleep, according to a sacred and profane literature, is an emblem of death, the morning to all refreshed slumbers is a resurrection.

Remark the first: If you have in my text, thank God. Here and there one can command sleep, and it comes the minute he orders it and departs at the minute he wishes it to go, as Napoleon when he wrote: "Different affairs are arranged in my head as in

drawers. When I wish to interrupt one train of thought, I close the drawer which contains that subject and open that which contains another. They do not mix together or inconvenience me. I have never been kept awake by an involuntary pre-occupation of mind. When I wish for repose, I shut up the drawers, and I am asleep. I have always slept when I wanted rest and almost at will. But I think in most cases we see that sleep is not the result of a resolution, but a direct gift from God. You cannot purchase it. A great French financier tried out: "Alas! there is no sleep to be sold?"

Do not take this divine gift as a matter of course. Your seven or eight hours of healthful unconsciousness is a blessing worthy of continuous and emphatic recognition. Praise the Lord for 365 resurrections in a year. Artificial slumber can be made up by the apothecaries, but natural sleep is a balm, a panacea, a catholicon that no one but God can mix.

Remark the second: Consider among the worst crimes the robbery of ourselves or others of this mercy. Much rubbishy doctrine has been inculcated on this subject. Thomas Moore gave poor advice when he said, "The best way to lengthen your days is to steal a few hours from the night." We are told that, though they did their work at night, Copernicus lived to be 73 years of age and Galileo 78 years and Herschel 84 years. Yes, but the reason was they were all star hunters, and the only time for hunting stars is at night. Probably they slept by day. The night was made for slumber. The worst lamp a student can have is the "midnight lamp." Lord Brougham never passed more than four hours of the night abed, and Justinian, after one hour of sleep, would rise from his couch. But you are neither a Justinian nor a Lord Brougham. Let not the absurd apothecary induce you into the theory of early rising induces you into the theory of early sleep. Lack of sleep assassinates social life. A reformation is needed, and if the customs of the world could be changed, the social life could be rung down at a reasonable hour of the night 20 per cent would be added to the world's longevity.

Remark the third: All those ought to be comforted who by overwork in right directions have come to insomnia. In all occupations and professions there are times when a special draft is made upon the nervous energy. There are thousands of you engaged in occupations which are injurious to the nervous system because they are injured by overwork in some time of domestic or political or religious or business life. Most of those engaged in employments that pull on nerve and brain are tempted to omit necessary rest, almost after taking a walk, or a ride, or a pleasant turn to work, as Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great painter, once took a walk to the house of an aristocratic peasant boy and said, "I must go home and depen the coloring of my infant Hercules." The surgeon sustains an improvement in a great picture. By the time most people have reached midlife, if they have opportunity open before them that they ought to enter. Power to decline power to say "No," they have lost. Besides, when man is determined to be useful from that course, the great deceiver induces him to sleep, and in the night he gets rid of him.

Remark the eighth: All the victims of insomnia ought to be consoled with the words of the text. A good long sleep after a while. Sacred and profane literature again and again speak of that last sleep, a walk, a ride, a pleasant turn to work, and in the condition "sleep." When at Bethany the brother who was the support of his sisters after their father and mother were dead, and himself expired, Christ cried out in regard to him, "He is not dead, but sleeping." Choosing thought to all poor sleepers, for that will be a pleasant sleep, induced by no narcotic, disturbed by no frightful dream, interrupted by no loud sounds, better than any sleep you ever took. O child of God, will be the last sleep.

Most people are tired. The nights do not repair what the days have done. The healthful, say that every night comes a little short of restoring the body to where it was the day before. Many you have no was put in for entire rest, to make up in preparation for what the nights could not do. But so restless will rise from it without one sore nerve, without one tired limb—rested, forever rested, as only God can rest you. Do ye tired folk all up and down the world, tired with work, or tired with persecutions, or tired with ailments, or tired with heresayments, or tired in the struggle against temptation, clap your hands with eternal glee in expectation of that sleep from which you will wake up another sleep or even another night. "There shall be no night there," because there will be no need of its quieting influences.

Have you ever thought that sleeplessness may be turned into a rapture, a communion with God, a preparation for heaven? Remark the fifth: Let all insomniacs know for their consolation that some people sleep more rapidly than others, as much in one hour as others in two, and hence do not require as long a time in unconsciousness. In a book on the subject of health, years ago I saw this fact stated by a distinguished medical scientist: Some people do everything quick; they eat quick, they walk quick, they think quick, and of course they sleep quick. An express train can go as far in 30 minutes as a way train in 60 minutes. People of rapid temperaments ought not to expect a whole night to do the work of recuperation which slow temperaments require. Instead of making it a matter of irritation or alarm be a Christian philosopher and set down this abbreviation of some of the words of the great philosopher. An antelope ought not to complain because it was not an ox nor an eagle because it can go faster than a barnyard fowl.

Remark the sixth: The aged insomniacs should understand that if their eyes are held waking they do not require so long a sleep as the young. Solomon, who in knowledge was thousands of years ahead of his time, in his wondrous description of old age recognizes this fact. He not only speaks of the difficulty of mastication on the part of the aged when he says, "They shall cease because they are few," and of the octogenarian's caution in getting up a ladder or standing on a scaffold, he says, "They shall be afraid of that which is high," and speaks of the whiteness of the hair by comparing it to a tree that has white diagonal bands of knotted silk fringe. There are fringe epaulettes over the tight broche sleeves also. The hands of fringe are fastened by choix of black mousseline de soie, with plaited ends. The collar and sleeve frills are of black mousseline de soie.

Remark the seventh: Insomnia is probably a warning that you had better change your place, and instead of the almost perpetual sleep of the babe and the nine hours requisite in midlife six hours will do for the aged, and "he shall rise up at the voice of the bird."

Remark the eighth: All the victims of insomnia ought to be consoled with the words of the text. A good long sleep after a while. Sacred and profane literature again and again speak of that last sleep, a walk, a ride, a pleasant turn to work, and in the condition "sleep." When at Bethany the brother who was the support of his sisters after their father and mother were dead, and himself expired, Christ cried out in regard to him, "He is not dead, but sleeping." Choosing thought to all poor sleepers, for that will be a pleasant sleep, induced by no narcotic, disturbed by no frightful dream, interrupted by no loud sounds, better than any sleep you ever took. O child of God, will be the last sleep.

So, my hearer, my reader, "Good night!" May God give you such sleep tonight as is best for you, and if you wake too soon may he fill your soul with reminiscences and expectations that will be better than slumber. Good night! Having in prayer, kneeling at the bedside, committed yourself and all yours to the keeping of the slumberless God, fast nothing will not cross your doorsill, and you need not be afraid of evil tidings. Good night! May you have no such experience as Job had when he said, "Thou artest me with dreams and terrifies me through visions. Well if you dream at all, may it be a vision of reasons and congratulations, and waking, may you find some of them true. Good night! And when you come to the best sleep, the blissful sleep, the last sleep, may you be able to turn and say to all the hearts and faithful and brave hearts and the passage of a lifetime, "Good night!"

WINTER FASHIONS.

The Princess Gown and its Various Modifications. The princess form is becoming more emphatically the model for fashionable gowns, yet all are not cut in one piece, although that is, of course, the true princess characteristic. Even in two piece gowns the junction of the skirt and bodice is now rendered as inconspicuous as possible, the belt which has hitherto marked the division so noticeably being replaced by an extremely narrow stitched band made of the material of the gown itself and invisibly fastened. Another and yet newer idea is to sew the skirt and bodice together, as children's gowns are



sewed. The seam which unites them is pressed open and is rendered practically nonexistent, no trimming or belt being employed to cover it. Linings of satin for covering wraps are covered with ruffles, plaits or pullings of mousseline de soie of delicate colors. They riches of mousseline continue to be highly favored as trimming. They often entirely cover silk or satin bodices, being sewed on so as to form stripes, checks or serpentine lines. Chenille necks are another fashionable decoration and is used chiefly in black over light colors.

The cut depicts a princess gown of black broche silk. It has a long train formed by two flat plaits starting from the waist. The redingote front opens over a plastron and tablier of jouqui satin, crossed by diagonal bands of knotted silk fringe. There are fringe epaulettes over the tight broche sleeves also. The hands of fringe are fastened by choix of black mousseline de soie, with plaited ends. The collar and sleeve frills are of black mousseline de soie.

THEATER BONNETS.

Trifles Light as Air Which Take the Place of Hats. The newest theater bonnets are a mere nothing, but they simplify a vexed question. No woman likes to put her hat on or off in a crowded theater without the aid of a mirror and with her hands cumbered by gloves, nor does she enjoy holding her hat in her lap during the course of the play; hence the little so-called bonnets are a welcome resource. They consist sometimes of a cluster or diadem of flowers, sometimes of a small, wispy bow, sometimes of a gauze or lace tulle, or a chon of tulle. The wearer feels that she has a hat, yet it is so small that it does not obstruct the public view. The color of gowns to be worn depends upon the sort of costume they are to accompany. Dark or medium shades are proper for ordinary hat service, but for social occasions white continues to be

considered the most elegant. Perfect freshness is a requisite, and tight gloves are condemned as inessential. The hand must never be pressed out of shape by its covering. The costume illustrated is of garnet brocade. The skirt is closed at the side under a band of feather trimming, the front being slightly draped by three choix of garnet panne. The fitted bodice has a plaited plastron of garnet panne, framed in bands of white satin, embroidered with black velvet and edged with black feather trimming. The collar and belt are of garnet panne, the close sleeves of brocade, plaited at the top and bordered with feather trimming at the wrists. A wide director's bonnet of garnet velvet is trimmed with black plumes and black velvet. The strings are of black velvet, and there are the roses under the brim.



The hat illustrated is of gray felt. It is tilted at the left side by a torcade of red velvet placed next the hair. The crown is encircled by two folds of black moire and a band of gray velvet passing through a steel buckle in front. At the side is a cluster of black ostrich tips rising from coques and ends of gray velvet and black moire. The tight sleeves of plain pane have stitched cloth bands across the top. Two choix and a drapery of panne fasten the front, and the bolero. The toque of panne is trimmed with curled plumes and a choix of velvet.

OUT OF DOOR STYLES.

Winter Fashions in Coats and Millinery. The little coat, half jacket, half bodice, is this winter's first favorite in Paris, and for a youthful figure nothing can be smarter. Game, tulle and lace are the preferred trimmings for lace, velvet and fur hats, odd as it seems. There is no longer any hesitation about combining summery textures with those once considered sacred to winter. A new model of a toque, for example, is of rare pink tulle, and it is trimmed with ermine tails, which nestle in the tulle as if they belonged there. Sable, mink and other furs are also seen on tulle hats.



Felt sailor hats, trimmed with choix of ribbon and quills, are used for morning wear and to accompany tailor made gowns. Draped toques of felt, velvet, fur or thin, transparent fabrics are a feature of the season. The heavier ones are for the street, the more delicate ones to accompany elegant visiting gowns or for the theater. Muffs usually match the costume with which they are worn. An attempt is being made to revive the enormous muff of olden time, but it shows no sign of succeeding, the universal verdict being in favor of the small, ornamental kind.

The cut depicts a long redingote of garnet cloth, ornamented with applications of black velvet and closed at the left side by three large pearl buttons. The round collar and the revers are in one and terminate at the left side under a bow of black velvet. The sleeves are fitted at the top by stitched darts and are bordered by black velvet at the wrists. The lining is of broche silk.

ACCESSORIES.

Attractive Details of the Fashionable Toilet. The latest thing in theater bonnets is an immense pansy, six inches across, with ruffled petals. From this rises a tuft of horse hair tipped with crystal. Soft, turned down collars of lawn, lace and embroidery are much worn. They are very narrow and are folded over the high collar of the gown. Some are plaited points or square tails.

Draperies of butter color lace are much used on winter hats, both of tulle and fur. Lace, gauze and net ties are in great demand. They are to be had in all degrees of elaboration, from the simple scarf of dotted net with tucks or a plait-



The fastening may be immediately under the arm or concealed by the drapery or trimming of the front. In order to gain the necessary fullness over the bust without making the darts too large, an extra dart is placed in the middle of the front. Draperies, boleros, tunics and other accessories are frequently seen, but the most complicated of such costumes are made upon a plain, perfectly fitting, sheathlike foundation. Plaited skirts are a novelty, but they do not depart from the clinging order, as the plaits are stitched down, pressed and the extra goods on the inside cut away. The picture shows a gown of this sort. The skirt of plaited panne has three attached bands of cloth around the foot. The close bodice is of unbrodered cloth, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat. The tight sleeves of plain pane have stitched cloth bands across the top. Two choix and a drapery of panne fasten the front, and the bolero. The toque of panne is trimmed with curled plumes and a choix of velvet.

FASHION NOTES.

Out of Door Garments For Big and Little Girls. The mode sanctions simplicity in the gowns for young girls. Many attractive ones are made with trimmings of narrow black velvet. The circular ruffle is at last beginning to retire from favor. It was once universal, but now some of the new models quite ignore it. This is especially the case with wraps. Rich applications or elaborate schemes of stitching appear, but no ruffles. A new model of a loose, full length coat is open at the seams for about a foot from the edge, thus allowing



for the flare of the gown, which has hitherto been accommodated by a circular flounce around the lower edge of the wrap. The long, straight coat is or should be worn only by slender figures, and it must be properly trimmed, and the wearer must have a dignified carriage if it is not to appear like a sleeping costume. One of these coats seen the other day was of bright red cloth made perfectly plain and was irresistibly suggestive of a red dandy nightgown. The girl's coat illustrated is of plain golf cloth. It is loose and has wide revers of plaid golf cloth down the most fastened by stitched straps of plain cloth with buttons. The large capuchin is lined with silk and bordered with plaid, which forms a little knot in front. The sleeves have plaid cuffs. The belt is trimmed with a choix and drapery of velvet and a curved feather.

The latest thing in theater bonnets is an immense pansy, six inches across, with ruffled petals. From this rises a tuft of horse hair tipped with crystal. Soft, turned down collars of lawn, lace and embroidery are much worn. They are very narrow and are folded over the high collar of the gown. Some are plaited points or square tails. Draperies of butter color lace are much used on winter hats, both of tulle and fur. Lace, gauze and net ties are in great demand. They are to be had in all degrees of elaboration, from the simple scarf of dotted net with tucks or a plait-

THE LATEST STYLES.

Sheathlike Princess Gowns and Plaited Skirts. Skirts and bodices having been reduced to the lowest denomination of smooth tightness, the princess gown is the next step, and the newest ones are made like a sheath as far down as the knees, where the skirt suddenly flares. When the fastening is in the middle of the back, buttons and buttonholes are usually employed and are sometimes continued downward to the point where the skirt begins to expand. This is the extreme novelty of the moment. When the fastening is not in the middle of the back, there is, as a rule, no seam there at all.

The fastening may be immediately under the arm or concealed by the drapery or trimming of the front. In order to gain the necessary fullness over the bust without making the darts too large, an extra dart is placed in the middle of the front. Draperies, boleros, tunics and other accessories are frequently seen, but the most complicated of such costumes are made upon a plain, perfectly fitting, sheathlike foundation. Plaited skirts are a novelty, but they do not depart from the clinging order, as the plaits are stitched down, pressed and the extra goods on the inside cut away. The picture shows a gown of this sort. The skirt of plaited panne has three attached bands of cloth around the foot. The close bodice is of unbrodered cloth, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat. The tight sleeves of plain pane have stitched cloth bands across the top. Two choix and a drapery of panne fasten the front, and the bolero. The toque of panne is trimmed with curled plumes and a choix of velvet.



The fastening may be immediately under the arm or concealed by the drapery or trimming of the front. In order to gain the necessary fullness over the bust without making the darts too large, an extra dart is placed in the middle of the front. Draperies, boleros, tunics and other accessories are frequently seen, but the most complicated of such costumes are made upon a plain, perfectly fitting, sheathlike foundation. Plaited skirts are a novelty, but they do not depart from the clinging order, as the plaits are stitched down, pressed and the extra goods on the inside cut away. The picture shows a gown of this sort. The skirt of plaited panne has three attached bands of cloth around the foot. The close bodice is of unbrodered cloth, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat, and over it is a short plaited bolero coat. The tight sleeves of plain pane have stitched cloth bands across the top. Two choix and a drapery of panne fasten the front, and the bolero. The toque of panne is trimmed with curled plumes and a choix of velvet.

CANADIANS IN CAPE TOWN

The Boys Given a Royal Reception and a Royal Farewell.

They Met Some Old Friends in Africa and Made Many New Ones—Little Luxuries Left Behind—An Item was Three Tons of Tobacco.

The correspondent of the Montreal Star writes the following description of the landing at Capetown on paper— On Thursday morning the regiment was landed on the shipboard at 4.30 o'clock. The men had their last breakfast on the Sardinian at 6.30, and paraded at 8 o'clock in marching order with rifles and great coats for disembarkation. Each company deposited its kit bags in transport. The five companies, uniformed in khaki, were formed up on the dock, to march through Cape Town to Green Point, where the regiment was to camp for the night. The last three companies of the left half battalion who were still uniformed in their dirty rifle uniforms, were detailed to look after the unloading of the ship, and the depositing of the stores not required at the front in the base stores at the main barracks building in Cape Town. This arrangement, as might have been expected, caused a good deal of grumbling among the men of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia companies.

Preceded by the band of the Cape Town Garrison Artillery, the regiment marched off from the docks, under command of Col. Otter, Major Buchan, and Major Pelletier. An immense crowd had gathered along the wharves, and as the Canadian soldiers marched up, they were given a volley after volley of cheers. It is the same all the way up through the city. Especially on Adelaide street, where the cheering of the principal streets of the city, was the reception wildly enthusiastic. The street was literally black with people, and the Canadian boys were cheered to the echo. Bunting decorated the store fronts and windows; balconies and every point of vantage were crowded with the English of Cape Town. Between the cheers and the enthusiastic cries of "Well done, Canada," and the "Colonies forever," were heard on every hand. It is easy to imagine the effect such a warm welcome and splendid reception had upon officers and men. There was not a Canadian who saw our boys uniformed in khaki, which tremendously increased their apparent stature, who was not proud of the contingent and his country. They marched well, and for the most part, though the heat was intense, they kept step remarkably well. Upon arriving at the Great Common at Green Point, which is about three miles from the South End dock on the sea shore, the four companies were drawn up and allowed to stand easy. In a short time the transport wagons arrived with tents, which were quickly pitched. By this time it was well on to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The men had suffered a great deal from the heat, which was exceedingly great. In the evening the men were allowed to go to the city to get their dinners. Through some misunderstanding there was considerable delay in getting fuel, and as they had had nothing to eat from 5 o'clock in the morning until after sundown, most of them took advantage of the permission to get a square meal in the city.

During the following morning (Friday) the last three companies of the left half battalion had khaki uniforms issued to them from Imperial stores. The entire regiment was furnished with the station ammunition boots which are served out to the British troops. This was made necessary by the fact that during the voyage the boots served out to the men at Quebec had given out badly. The leather of the soles was apparently the worst quality of soap, as it pulled off in strips.

Real Fatigue Duty. The companies took off to unload the ship and leave the supplies not required at the front stored in main barracks building and the remainder taken out to the camp grounds had a very hard time of it. There was a tremendous amount of stuff, most of it donated to the troops before they sailed from home, which had to be stored in Cape Town. There was, for instance, something like three tons of tobacco and as many more tons of reading matter. This work was in charge of the Transport officer, Lieut. Lafferty, and the quartermaster, Major Denison. The laying out of the camp up Green Point was superintended by Lieut. Panet. The money contributions to the men of the different companies and to the contingent generally, came in most useful before sundown. The pitching of the tents, the handling of baggage, blankets, etc., occupied the whole afternoon, so that it was impossible for the men to get anything to eat during the day. Before sundown, however, they were allowed to go to the canteen on the grounds and purchase what they liked. This would have been all right had the canteen stores held out, but in little less than an hour everything was bought up. As many of the men had had nothing but hard tack and water since early breakfast, Col. Otter granted permission to the captains of companies to allow their men to go into the city where they would be able to get all they wanted to eat.

They "Owned" Cape Town. That night the Canadians fairly owned the city. They invaded all the hotels and rather surprised the natives by the way in which they bought things. The men spent money and even the exorbitant war prices did not deter them from getting the best the city afforded. The officers of the regiment were invited and accepted the invitation to mess with the officers of the Cape Town Garrison Artillery, who were camping alongside the Canadians, and the officers of the depot camp, which was close upon the same grounds. The depot camp is composed of a small detachment from each corps sent to the charge of an officer. They are to look after the stores of their respective base, as Cape Town is called.

able me to go to the front with the troops so far that it was one mad chase from the moment of arrival until the train pulled out of the station. In fact I only secured the order permitting me to go with the regiment two minutes before the last train left and succeeded in catching it as it was pulling out of the station. Though the military authorities were working pretty much night and day, I met with nothing but kindness and consideration from every imperial officer with whom I came in contact. But the game was a strange one and there was no one to tell me what was necessary or to whom I ought to apply.

During its short stay in Cape Town the officers and men of the regiment were treated with the utmost kindness. One gentleman, Mr. James Garlick, a prominent wholesale merchant who had married a lady from Paris, Ontario, was particularly kind to the men. He came out to the camp at Green Point and presented the different companies with canvas water coolers, an essential requisite on a long railway journey in this country. He also changed the money of the Canadian money for Cape currency for any of the officers and men and in a thousand little ways evidenced a desire to make the stay of the regiment in Cape Town a pleasant one.

Another citizen of Cape Town who won for himself the gratitude of the Canadian officers and men of the regiment was Mr. A. Solomon, the representative in Cape Town of the Massey-Harris Company. But, there were dozens of the kind whom I knew about but whose names I could not get. The officers of the Cape Garrison Artillery, a local corps organized to man the forts and military posts at Cape Town before the regular British garrison went to the front, entertained the officers of the Canadian regiment to dinner on Thursday evening and three of them presented their mess for use at all times. The officers of the various details of corps which have gone to the front did the same.

The stock exchange of Johannesburg, whose members are mostly refugees in Cape Town, presented the regiment with 2000 cigarettes and over 100 pounds of chocolate. The officers of the regiment were made honorary members during the stay of the Civil Service and City clubs. The staff officers of the regiment dined with Sir Alfred Milner at Government House. As the train was moving out of the station, Mr. McGoun, brother of Mr. Archer McGoun, Q. C., of Montreal, came down to see the regiment and presented the officers of the Montreal Company with a box of cigars.

RECEPTION OF BISHOP CASEY.

The Father Mathew Association Remembers Its Former Chaplain Who Has Recently Been Elevated.

The reception tendered Rev. Father Casey, Coadjutor Bishop, elect, of the diocese of St. John, by the Father Mathew Association, in St. Malachi's hall Tuesday evening, was a very fitting tribute to that honorable gentleman and clergyman, and was very demonstrative in its character. St. Malachi's hall was nicely decorated, and was made very attractive for the occasion. The platform was very nicely arranged, with a background of light blue, which looked very pretty. The City Cornet Band was in attendance and lent much to the enjoyment of the evening. There were a very large gathering of members of the F. M. A., while seated on the platform were Rev. Father Casey, Very Rev. Bishop of St. John, Rev. Father Corduke, Rev. Father J. J. Walsh, Rev. Father J. J. O'Donnell, Rev. Father Woods, Rev. Father Doyle, Rev. Father Murray, Rev. Father A. W. Mehan, Rev. Father A. J. O'Neil and Rev. Father Cormier, of Silver Falls. The ceremony was opened by a selection by Lee band, followed by a complimentary address, presented to the coadjutor bishop by President Lunnery, of the F. M. A., in behalf of the association. The address, which was engrossed by Mr. D. E. Willett, of the city chamberlain's office, was of embossed Morocco, lined with royal purple silk and read as follows:—

To His Rt. Rev. T. Casey, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop Elect, of St. John, N. B. My Lord,—We, the members of the Father Mathew Association, take this opportunity to tender you our sincere congratulations on the attainment of that dignity to which you have been raised by being appointed Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of St. John. We are highly gratified of this proof of the favor and good will of the Holy See, and you, feeling assured, as we do, that eminent abilities and energetic work as a priest fully merit this distinction from Rome. It is with loving hearts that we recall the fact that before departing from here for your latest sphere of labor you were charged with the care of the diocese, and spared no effort to further its cause. Many are the souls who have benefited and who feel today they owe you a debt of gratitude. We are aware that your name was held in highest veneration and always spoken of with respect. We wish it were now in our power to offer you a gift worthy of your dignity, but we trust that the accompanying chalice, which we beg you to accept, will serve as a token of our good will, and that as often as you may use it in the celebration of mass, it may move you to think of us who desire a remembrance in your prayers. As to our good wishes for your future, My Lord, we cannot put them into words, for our hearts hold them too sacred. We would fain make bright and prosperous that career upon which you are entering and which we look upon as so promising. We are aware that the Episcopal office brings with it cares and responsibilities which you are highly qualified to assume, and which will be lightened to a certain extent, by the willing obedience of your people. Our prayers shall ever be accompanied by you, and you will find the Father Mathew Society ever ready to cooperate with you in your duties, and always on hand to engage in any undertaking that may be conformable to your wishes.

In conclusion, we ask God to bless and prosper you and grant you many years to continue the good work so well performed by our worthy and venerated prelate, Dr. Sweeney. Asking your Lordship's blessing, we hope to be always regarded as your true and devoted friends. Signed on behalf of the Father Mathew Association. J. Lunnery, President.

At the conclusion of President Lunnery's remarks Rev. A. J. O'Neil, successor to Rev. Father Casey as chaplain of the F. M. A., stepped forward and, on behalf of the association, presented Rev. Father Casey with a handsome gold chalice, set with amethysts. The coadjutor bishop very eloquently thanked the association for the exceedingly kind manner in which they had so graciously remembered him. The reverend gentlemen seated on the platform individually addressed those assembled and were loud in congratulations to Father Casey for the high and honorable position in the Catholic church he has attained. His career had indeed been a noble and honest one, the speakers said, and they had not the slightest doubt that Father Casey would serve them as valiantly in the future as he had in the past as a priest. As the gathering then dispersed, each one had shaken the new bishop's hand and had extended to him the heartiest congratulations and good wishes.

The Man of Business.

Punctual and careful in all matters of business, but too often careless in matters concerning health. That is the general business man of to-day. Business worries; too many hours in the office or shop, irregular hours of retiring—all have their effect in time. Sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervous irritability or a feeling of lassitude is the frequent result. These are only the forerunners of more serious trouble, perhaps leading to a general break down. A small amount of attention would easily remedy this. A blood builder, nerve tonic and regulator such as



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is just what is needed. Hundreds of business and professional men who have been careless of their health have finally obtained complete restoration by the use of this medicine. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, they will do for you. But you must get the genuine—substitutes never cured anyone and never will.

Among those who very emphatically praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Neil McPhee, Esq., J.P., Glencorrodale, P.E.I. He says:—"About four years ago I was very much run down from overwork. While thus weakened I contracted a severe cold; neuralgia followed, and I found my health shattered generally. My appetite was very fickle; I frequently passed sleepless nights, and was in a distressed and discouraged condition, as I had tried a number of medicines without benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I decided to give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes my former health and strength began to return. In the course of a month I was as well as ever, gaining in flesh and with a splendid appetite. I have now the utmost confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and recommend them as the best tonic and constitution builder I know."

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring the product logo and text: "The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50."

LITTLE GIRL BURNED.

Terrible Accident to a Child—Life Insurance Policies for Sale—Frank Risterson Not Improving.

(SPECIAL TO TELEGRAPH.) FARMINGTON, Jan. 9.—A shocking accident occurred at the home of William Campbell this morning. The victim was a little girl 12 years of age. She was getting some wood in the hall stove and while waiting for it to burn the stove exploded with great force, the flames shooting out and setting fire to her clothing. Her cries brought people to her assistance and after a severe struggle they managed to subdue the flames. The child was burned terribly and it is doubtful if she will recover. Four life insurance policies on the life of a judge of the supreme court are advertised for sale in a local paper at auction in front of the county courthouse on Saturday next.

Death of Miss Bessie Corbett.

Sussex, Jan. 8.—The funeral of Miss Bessie Corbett, daughter of Trackmaster John Corbett of Moncton, took place here this afternoon and was largely attended. The circumstances surrounding the death of the young lady were of a particularly sad nature. Accompanied by her elder sister she came here to spend New Year with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Drummond, intending to return home today, but instead of the original programme being carried out this estimable young lady was laid to rest in the Kirk Hill cemetery. The deceased was tall and hearty until Thursday last and gave no signs of ailing, but on that day was taken ill and on Saturday morning her life was despaired of by the attending physicians, who came to the conclusion

FUNERAL OF LEWIS BLAIR.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The funeral of Lewis Blair, second son of Hon. A. G. Blair, took place this afternoon from his father's residence, on O'Connor street, to Beechwood cemetery, where the remains were placed in a vault. Mr. A. George Blair, Jr., arrived from St. John and was present. He was in the carriage with his father and Mr. Randolph, of Fredericton. Although the report was general that the funeral was to be private there were in attendance all the ministers of the crown in the city. These included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis David, and Messrs. Fielding, Borden, Simon, Mulock, Millin, and Fessenden. There were also the judges of the supreme court, Justice Borbidge, of the exchequer court, nearly all the deputy ministers, the leading members of the civil service from every department, and almost all the employees of the railway department. Besides these the leading business men of the city were present and a large line of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery. Rev. Dr. Herdridge, of St. Andrew's church, gave the funeral service at the residence, William Wainwright, Gen. Assistant Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, came specially from Montreal to attend the funeral. Mr. Powell, M. P. of Westmorland, was also in attendance.

TRUM BILL AGAINST A WHITE HEAD GENTLEMAN.

Guyboro, N. S., Jan. 9.—A special sitting of the Supreme Court began today. The grand jury found true bills against Captain Deeks of Whitehead, for conspiracy and theft.

EPSS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPSS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPSS'S COCOA DR. J. H. MORRISON Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only, 163 Gormley St., St. John N. B.

5 CARDS FREE

MAKE HENS LAY
No matter what kind of food you use, mix with SHEPHERD'S CONDITION POWDER...

NEW LEADERS ARRIVE
[Continued from Page 1] CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH

ANOTHER PRIZE TOWED IN
London, Jan. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Monday, says: "The vanguard of the sixth division is waiting at Table Bay until the arrival of Lord Roberts."

METHUEN INJURED
London, Jan. 11.—Although the war office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, inquiries made by a correspondent at Methuen's home in Wiltshire have elicited the information that, when he returned to his headquarters at the end of the heavy and spinal and other injuries.

A STRATHOONA CORPS
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—It is understood that Lord Strathcona, Canada's high commissioner, has made an offer to raise two mounted squadrons of two hundred each or four hundred men in all, in the Canadian Northwest, to go to South Africa.

ENGLEND'S REPLY
Washington, Jan. 11.—The answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations regarding the four seizures in Delagoa Bay has been received. In brief, Mr. Choate reports as follows: "That the answer is highly satisfactory."

ST. JOHN'S REPLY
Washington, Jan. 11.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says: Lord Strathcona's offer to pay the expenses of 400 Canadians until the end of the war has been referred to by Canadians here as a grand specimen of patriotism.

THE VILLE MARIE BANK TRIALS
Montreal, Jan. 11.—James Baxter, who in confinement on a charge in connection with the Ville Marie bank trial, was taken into custody yesterday by a constable on the demand of assignment made yesterday by Richardson & Sons, but taken action in the supreme court against the bank for \$50,000 damages in the ground the action is malicious and calculated to injure him.

ST. JOHN'S REPLY
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says: Lord Strathcona's offer to pay the expenses of 400 Canadians until the end of the war has been referred to by Canadians here as a grand specimen of patriotism.

ST. JOHN'S REPLY
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says: Lord Strathcona's offer to pay the expenses of 400 Canadians until the end of the war has been referred to by Canadians here as a grand specimen of patriotism.

EXPANDING BULLETS
London, Jan. 12, 4 a. m.—Lee-Atford cartridges are running short in the British magazines and, according to a semi-official report, the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa.

A SIGN OF HARMONY
Berlin, Jan. 11.—It is asserted that the German cruisers Schwalbe and Condor, which were ordered to Delagoa Bay, have been instructed to proceed to Cape Town. This indicates a belief in German official circles that the contraband controversy will be amicably settled.

BOERS LOOKING FOR A PLANK MOVEMENT
London, Jan. 12.—The Standard has the following despatch dated Monday, from Pretoria: "Our patrols have searched both banks of the Orange river. They found a large number of five miles east of Colesburg, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

GRAVE CHARGES BY REPUTABLE PAPERS
London, Jan. 12, 4 a. m.—The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies.

AT HALIFAX
[Special to Telegraph] Halifax, Jan. 11.—The second quota of the second contingent, Kings County men, arrived this afternoon and were met by the military officers and conducted to the camp at the fair grounds.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CONTINGENT
Members of the second contingent now in the city were glad to hear this morning that the authorities had decided to abandon the Montezuma as a transport. They felt considerable uneasiness over the probability of being shut up for weeks on board a fever ship.

OUR BOYS COMFORTABLE
The St. John and Sussex volunteers have pretty comfortable quarters now at the fair grounds, and some of them have expressed themselves as well satisfied with them. The men were ordered out for drill at 9 o'clock this morning, but were detained for a short time only.

STEAMER TO LOAD HAY HERE
Boston, Jan. 11.—The British steamer Massachusetts has been chartered by a local firm, representing the British War Department, to load a cargo of hay at St. John, N. B., for South Africa.

MAY BE TWO STEAMERS
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—It is expected two steamers will be chartered at St. John to convey Canadian hay to South Africa. Contracts for about 3,000 tons have been given out.

ONLY THE MONTEZUMA TROOPS DELAYED
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The instructions given out to the railway department in regard to the cancelling of transportation arrangements only affects the troops that were going by the Montezuma. There were some talk tonight of permitting these troops to go along yet as arranged and letting them wait at Halifax.

ST. JOHN'S REPLY
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—All sections of the community endorse the action of the government with respect to the French shore mines. The suggestion that Newfoundland should repeal the Salt Act is ridiculed, especially at a time when the salt supply is more

STAFF OFFICERS WILL GO
Kingston, Jan. 11.—This afternoon Major Hudson, commanding "C" field battery, received a telegram from the chief staff officer notifying him that the battery would not leave Kingston for at least 19 days or two weeks on account of delay caused by the rejection of the troopship Montezuma and the substitution of another boat.

CANADIANS ALL LOYAL
Montreal, Jan. 11.—Charles Fitzpatrick, solicitor general, was the principal speaker at the Young Men's Reform Club tonight. Fitzpatrick made an eloquent speech, during the government's administration of public affairs.

PARADE OF "D" BATTERY
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Thousands of Ottawa citizens lined the sidewalks, notwithstanding the keen biting air, this afternoon, to witness a parade of the troops through some of the principal streets of the city.

CONCERNING THE MONTZUMA
Although the report of the board appointed to examine and inspect the Montezuma, arrived this afternoon and was read by the minister of militia, the telegram of Dr. Montzumbert to Mr. Fisher stating that it would have been finally handed to the board, was sufficient to stop all transportation arrangements by railway today until the morning of the 13th.

NO FRATERNAL SOCIETY LEGISLATION
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Hon. Mr. Fielding has informed representatives of the fraternal societies in the city that it is not the intention of the government to propose any legislation at the coming session dealing with such organizations.

MILLTOWN CITIZENS' DEMAND
Milltown, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of citizens a few nights since a unanimous resolution was passed asking the council to appropriate \$200 to assist the second contingent in their journey to South Africa.

A LITTLE COOL AT HALIFAX
The following is an extract from a letter by a St. John boy who went to Halifax with the last contingent: "I could not sleep at all and must say that the only drawback was the slow movement of the train, but the crowd was the most gentlemanly I ever met."

A PRO-BORER MEETING
Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 11.—The movement to assist the Boers which started in this city several weeks ago culminated in a monster mass meeting in City Hall tonight. Leading citizens of nearly every nationality were present, including many public officials.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATED
Arthur, Ont., Jan. 11.—The Conservative Nominating Convention today nominated Edward M. Clarke to contest the riding against James McMullen in the next Dominion election.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

SIX YEARS
Quebec, Jan. 11.—The closing scene of the famous Whitehead scuttling case took place tonight, when Judge Meagher sentenced William D. Dick to six years in Dorchester.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Henry Williams, charged with the murder of J. E. Varco, a grocer of this city, during a burglary of the latter's premises November 9 last, was this evening found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Meredith to be hanged April 13.

BIBLE SOCIETY NIGHT
EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD IN TRINITY. An Epitome of the Year's Work—A Record of Great Activity and of Good Results—Two Resolutions Spoken to by Capable Men.

MOUNTED POLICE IN WINNIPEG
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 11.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says: The Mounted Police for South Africa and a great number of Regina last night. Lieut. Governor Forget, who is a French-Canadian, said the men of his race were "as loyal to the Queen as those born at the foot of the throne."

DODGED A VOTE
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The Ohio House of Representatives today indefinitely postponed action on the resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. A demand for the previous question prevailed by the party division, the Republicans voting in the affirmative.

SUPPLIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA
New York, Jan. 11.—The steamer Anchenbrand called today from Brooklyn for Cape Town, East London and Port Natal. Beside an immense cargo of provisions, flour and grain, she carries 30 troop horses and 50 transport mules.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET
London, Jan. 11.—The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for Jan. 30.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an indiscriminate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence in this foodstuff.

Good for Itching Backs
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating.