at up in one-size bottles only. It bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell les on the plea or promise that it od" and "will answer every purd" and "will answer every pur-that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

HAVEN, Mass, Feb 17—Sld, nerson, Ravola, Flash, Eugene el R Cuza, Fraulein, McClure, Mass, Feb 16-Sld. sch Se. d, Me, 17th inst, str Norge, Feb 18—Sld, strs Crewe, for t Croix, for Portland, Eastport sch Avis, for St John, NB. resident Roads, sch Wm Jones, Feb 16, bark Still Water, Port Townsend.

Mass, Feb 19—Sld, schs C E
L Eaton, for Eastport; Maggie
ndrew Peters, for Calais; Frank
n; Victor, for Halifax; Morancy
sters, for an eastern port.

MBOY, NJ, Feb 19—Sld, schs
St John, NB; Sarah A Reed,

rard Haven, Mass, 19th inst, nos Ayres, Jan 23, sch Mola, New York; Dec 18, bark Alex-Buck, fer Boston. Feb 13, ship Troop, Fritz,

MEMORANDA.

AD, Feb 18—Passed, str Glen St John for Dublin. AND, Feb 16—Passed, str Con-St John, NB, for Glasgow.

HAVEN, Mass, Feb 16—Passed, from St John for New York.

Newcastle, NSW, Jan 17, bark mith, for Honolulu.

Feb 19 Passed, str Ulunda

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

EK-ROBERTS—On Feb. 4th, at se of the officiating minister, St. by Rev. G. A. Hartley, D. D., Kirkpatrick and Miss Ida May the of Peterville, Q. Co., N. B.

LIE-DEVER—On Feb. 19th, at al of the Immaculate Concep-Rev. F. McMurray, James Nor-Leslie, R. C. A., son of the k Stuart-Leslie, Esquire, of Que., to Annie Gertrude St. gest daughter of Hon. James John, New Brunswick.

BLANC—At the R. C. church, N. B., on Feb. 18th, J. B. Mary Ann Clara LeBlanc, both

DEATHS.

At St. Stephen, Feb. 6th, Haraged 1 year, 11 months, 14 days, er and Sarah Anderson. Chicago, Feb. 5th, of paralysis loks, brother of Mrs. Amor mouth, N. S., aged 77. pringhill, N. S., Feb. 16th Isa aged 84 years. shoool. Campobello, N. B., atis Jones, aged 16 years. In the Juvenile Settlement, N. B., on Feb. 6th, Edward son of Lydia A. and the late aston, aged 23 years. Waweig, N. B., Feb. 7th, Simpson, aged 74 years, 2 At the Horton, N. S., Poor Tyrrell, formerly of New Ross 79 years.

the residence of Councillor Ja-r, St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 11th, ma, aged 17 years, 11 months. dren Cry for STORIA

ST. JOHNSHMI-WERKLY SUM

VOL. 24.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

He laid this down with a view to re-

lieving any future difficulties arising

from such similar situations. He ar-

knocked down his colonel, the latter had a civil suit for obtaining redress.

future welfare of the Canadian militia

justified the employment of a compet-

with the fact that Canada has a re-

sponsible government, and that he

could take no orders from the Gover-

Hon. Mr. Borden, minister of militia,

made some observations compliment-

ing Col. Hughes on his manly speech

used private letters as official com-

munications, and it was on these let-

Col. Hughes subsequently assured

the minister that many papers had

The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

NOTES.

Considerable excitement was notice-

able after the house rose for dinner as a result of the small majority on

division. Thousands of dollars have

been bet on the majority the liberals

would have. This is particularly true

of the upper provinces, and those who

backed the conservatives will reap a harvest. Sir pairs were noted. Mr.

Richardson of Lisgar did not get in in

Mr. Fowler today asked for particu-

lars of the dismissal of George Myers, fishery warden of Kings, N. B. and was told that it was for political par-

tizanship. Sir Louis Davies shoul-

Mr. Fowler will ask on Wedne

on the Intercolonial at Campbe and other particulars.

1900, \$1,509,119.

gation and trans

of Canada.

Mr. Northrup will ask Wedn

o Amend the Franchise Act of 1898," Act to Amend the Dominion Election

The initial step towards securing the

establishment of a Canadian Lloyds

was taken today, when a petition was

presented asking for the incorporation of the St. Lawrence Lloyds with head

office at Montreal and capital of \$6-000,000. The petitioners are F. H. Clergue of Sault Ste Marie, E. V.

Douglas and F. S. Lewis, Philadelphia; Senators Mackay and Dandu-hand, H. A. Allan, D. W. Campbell,

George E. Drummond, R. E. Reford

to maintain and navigate on the

ers and wreck relieving steamers and

to carry on the usual business of a

wrecking company. Another enter-prise with which Mr. Clergue's name

s connected is the Iron and Nickel

Steel Company of Canada, with head

quarters at Soo and a capital of \$10,

000,000. Messrs. Clergue, Douglas, Lewis, Dandurand and Drummond are the petitioners, together with A.

F. Gault and W. Hanson of Montreal.

Mr. Johnston, Cardwell, will move a

esolution declaring that in the opinion

of the house the placing of American corn on the free list has proved pre-

judicial to the agricultural interests

A rumor which lacks confirmation i

in circulation here tonight to the ef-

fect, that the government will endeaver

to acquire the Great Western tele-

graph lines with a view to the nation

THE NEW STAR

Is Now the Brightest Member of the Con-

stelation Perseus.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Calif., Feb

25.—The following is furnished by Pro

fessor W. W. Campbell, astronimical

"Our first opoprtunity for securing

observations of Anderson's new star,

discovered in Edinburgh on the 21st, occurred Sunday forenoon. The star

a twelve inch telescope. At 11 a. m. it was fully half a magnitude brighter

than the first magnitude star Capella,

with which it was compared. At 7 p. m. it was fully half a magnitude faint-

er than Capella, a decline of a whole magnitude. Its brightness continued to decrease throughout the evening.

accurate position as observed by

Prof. Tucker is right ascension 8 hours

34 minutes 28 seconds and declination 43 degrees 33 minutes and 54 seconds.

Mills spectoroscope. Its spectrum is peculiar in that it contains no trace of

either bright or dark lines in the blue

and violet. Its light appears to be strictly continuous, though a few ex-

tremely broad bands exist. This is

very unusual in a case of a new star.

the constellation Perseus, of which it

ANOTHER KENTUCKY FIGHT.

is now the brightest member."

This new star can be seen by all in

"The star has been observed with the

was easily found in full sunlight with

alization of all Canadian wires.

lakes and rivers of Canada ice break

anad John Torrance. The company asks for power to do an inland navi-

He admitted that Gen. Hutton

down all papers asked for.

een removed.

ent officer from a regular British army at a good salary. The commander of troops should be brought face to face

NO. 17

PARLIAMENT.

On a Division the Government Had Only a Majority of Nine.

Will Not Amend the Canada Temperance Act-Mr. Clancy Introduces An Amendment to the Election Act.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.-In the house today a number of private bills were introduced and the reports of inland revenue and civil service were laid on the table.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked the government if it was their intention to have the vessel to replace the Newfield built in Halifax. He subthe work cost more.

Sir Louis Davies intimated that he had aiready considered the question and submitted it to his colleagues, and they were very favorably pressed with the proposal, and it was the intention of the government not only to ask for tenders in the dominion for the steamer to replace the Newfield, but also for a vessel to supercede the Druid, which is worn out. From remarks dropped by the minister it appears that the Newfield's successor will be constructed on much more elaborate plans than A vote of \$160,000 for ocean and

river service brought forth a vigorous protest from the opposition. Sir Louis Davies was placed in an uncomfortable position by a hot fire directed at him and squirmed repeat-edly. The payment of \$21,000 for a vessel called the Shamrock used for buoy service at Montreal, was made

Messrs. Tupper and Monk insisted on particulars of such a large vote of money as asked for, and Sir Louis justified. had to admit that \$180,000 would not cover the expenses this year.

the minister to waste money as he did last year. Every grit heeler has c been rewarded. B. J. Coughlin of Montreal, a friend of the party, got an order for supplying \$1,265 worth of hardware for the steamer Minto, and outrageous prices were asked and

Sir Louis stated that the gov away the people's money on similar lines. No tenders will be asked. By careful questioning, Sir Charles

Hibbert Tupper brought out the fact that \$7,000 had to be spent in riveting the steamer M'nto before she could go on the winter service. The builders have been asked to pay half the cost

Both matters were session. Sir Louis stated he had not made up his mind, as the chief engineers reported unfavorably, and as Halifax had one of the finest harbors in the world. Admiral Erskine also gave it as his opinion that a lightship was unnecessary. He promised to take the matter up again before the sup-

plementary estimates. In the house tonight an estimate of \$80,000 for a lightship for the Lurcher shoals was considered. The site has been surveyed, and the department of marine and fisheries considers the placing of the lightship necessary.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—There was a slim attenda ce in the house today, particularly in the ranks of the grits. The French members also are reported as on strike since last Friday. The utmost secrecy has been observed, but it has been apparent that something is wrong. The Quebec members are known to be strongly in favor of extra with the reluctance of the government to move in the matter, and it looks as if their claims would have to be recognized. Every effort to whip the bolters into line has been unsuccessful up to this evening. Even division did not bring in the stray sheep. In the house today Mr. Clancy in-troduced another act to amend the election act. It is different from those previously brought in, inasmuch as it a private citizen in private matters, makes it a crime to mislead an elec- and that he cannot be subjected to

Driving Hammers,

Pincers,

Rasps,

Blacksmiths'

Horse Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

-Supplies.

Rounding Hammers,

Bar Iron,

Hoof Parers,

tor as to the secrecy of the ballot, discipline when in his private capacity. Workmen have been told that the ballot was open to examination, and have thus been influenced.

Mr. Richardson of Lisgar seeks legislation to prevent saw-offs in elec-

tion protests. Also an act to fix the date when the holdings of the C. P. R. will be liable to taxation. Returns were made showing that in 1900 4,212 Chinese and 9,518 Japanese entered British Columbia.

Mr. Clarke was told that the Montreal Herald got another plum in print-ing "Women of Canada" for the Paris exposition, \$448 being paid for it at current rates.

During the year ending June 30th, \$1,066 was spent in enforcing the alien labor law. The government will not appoint a committee to inquire into the prevention and cure of tubercu-

Hon. Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Clarke, stated that no clause was needed in the tariff to prevent Germitted that every encouragement should be given to Canadian industries and the men who invested their of preferential tariff. Only goods of money should be appointed even if tain recognition under the preferential

At present 2,643 cars on the Intercolonial have been fitted with air brakes and standard couplers, and 5,044 have yet to be provided in that way.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the Canada Temperance Act, in accord ance with the promise given last year. Hon. Mr. Borden stated the government did not contemplate an crease in the salary of the officer commanding in Canada to \$10,000 and vices of a senior British general.

Mr. Sproule moved for a ten years' bounty on beet sugar, and claimed that Canada could produce sufficient sugar to supply all her wants. Mr. Charlton supported the views of Mr. Sproule relative to the desirability of establishment of beet sugar, but he opposed the bounty. He thought despite the protest of the auditor gen-eral. a commission to inquire into the cost of production in the United States would be the best way of determining

Mr. Legris then spoke in French Then Mr. Taylor took a hand in the matter stand over until his budget and asked if it was the intention of speech, when the government would make an announcement as to their policy, and moved the adjournment of

> Mr. Wallace objected, and asked for an expression of opinion on the ques-tion from the government at once. Mr. Wallace was willing to give his views and record his vote in favor of

views and record his vote in favor of the motion, and wanted to have the cabinet act in the same way. Mr. Fielding's motion was declared lost on a call of ayes and nays, and the members were called in. On division the vote stood: Ayes, 59; nays, 50, Mr. Fielding having a bare line of a majority on the first divinine of a majority on the first divi-

The opposition cheered to the echo when the result was announced. The division was on straight party lines. Lt. Col. Sam Hughes held the attention of the house tonight on his motion for the return of data, correspondence, letters and reports between General Hutton and Lt. Colonel Sam Hughes, or concerning the volunteering of men by the latter for South Africa. His speech was listened to with great interest. It covered early and late history connected with the pre-sent war. It was his first opportunity to vindicate his action which resulted in the enmity of Gen. Hutton and his motion which was on the order paper for today was eagerly looked forward Mr. Hughes quoted from his letters to Gen. Hutton, in which the latter was scored unmercifully. stated that Gen. Hutton had maligned the Canadians from the outset, claimed that the colonials were not fit to march beside regular British troops had suppressed evidence, and used confidential letters to further his own ends. Gen. Hutton had threatened to spset the dominion government, through the London Times, which he professed to own. Officers of rural districts were insulted and treated in a shameful way. Gen. Hutton had ordered him (Hughes) to refrain from speaking on the floor of the house without permission, and thus started the difference which has continued. Mr. Hughes maintains that any Canadian military officer is open to act as

A BIG SENSATION.

gued that no officer could be subjected to military law, but if a lieutenant Report That the Morgan Syndicate Has Purchased

> The Dominion Iron and Steel Works at Cape Breton, N. S.

> H. M. Whitney and the Montreal Officers Deny the Statement-Other Views of

the Matter.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.-A despatch from Sydney, N. S., this afternoon ters that the case rested. The min-ister stated that if the law was as in-terpreted by Mr. Hughes, it was high time it was changed. He would bring steel interests who has been there for several days has completed a deal the United States has obtained control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Com-pany. The despatch says that the deal was completed on Saturday after-

> That is one side of the story. The other is contained in the following telegram received this evening from the president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. BOSTON. Mass., Feb. 25th.-The

> Morgan interests have not obtained control of the steel company. (Sgd.) H. M. WHITNEY. According to this the reader and the

stock speculator can pay their money and take their choice. Tonight I interviewed W. B. Ross ecretary of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., about the alleged deal. He said that he did not believe that any such deal had been made. In answer Mr. Fowler will ask on wednesdethe cost of repairing the round house to a question whether or not negotiations looking to such an end were under way, he said that he did not know. A deal like that which is reported is likely to come suddenly. It might all be carried through from start to finish in twenty-four hours. for particulars of the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

Mr. Fitzpatrick on Thursday Willintroduce the following bills: An West I then told him that H. M. Whitney denied that the Morgan interests had obtained control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., bearing out what he "Act to Amend the Dominion Election Act," "Act to Segure Uniform Conditions in Policies."

A return brought down today gives the total subsidies paid to railways in the last four years as follows: 1854, \$480,156; 1898, \$2,641,040; 1899, \$1,252,555. had said himself, that he did not be-

lieve the story from Sydney. Mr. Ross replied: "Mr. Whitney's telegram might easily be perfectly true today and all wrong at this time

Would it be a bad thing for Sydney if the great American trust should obtain control of the Sydney works?

"Not at all. It would probably mean that the Sydney plant would be quadrupled. Sydney could manufacture for the European and Canadian market, and Pittsburg and the other American plants for the United States. They would divide the world between them. Twelve million dollars have already been spent at Sydney in the new plant, and no company would abandon that. As a matter of course," he said, "if the Americans were to obtain control of the works of Sydney they would also absorb the Dominion Coal Co. The two, coal and iron, would necessarily go together."

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 .- When the news of the Rockfeller-Morgan control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Works reached Ottawa today it caused a feeling almost bordering on consternation. 'What will be the result?" was the question asked everywhere, Fol lowing Mr. Maclean's warning of the aggressiveness of a giant monopoly, it came like a bolt from a clear sky. Hon. Mr. Fielding was at his desk when the correspondent sent him the announcement, and he quickly turned and conveyed the news to Sir Richard Cartwright. Both showed an anxiety, but Mr. Fielding declined to make any statement, pending the confirmation of the tidings. Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, was also surprised when the first announcement was made, and later the Evening Mail's special confirmation of the first despatch was handed to him. The situation promised to open up at once at a spirited debate. Several members of the opposition who were approached feel that it is an outrage that such a combination should be allowed to reap the advant-

minion Iron and Steel Company. (Special to the Sun.) MONTREAL, Feb. 25.-Officers here of the Dominion Steel Company emfrom Sydney, C. B., that the Morgan nterests had secured control of that company's plant.

ages of the bounty granted to the Do

phatically deny the statement sent out HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25 .- The imression is that Mr. Whitney is right about the non-existence of any Morgan steal deal at Sydney, and that nothing of the kind has yet been consummated, if indeed negotiations have commenced. What the future may bring about is another matter.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.-The latest fears expressed concerning the Morgan-Rockfeller purchase is that the trust may make a move to secure the heavy bounty offered by the government by working the Newfoundland deposits for all they can stand.

TORONTO, Feb. 25 .- Senator Cox, who was largely instrumental in in-teresting Canadian capitalists in the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., when asked tonight regarding the story that the works at Sydney had been sold to the American steel trust, said there was not a word of truth in the story so far as he knew. It is thought here to be a repetition of a similar story started several weeks ago.

RYANS STORY. HALIFAX, Feb. 25.'-Thomas F. Ryan, who tells the story of the Morgan deal in Sydney, says he is a member of the law firm of Ryan & Ryan, 'New York, and was formerly

in the office of Joseph Choate, He claims to be a representative of J. Pierpont Morgan. He is of medium height, medium complexion, well set up and is 27 years old.

SYDNEY, Feb. 25.-The superinten dent of the steel company states that he knows nothing of the deal which Ryan says has been consummated be tween the Morgan trust and the Do-minion Iron and Steel Company. Mayor Crowe of Sydney said he

knew nothing of the Morgan syndicate buying out the Dominion Iron and Steel Company save what has appeared in the newspapers.

B. F. Pearson of this city, a direc

tor of the company, believes the whole story is a hoax and got up by Ryan. He says that Manager Moxham tele-graphing on Saturday said nothing about it. Ryan's story in brief is that a dea

between Morgan and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company had been completed, and that Morgan now owned the steel company's plant and all of the coal areas formerly held by the Dominion Coal Company. The outlook for Sydney, said Ryan,

is brighter than ever. There was no chance whatever of the works being closed. If any works were shut up it would be the ones at Pittsburg, but there was no closing up to be done plants would be worked and worked to their fullest capacity.

Mr. Moxham's statement that iron could be produced at Sydney for six dollars a ton cheaper than at Pittsburg was nonsensical, but it was true that the iron could be produced at two dollars a ton cheaner.

To the query what were the chance of a shipbuffding plant being estab-lished in Sydney, Mr. Ryan replied that they were excelent. Such a plant was bound to be established in the maritime provinces within a short time, and either at Halifax or Sydney. St. John he did not regard as a com-petitor to either of the two cities. If the shipbuilding were first established at Halifax it might be some time before one could be operated in Sydney, it was bound to become a site for a shipbuilding plant in the near future. (By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, Feb. 25.-Henry M. Whitney of the Dominion Steel and Iron Co.when seen tonight made a posi-tive denial that the deal was completed, but refused to deny that nego-tiations were pending.

THE DELUGE.

Rev. Dr. Wright Has Been Investigating Lean in Asja.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-Letters hav been received here from the Rev. Dr. George Frederick Wright, the authority on the glacial period and biblical geology, telling of the results of his search in Asia for evidences that the deluge covered the whole earth. Dr. Wright secured a leave of absence from Oberlin, Ohio, university and salled for Japan early last year. He we at once to Siberia and began his work. His son accompanied him as an assist-ant. The professor went all through Siberia, and then proceeded to Syria, via the Ural and Caucasus moun ains. In a letter received in New York from him at Jerusalem, Prof. Wright

"I have travelled 12,000 miles in Asia o find evidences of the glacial period nd have found none. There was no reneral glaciation of Eastern and Cenral Asia, as there was of America and Durope. But I have found indisputable evidence of an extensive subnergence of the land extending to the ase of Mount Ararat, and that this submergence took place subsequent to the appearance of man on the earth. The Russian geologists have recently found remains of man deep down in the deposits connected with this period of submergence. The one point of certainty is that since man's appearance there has been a period of instability in the earth's crust in northern and Central Asia, which shows that the biblical account is an entirely cred-

The debate over the deluge question has been waged for 300 years, and Prof. Wright's investigations will archably e-open it with energy.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The first shipment of the new dressed meat trade between Canada and Great Britain was made today, with a shipment of four carloads consigned by Wm. Harris & Co. of this city to Fletcher & Co. of London, by way of the Manchester ship canal. The cattle were slaughtered at the Harris abattoir this morning, and after being properly chilled, were placed in special refrigerator cars. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways for a fast service to St. John, where the beef will be placed in cold air compartments of the steamer Manchester City. If this shipment is successful, local capitalists and Englishmen interested in the trade will form a company here with a million dollars capital to develop the trade.

LIFE INSURANCE COMBINE.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The amalgamation TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life and Temperance and General Life Insurance companies, which has been on the tapis for some time, was officially confirmed today. By the official statement the new company will have \$2,500,000 insurance in force, over \$3,000,000, and will be managed jointly by Messrs, Junkin and Sutherland, formerly managers of the Manufacturers' Life and Temperance General respectively.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Articles of in-corporation of the United States Steel Cor-poration were filed today in the state depart-ment. This is the gigantic Carnegie-Morgan combine.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Retreating in Scattered Bands Before Gor al French.

Heavy Boer Losses General DeWet's Force Scattered By Colonel Plumer - Boer General Fleeing With a Handha

of Men

LONDON, Feb. 23 .- The rumor that Gen. Dewet has been captured was put in circulation again on the stock exchange this morning, but no confirm-

exchange this morning, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained.

DR AAR, Feb. 19 (Tuesday)—Commandant Froneman's force, about 1,000 strong, has separated from General De Wet and gone north. Gen. De Wet is moving westward to meet Commandant Hertzog, who is coming with a fresh supply of horses.

A British officer was taken prisoner by Gen. De Wet at Sand Drift, but subsequently released at Houtenkraal, from which point he made his way to De Aar, asserts that he and his fellow prisoners were shamefully treated by the Boers. He says he saw Gen. De Wet personally stamboking a British officer for expostulating in reference to the treatment.

LONDON. Feb. 25.—The Daily Tele-

LONDON Feb 25-The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar, dated Feb. 24:

"Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday, and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. De Wet took three hun-

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- A correspondent of the Daily Mail with Henniker's column, wiring Saturday, says:
"Gen. De Wet was routed yesterday by Col. Plumer, with whom were Colonels Henniker, Craddock, Jeffreys and Grabbo. This success was preceded by a series of desperate attempts on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the

Orange and the Brak rivers.

"Gen. De Wet after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Brak at Kinp Drift and the Orange at Read's Drift and Marrk's Drift, moved along the bank of the Orange with one gun and one pom pom and laagered opposite Kameel Drift. At dawn Col.
Plumer left Weigerenden, 22 miles
west of the Boer camp and moved

"At Zuurgat he attacked the enemy, taking forty prisoners. The pursuit was continued during the afternoon, the Boers moving toward Hopetown. Toward evening the leading troops sighted the enemy, who had laagered beyond gun range. Col. Owen charged the spot where the Boer artillery was supposed to be and captured the whole of it. The enemy fied, leaving their horses ready saddled and their cooking pots full, According to the latest reports only 400 Boers recrossed to the north side of the river. The Orange is greatly swollen." "At Zuurgat he attacked the enemy,

Orange is greatly swollen. CAPE TOWN, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the influential commandant Piet the Dewetsdorp district are willing to surrender if the commandant shall receive a proposition direct from General

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 25.— General De Wet, accompanied by Mr. Steyn, re-crossed the railroad north of Kranskull and south of Orange River station yesterday.

evening. A heavy rain is still falling, and it is believed to be impossible for the Boers to cross the stream. They are being closely followed by Colonel Thorneycroft, who left here yesterday by rail. Several other columns are

converging on Gen. De Det.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at De Aar, locates Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn at Petrusville. He praises the admirable vork of Captain Norman Naton, a Canadian engineer, in protecting a large stretch of railway.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—The Boers are attacking the village of Richmond, in the central part of Cape Colony, and reinforcements have been de spatched from Hanover road. CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—It is reported here that Commandant General Botha, with 2,000 Boers, has broken away from Gen. French's pursuit in

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

the direction of Komatipoort.

CAPE HAYTIAN, Hayti, (via Haytian cable) Fem. 25.—A skirmish has taken place between Haytians and Dominicans at Phitobert, on the northern frontier. A party of Haytians was suddenly attacked by a number of Dominicans. The Haytian consulat Dajabon sought refuge at Quanaminthe, Hayti, atout five miles from the frontier. The Dominican consulat Cape Haytian has received orders from his government to repair immediately to the scene of the disturbance and endeavor to put an end to the fighting and cause the Haytian consulate at Dajabon to be respected.

MRS. NATION FREE.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Nation was released from the county jail on bond, and left for Peoria today to act as editor of the Peoria Journal.

The Rev. Dr. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, signed Mrs. Nation's bond. Mrs. Nation had received several urgent telegrams requesting her to come to Peoria, and her determination not to give bond failed to hold out.

ROME, Feb. 25.—It is understood that Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal delegats in the United States, after he has been created a cardinal, at the consistory to be held at the end of March, wil remain for sime time Papal delegate in the United States, and will later be replaced by Monsignor Palcorio, the Papal delegate in Canada.



ROBERT J. COX.

HARNESS MANUFACTURER. Silver, Nickel, Brass and Rubber Mountings, Eleigh Robes, Bells, Whips Collars, Harness Oil, Etc. Prices Right. Repairing Done Promptly. Satisfaction

11 SYDNEY ST., Near Golden Ball Cor.

Children Cry for

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 25.—A free for all fight in Hancock county, Tenn., between Thomas Holdman and his sons on one side, and John Tye and his boys on the other, resulted in the death of Hhomas Holdman and Willis Tye, son of John Tye. Both were shot through the heart. Thomas Holdman and John Tye were neighbors and farmers, and fell out over a question in which their farms were involved.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Most Interesting Debate Se Far This Session

Grew Out of Mr. Maclean's Proposition to Remove Government Railways From Political Influence.

Of Course Mr. Blair Could Not Endorse the Proposition - Clarke Wallace Made & Strong Appeal for Doing Canada's Trade Through Canadian Ports-Other News.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's temporary defeat of last year, arising from his attempt to secure from the government particu-lars of alleged irregularities and ing in the Yukon, was not we. Although blocked for a long year, he was not beaten, and yesterday he had in a lengthy motion, call-ing upon the department of public rks to bring in a return of all reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work, formerly or now under his charge, showing also the names of men em ployed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each, so far as possible, and many other particulars which it is not necessary to set forth here. It suffice to say that if the government accedes to Sir Charles Hibbert's request many practices heretofore unexplainbe either condemned or approved of by parliament and the people of Canada. That Sir Charles Hibbert's attempt is as displeasing to the government as it was last year was evident when the minister of public works completely lost his temper and in a display of bad judgment hurled insults across the floor of the house at the member from Pictou.

When Sir Charles Hibbert rose to his motion he informed house that a short explanation of his might be in in order. He thought that the government or the minister of public works might well explain some very curious circum-stances which surrounded the expenof some half a million dollars in establishing telegraph communica tion between the northern boundary of British Columbia and the Yukon territory. In cases of such large expenditures it was proper that the people of the country should receive some information as to how the funds disposed of. Last year he made an effort to obtain information in regard to what he understood to be a scandalous waste of public money. But he was met in an opposite spirit from that in which he himself had brought the matter forward, and hich could be countenanced by no self-respecting government, and it appeared that an extraordinary effort was made not merely to keep the facts from parliament, but there was a disposition to subject any person asking for such information to personal attack and slander.

Sir Charles Hibbert explained how, during month after month of the ses sion of 1900, he had seconded first Mr. Bergeron's efforts to induce the govnent to explain certain allegations made against Mr. Charleson, had been given great freedom in the expenditure of a large sum of money in carrying on an extensive work. telegram had been read in his (Sir Charles Hibbert's) absence from the house, contrary to all rules of the house, charging him with making unfounded statements in regard to Mr. Charleson's character. He wanted to say that he had never suggested any thing that might be taken as an aspersion on the character of Mr. Charleson, and he would be sorry to say that Mr. Charleson could not have vindicated himself had the opportunity been offered. Any reflection that Mr. Bergeron may have made was not on Mr. Charleson, but on the department of public works, and consequently on Mr. Tarte. Time and time again a motion for the information sought had been blocked. The prime minister himself had been sked to allow the motion to pass, and the government did not object at the time, but later a protest against the admission of the motion was made unless it was first placed on the order paper. Any person familiar with par-liamentary procedure knew that this ant that the motion could not com up at that advanced stage of the ses sion. The postmaster general, who was acting as deputy minister of pub-lic works, was notified by Laurier according to the latter's ment, to bring down the information, out so far parliament had not been nonored with its presentation.

The other day Sir Charles Hibber put another question covering matters concerning which he now seeks enlightenment, and was surprised to find that he had to contend with the same opposition as in 1900. He was told to put a notice of his motion on the order paper, and this he did. Yesterday he severely reprimanded the government for its action, and enquired if the gentlemen to the right and left of Mr. Speaker were to be encouraged or discouraged in concealing matters which ne held it was the duty of every member of the house to bring to the notice of parliament at the earliest opportunity. The government, he urged, had evidently adopted a policy which would necessitate a personal investigation on the part of any member who sought to clear up what he might have good reason to believe was an injustice and an outrage on the country. Never before had such a suggestion been made in the house. Never before had a member been subjected to insult in his absence from the house. He would say again that he had made no charge He would against Mr. Charleson, nor did he intend to make any charge at the present time, but he considered it was the duty of the government to give full opportunity for the investigation of

charges which had been published it in the newspapers of the country and which were being pered from street corner to street corner. The facts had been in every person's mouth, men employed by Charleson had repeated them, and he did not think it was necessary for him to do more than call attention to them in order that justice might be done to all parties concerned.

Sir Charles Hibbert in closing presented some of the facts which he sought to have investigated last year. The practice of using trees for the purpose of stringing wires while the poles purchased for that purpose lay rotting on the ground suggested very great irregularities and even more. He then drew attention to the fact that the Telegraph line between Telegraph Creek and Dawson had been built in such a way that 70 miles of mountain intervened between its two termini. If public money was to be wasted in this way he thought that the assistance of the government could be well requested to put a stop to such extravagance. The papers in connection with the Charleson case were probably ready at the present time, and as Mr. Charleson was in Ottawa it would be well to have an investigation at once in order that as defendant the latter might be given a chance to make a personal explanation of the reports now in circulation.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, followed and promised to have the information brought down without any delay. He took offence at Sir Charles Hibbert's application of the words "scandalous waste of public money," etc. When the investigation was held it would be found that the member from Pictou had again made another statement for which he had no foundation. It was unfair for him to use these big words. Tarte promised that an investigation would held, and basing his assertion on the past experience with the government's whitewashing committees, prophesied that when the enquiry was held it would be found that there was nothing in the charges. The minister of public works then devoted his time to a eulogy of Mr. Charleson and the debt of gratitude that the people of Canada owed to him for favoring them with his services in connection with the construction of the Dawson City lines. One would almost be inclined to think that had Mr. Charleson refused to undertake the contract of stringing these wires that Dawson City would have been isolated for years to but this view of the case may be taken by such only as are inclined to atribute infallability to Mr. Tarte.

Sir Charles Hibbert's reply to Mr. Tarte's insults was spirited and to the point. Through Mr. Speaker he told Mr. Tarte that he (Tarte) would not be permitted to address members of the house in such a manner without at east being called to account. Charles Hibbert challenged Tarte to show that in any instance he had ever knowingly made a false statement on the floors of the house. Probably Mr. Tarte's lack of knowledge of the English language was responsible for his outbreak. Sir Charles Hibbert wished t distinctly understood that he did not blame Mr. Charleson, and that if any responsibility for the present situation was to be placed it would be upon the ead of Mr. Tarte. Time and again an opportunity had been asked for, in order that Mr. Charleson might nake a satisfactory explanation to parliament, and in refusing to grant that opportunity Tarte had been guilty of unfair dealing with parliament and Mr. Charleson also.

Through a motion of Mr. Clarke of Toronto West for an order of the house for all papers, telegrams, etc., respecting the pay of men of C battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa, or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of any of them, an interesting discussion precipitated. Mr. Clarke has asked a number of questions in regard to this matter on previous occasions, but had not been given a full measure of information which he thought de sirable. Accordingly he asked the government to tell the house how much money had been paid by the Canadian government to the men of C battery. He thought the action of the government in withholding a portion of the pay of a number of the men who had seen active service was ungenerous and unfair.

The hon, minister of militia had an explanation to offer which many nembers of the house were unprepared to accept. The position of C battery in South Africa was somewhat different from that of the other artillery corps. They enlisted of course unde the same statute as other members of the second contingent, which provided that they were to receive the imperia rate of pay in South Africa and an additional amount from the Canadian government, which would bring their lowance up to 75 cents per After reaching Cape Town C battery was ordered for duty in Rhodesia, and while there they received a special bounty of 5s. per day. Before leaving for the front, however, a third of the



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The mistake generally made in treating lung diseases is in treating the effects of the disease instead of the disease itself. Consumption is in the blood and the lungs are the natural organs for throwing off the poison. It is quite useless to merely stop the coughing or even to heal the lungs while the disease remains in the system because the relief is only temporary. Shiloh's Consumption Cure does allay the coughing and sooth the irritated surfaces of the lungs, but it cures consumption because it gives to the blood the power to destroy and throw off the germs.

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men who were married or had relatives dependant upon them assigned their pay, and these assignments were duly honored by the militia department, who paid to the assignees difference between the imperial rate per day and 75 cents. On the return of the force from South Africa those who had not made assignments were refused the additional Canadian allowance, and it is this class which seeks to recover what it considers its just due. The minister of militia refuses to pay over the money on the ground that the pay received in Rhodesia was imperial pay in the sense in the meaning of the statute, and the cheques although actually made out and sent to Halifax for distribution were withheld and destroyed.

David Henderson of Halton, B. M Britton (Kingston), W. B. Northrup (E. Hastings), W. F. Maclean (Tor-E.), Col. Sam Hughes took in the discussion and insisted that the men should receive the money voted for their benefit by parliament. Mr. Britton, it may be added, was the supporter of the government who had courage enough to urge upon the minster of militia the propriety of pursuing a different course. Even if Rhodesian pay could be interpre ted to mean Imperial pay, he thought that nothing too much could be done for the men who had made such sacrifices in South Africa for the Em-But the strongest point was made by R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, who gave it as his opinion that the hon, minister of militia was mistaken in assuming that Rhodesian pay was Imperial pay. He felt that the militia department would be bound to stand by the statute, but he cers of that department were no mor capable of expressing an opinion in the matter than the gentlemen who had spoken in the house. The term 'Imperial government" had been used in the statute in contradistinction to the term "Canadian government." He did not think that the Rhodesian grant could be interpreted to be an Imperial grant any more than could grants to the Canadian troops from the governments of Natal, Cape Colony, any municipality, or even a private individual. If the money paid under these last named conditions could be termed Imperial pay, the the men of C Battery were not entitled to their money, but if no such interpretation could be placed on such contributions, then the Canadian government owed it as a duty to pay the difference to all who had not yet received their allowance.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.-Yesterday par lament devoted most of the afternoon to a discussion of W. F. McLean's proposal to remove the Intercolonial railway from the sphere of political influence. The debate which followed on this important question was the most interesting that has engaged the attention of the house this season. Before it was finished Mr. Blair was placed on the rack and made uncomduring several of the speeches. True he managed to evade the issue and has postponed the inevitable for a short time, but the sentiments expressed by supporters of the opposition and government left no doubt in the minds of those present that sooner or later the government will have to annunciate its policy in regard to the railways of the dominion. Throughout the country hundreds of people are awakening to the act that railroads, built to a very large extent by public money and supported by Canadian citizens, are being used not in the interests of Canada but in the development of Portland, Boston and other ports of the United States. In the house this same feeling is gaining ground, and men have broken away from the liberal party to assure their leaders that neglect of this highly important question will not be tolerated. For a time yesterday, as in the previous debate on the same question, some of the most prominent occupants of government benches were inclined to make light of the situation. But the determined stand taken by every speaker, with the single exception of the minister of railways, show that delay and a disposition to think lightly of the importance of maintaining the freedom of Canadian railroads will not be tolerated.

Mr. Maclean, who brought the question to the front on a motion to go into supply, expressed himself as intending to place it before parliament on nar ow lines in order to invite the fulles expression of opinion in regard to it. Many of his arguments were the same as he advanced on a former occasion, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to them. Among the new things he offered in the support of his conten tions were letters from different part

of the country backing up his opinio and copious quotations from the news-papers of the dominion calling attention to the importance of his proposals and the desirability of placing Canada in a position that guarantee her full independence in railway matters. He reviewed the history the Vanderbilts, J. P. Morgan, George Gould, Rockefeller, Harriman and others connected with the vast monopoly that has now control of the railway lines, steel and iron industries, copper output, coal fields, oil wells, etc., of the United States, showing their vast powers in the commercial world and their resources for engineering schemes of gigantic proportions. Not content with the wonderful and dazzling trust with which they have been so successful, they are preparing today to secure a corner in the shipbuilding yards of the United States. This will perhaps be the limit of their undertakings across the border, and then it is not improbable that they will turn their attention to this side of the line. In his recent speech Mr. Maclean proposed to meet any advance made by these capitalists with a move which would place in the hands of the dominion government the control of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. His course, as suggested on that occasion, would be to buy up sufficient stock to give the country controlling interest in the affairs of the companies. Yesterday he announced an alternative. It is quite possible in his opinion to lease either both roads for a period of 999 years at a nominal rental of \$1 per annum each, providing the country is prepared to assume the liabilities of the coads. This is no departure from existing conditions. For today it is the people, not the bondholders or stockholders, who are bearing the burdens of the expense of maintaining these highways of commerce. Supposing, says Mr. Maclean, that the stock and bods wold today bear 5 per cent. interest, at their lapse they could be converted into 3 per cents., thus relucing the liability of the government 40 per cent. and saving to the people the extra charge.

As will be seen from these remarks, Mr. Maclean was talking wide of his resolution, and it was not intil he came to the question of management that he condescended to enlighten the house as to the advantages of removing government railways from political influence. At this stage he announced that it was not fair that members of the house should be making appointments and interfering with railways. In the event of a general state ownership he would take the advice of Sir William Van Horne, who submits that it would be wise, in the event of the country acquiring control of its ailroads, to eliminate every vestige of political influence; employ men (whom he would in a few minutes) at per month; and a gen-\$1.000 eral manager at \$50,000 per annum, if it were necessary to pay that amount. Sir William Van Horne's idea is to have the 15 men whose remuneration is referred to above act as a board of directors, meeting, say, one week in each month. They would be perfectly independent of government control and would under his system have unlimited powers in conducting affairs on business principles. By carrying on the management of the roads in this way the great C. P. R. magnate was confident that it could be made a paying speculation and one which would serve the best interests of Can-

Mr. Maclean concluded by expressing his opinion that political corruption, as at present understood in con nection with the Intercolonial and government railway, was nothing in omparison to the political corruption carried on by corporations. These monopolists were crying out that the people of Canada were not competent carry on the direction of their railways. It was being said that Canadians were too susceptible to corruption, but he wished to say that in his opinion the Canadian people were as free from such traits as the people of any other great country. Sena tor Hoar, speaking of the people of the United States, said, that he believed that the great bulk of the peo were honest and uncorruptible and Mr. Maclean thought that this remark applied with equal force to Canadians. Summing up he made ieductions from the experience of Canada in cailroading, and invited the government to at once frame some policy in regard to the nationalization of Canadian rallways and to consent to the passage of his motion re political influence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maclean's

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address there was a painful pause. The opposition expected that the minister of railways would venture to express his ideas as to how threatening situation arising from the aggression of United States capitalists might be met, and that he would give the house some information as to how he felt in regard to the removal of the I. C. R. from the malicious influence of politics. But Mr. Blair was "glued" to his seat, and in order to bring him out Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, rose to give expression to the hope that the minister of railways might be good enough to tell the house how he felt in regard to the questions before it. Mr. Borden thought that the gratitude of parliament was due to Mr. Maclean for bringing up such an important matter, but he would not say that he was prepared to go as far as the member for East York. The proposition was one of the utmost importance, and he thought it should engage the immediate attention of the government. The department of railways was placed in an entirely different position from that of any other of the country. For instance, no person was allowed to compete with the post office. The I. C. R., on the other hand, had to meet the competition of other railways, and under political influence he felt that business was greatly hindered. Let the Bank of Montreal or the C. P. R. adopt such measures and it could not be hoped that they would arrive at the results which attended their efforts under the present system. Borden was heantily in accord with the motion to shut off the I. C. R. from political influence, and thought his friend, the minister of railways, should be the first to take up the suggestion.

Coming to the naturalization of Canadian roads, Mr. Borden said he was not prepared to express any definite opinion. He was aware that in Australia and New Zealand the railways were placed under the guidance of a commission, who carried on the business in connection with them with the greatest success. As Mr. Maclean's proposal was a question of a large amount of capital and problems not anticipated at the present time might arise, he thought that it would be unwise to act with haste but he urged upon the government the necessity of having some policy Much money had been spent by th government on less worthy objects, and he hoped that they would act promptly and earnestly in this case.

Mr. Blair is evidently a man of limited understanding. Like Laurier, he attempted to belittle the import ance of the railway question. He could not understand Mr. Maclean, so he said, because that gentleman had not been practical. The hon, minister of railways is against governmen ownership. At least that is the impression he left on the minds of his auditors yesterday. He is also oplonial from political influence. "I cannot conceive," said Mr. Blair, would be possible to have no political influence on the I. C. R.," the "hear, hears" whoch greeted this remark from the opposition benches showed that Mr. Blair's feelings in this matter were fully appreciated. He had little more to say on either question except that he attempted to satisfy the hou ment ownership in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand had been curse to those lands, statements which are not borne out by the evidence of the highest railway author

Mr. Heyd of South Brant then talk d. What he said is a little uncertain but his remarks evidently had some thing to do with what he considers to be the angelic qualities of grits and the utter incompetency and dangerous character of tories. Mr. Heyd, like Samantha Allan, was bubbling over and had to say it.

Mr. Monk made a good impression by his timely and well weighed utterces. He warned the governme of the danger that threatened Canada, particularly the seaports. Everybody knows of it, and he supposed the government had been aware of the aggression of the great capitalists of the United States during the past few weeks. Evidently the government had not thought it over. But he assured them that the people of Canada expected that some stand would be taken for Canadian rights and that an expression of opinion from the government would be in orfer in the near future.

Mr. Monk saw no connection be tween the motion of Mr. Maclean and the nationalization of Canadian railways. He believed that the ministe of railways was wrong when he said there was no remedy for the present evils arising from political influence in Canadian railways. In that respect the government were pessimists. They started out on the principle that political influence was an absolute necessity, and the result was that they could accomplish little good in removing existing evils.

Reverting to the question of the nationalization of the railroads. Mr. Monk could not see that the present situation in the United States analogous to Canada, for the people to the south of us were more or less limited by their constitution in facing such a situation. Our railways been built up by the people of Canada, and in the face of imminent danger parliament could provide a remedy He considered that it would be the duty of parliament to at once exercise those rights placed in their hands in order to defend the national policy of the dominion.

Mr. Bourassa, although he disagreed with Mr. Maclean in his reference to the removal of the Intercolonial from political influence, fell in line with Mr. Monk's reasoning in regard to company railways in Canada. He laughingly suggested that the reason for the government wishing to obtain political control in the railway department, was to enable them to reap some of the advantages enjoyed by the conservative party during the eighteen years they held power. A voice from across the house suggested that the grits hadn't lost much time during the



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past five years, and in that period they had almost evened up the count of the previous eighteen years. Then Mr. Bourassa started to arraign Mr. Blair for his lack of appreciation of the gravity of the situation. He. Bourassa, had been accused of disloyalty, but he wanted to say that in this matter he would prove that he had the best interests of the country at heart. The saving of the Canadian roads was not a matter for the government or for any party to deal with, but it was one of national importance, and Mr. Blair was committing a crime by not giving it that attention it deserved. If American capitalists were allowed to come into the country and secure a monopoly of the railroads, they would not stop there. They would buy the newspapers, they would even attempt to buy the legislature, for it was a matter of common notoriety that legislators had been bought over in days gone by. He did not object to foreign capital, the more the better, so long as that money was used in the interests of Canada, but when it was directed against this country in favor of other nations, he thought it was time to call a halt. Men are being brought today to look upon the railroad question from a national standpoint, and he insisted that the government should at once take steps to determine what policy they will pursue in the protection of the vital interests of this great and growing dominion.

Clarke Wallace and Col. Sam Hughes followed, both favoring the adoption of Mr. Maclean's motion and a measure which would work for the betterment of the Canadian railway system

Clarke Wallace made a strong appeal on behalf of Halifax, St. John, the new port of Sydney, Montreal and maintained, will not be tolerated Tarte had been doing big things about Montreal and other places, in his mind, and the result was not apparent. Montreal was found to have been neglected, and Portland is being allowed to step in and take that trade which is the natural right of Canada. Public opinion is forming in favor of any scheme which will protect Canada against the advancement and aggression of foreign capital to be used against the country's interests, and that feeling will demand of the government the proper consideration of the issue at stake.

On a vote beinb taken, Mr. Macean's motion was lost, the nays having it on almost straight party lines. One of the liberal members who heartily applauded Mr. Maclean was Kendall the senior member for Cane Breton.

J. D. MCKENNA

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Vessel Wrecked in the Falls and the Captain Drowned.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The fake story now going the rounds of the newspapers of the seven masted schooner to be built above Sullivan's Falls, Maine, recalls the following bit of history, which may have suggested

In 1790 Jacob Eaton, one of the early proprietors of Farmington, Me., con-ceived the idea of building a ship near his home and sailing her to sea. Accordingly he laid the keel of a small vessel at Farmington Falls, on Sandy River, fully forty, miles above navigable waters. Here the little craft was completed and launched, having been christened "The Lark." It is said that the sails were spun and woven by Mrs. Eaton from flax grown upon their own land, and the cordage was twisted from home grown flax by a neigh-

bor, an old veteran of Bunker Hill. On June 14th, 1791, Capt. Eaton, with crew of three men, cast off and set out for St. John, N. B. Capt Eaton's diary of the first voyage, which is still preserved by his family, naively remarks that "they left their wives weeping on the bank with strange unwillingness, willing yet not willing to part with their husbands." As may be supposed, they had no easy time in getting to sait water, being nearly wrecked at various points. They did. however, succeed in reaching the open sea and eventually landed at St. John early in July. The Lark commenced trading and freighting up and down the St. John river, and about the Bay of Fundy. This business was continued till November of the same year, when in attempting to pass the falls at St. John at the wrong time of tide, the Lark was wrecked and Capt. Eaton was drowned. The story of the Lark is vouched for in Francis Gould Butler's History of Farmington.

OCEAN (Terrible Loss

The Number of -Wild Scenes -Captain

SAN FRANCIS

Mail steamer Rio den rock while early this mornin a few minutes a that nearly 150 it is impossible ber, owing to th Rooney, who ha man and seven nent passenger of ville Wildman, U wille Wildman, U, who was accompa children. It is the The ship was it erick Jordan wher cued. Captain Whis vessel.

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Mrs. K. West, Sar
Russel Harper,
and Mrs. Hart. Ma
Dr. Dodd, Butte,
Butte, Mont.; Mr.
Oknwhara of Japa
The following a:
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and nurse; Mrs.
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Miss Rowena Jeh
whara. Dr. Dodd. whara, Dr. Dodd, Mrs. Woodworth, O The following pe Wm. Brander, L ter, Oakland, Call heran, Russell Har Long, G. Heintz, Wm. Casper, Tole Nuzenblatt, Oakla Nuzenblatt, Oakla Wade, Japanese, G. Coghlan, Third gineer G. Herlihe Cramp, Freight C H. Leary, Quar Quartermaster Fr E. Boggs, Steera Seaman Howard, mall dock, ninetee mail dock, nine ese at Meiggs' The following wm. Ward, compare: John officer; John I Brighton, quarte assistant enginee

watchman; — I Ed Burwick, stewarders.
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J. D. McKENNA.

CURES ASTHMA

Cure." If you suffer ice for free sample and layes & Co., Simcoe, Ont. IT OF HISTORY.

ked in the Falls and the aptain Drowned.

tory now going the rounds apers of the seven masted be built above Sullivan's e, recalls the following bit which may have suggested

cob Eaton, one of the early of Farmington, Me., con-dea of building a ship near nd sailing her to sea. Acmington Falls, on Sandy forty miles above navig-Here the little craft was and launched, having been "The Lark." It is said lls were spun and woven by from flax grown upon their and the cordage was twistne grown flax by a neighveteran of Bunker Hill. 4th, 1791, Capt. Eaton, with three men, cast off and set John, N. B. Capt Eaton's he first voyage, which is ved by his family, naively t "they left their wives the bank with strange unwilling yet not willing to their husbands." As may d, they had no easy time in salt water, being nearly various points. They did, ceed in reaching the open itually landed at St. John uly. The Lark commenced d freighting up and down in river, and about the Bay This business was con-

November of the same

in attempting to pass the

ark was wrecked and Capt.

drowned. The story of the uched for in Francis Gould story of Farmington.

John at the wrong time

OCEAN CATASTROPHE.

Terrible Loss of Life by the Sinking of a Steamer Off the Golden Gate.

The Number of People Drowned Unknown -Wild Scenes on the Sinking Steamer -Captain Among the Lost

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.-The Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock while entering the Golden Gate early this morning in a dense fog. She sank a few minutes after striking. It is thought that nearly 150 persons were drowned, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number, owing to the fact that Purser John Rooney, who had the passenger list and Rooney, who had the passenger list and roster of the crew, is among the missing. At 5 o'clock this afternoon ten bodies had been recovered, two white women, one white man and seven Chinese. The most prominent passenger on the steamer was Rounseville Wildman, U. S. consul at Hong Kong, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. It is thought all were drowned. The ship was in command of Pilot Frederick Jordan when she struck. He was rescued. Captain Wm. Ward went down with his vessel. is vessel.

As nearly as can be learned, there were
34 people on board, as follows:
Cabin passengers, 29; second cabin, 7;
teerage (Chinese and Japanese), 58; officers,
and crew, 140.

Cabin passengers, 22; second cabin, 4; steerage (Chinese and Japanese), 58; officers and crew, 140.

The following have been accounted for: Rescued, 78; bodies at the morgue, 10; total, 39; missing, 145.

Following is the

CABIN PASSNEGER LIST.

CABIN PASSNEGER LIST,

almost complete:
Consul General Wildman, Mrs. Wildman, two children and nurse, from Hong Kong;
Mrs. and Miss Wakefield of Honolulu; James K. Carpenter, mining engineer, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Rowena Jehu, Honolulu; W. Brander, London; Mr. Mattheson, Shanghai; Captain Heycht, German navy; Captain Holtz, Shanghai; Mr. Mattheson, Shanghai; J. F. Seymour, editor of the American, Manila; Mrs. K. West, San Francisco; Miss Leheran; Russel Harper, journalist, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. Hart. Manila; Miss Gabriel Hoerou; Dr. Dodd, Butte, Mont.; Attorney Henshaw, Butte, Mont.; Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth; Dr. Ookawhara of Japan.

The following are missing:
Rourseville Wildman, wife, two children and nurse; Mrs. K. West, J. F. Seymour, H. C. Mattheson, Mrs. and Miss Wakefield, Miss Rowena Jehu, Zong Chong, Dr. Okawhara, Dr. Dodd, O. H. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, C. Dowdell.

The following people were rescued:
Wm. Brander, London; James K. Carpenter, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Ripley, Miss Leheran, Russel Harper, E. C. Howell, R. H. Long, G. Heintz, Captain Heycht, R. Holtz, Wm. Casper, Toledo, Ohlo. Steerage: Philip Nuzenblatt, Oakland; Frederick Castrini, J. Wade, Japanese, Honolulu; Second Officer G. Coghlan, Third Officer Holland; Chief Engineer G. Herlihey, Ship Carpenter Frank Cramp, Freight Clerk C. J. Englehardt, R. H. Leary, Quartermaster R. Mathieson, Quartermaster Fred Linstrom, Storekeeper E. Boggs, Steerage Steward H. Donohue, Seaman Howard, twenty-nine Chinese at mail dock, nineteen Chinese and four Japanese at Meiggs' wharf.

The following officers and crew are missing:

Wm. Ward, captain; W. C. Johnson, first officer: John Rooney, purser: Russell

wm. Ward, captain; W. C. Johnson, first officer; John Rooney, purser; Russell Brighton, quartermaster; — McCoun, first assistant engineer; — Brady, second assistant engineer; — Monroe, third assistant engineer; Dr. O'Neil, ship's doctor; — Smith, water tender; — Savage, water tender; — Bennis, water tender; H. Scott, steward; — Borgg, storekeeper; Albert Malcolm, saloon watchman; — McArthur, steerage watchman; Ed Burwick, watchman; Mrs. Dorman, stewardess.

The Rio de Janeiro was

The Rio de Janeiro was THREE DAYS OVERDUE from Hong Kong via Honolulu when she arrived off the Heads last night, and the dense fog prevailing at the time induced Pilot Jordan to bring her to anchor until he could see his way clear through the Gateway. She laid to until about 4.30 o'clock this morning, when the atmosphere cleared, and the way started under a slow heal toward morning, when the atmosphere cleared, and she was started under a slow bell toward Point Bonita. All went well until 5.40 o'clock, when she struck. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and it is believed that many of them were drowned in their berths. The first news of the disaster reached here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and soon afterward a boatload of rescued passengers and petty officers arrived at the Mall dock.

and soon atterward a boatched to repassengers and petty officers arrived at the Mail dock.

Tugs were immediately despatched to render any service that might be needed, but no living persons were affoat when they reached the wreck. A number of drowning people were rescued by Italian fishermen, and the bodies of two white women, three Chinese and a Japanese were brought in by the tugs. The search for victims continued all day.

From all accounts it appears that the officers were cool.

and gave the necessary orders with the least possible excitement. Captain Ward, who was on deck when the vessel struck, at once gave orders to the crew on watch to hurry the passengers to the forward deck. At the same time the quartermaster on duty sounded the signal for fire drill, and within five minutes all the men were at their stations.

There was no way of telling the extent of the damage to the vessel, as she remained on an even keel for fifteen minutes after striking. But Captain Ward, with the instinct of long experience, knew the gravest danger threatened the two hundred souls in his charge, and he gave orders to lower the life boats and life rafts. There was not much confusion until, fifteen minutes after striking, the bow of the vessel suddenly plunged under water. Then there was a wild rush for the boats. Two boats had already been lowered and others were getting away as rapidly as the trained discipline of the crew could prepare. The thick fog enveloped everything, and as yet no sign had come from the life saving stations.

DARKNESS WAS ALL ABOUT, OFFICERS WERE COOL

DARKNESS WAS ALL ABOUT, and with this added horror the people on the and with this added norror the people of the Rio had to cope.

One boat got clear of the vessel. This con-tained the following persons:

Mrs. West, Mrs. Ripley, Chief Engineer Herlihey, Second Officer Coghlan, Frank Cramp, J. R. Russell, Storekeeper Borgg, Water Tender D. Lane, Quartermaster R. Mathieson and Captain Heycht of the Ger-man navy.

Water Tender D. Lane, Quartermaster R. Mathieson and Captain Heycht of the German navy.

This boat got clear of the sinking vessel and then stood by to help in picking up those who had no time to get into the boats and were in the water.

Another boat, containing Third Officer Holland and J. K. Carpenter, got away, but were drifted around close up under the bow of the steamer. As the forward end of the vessel plunged forward, the prow caught the small boat and cut it in two. The two men in the boat were uninjured and swam away from the sinking steamer just in time to avoid being caught in the swirl of water caused by the settling of the big ship. Carpenter was picked up by the other boat. The fate of Holland is not known, but he is supposed to have perished.

A number of Italian fishermen who were just starting out this morning saw the sinking of the Rio, and at once hastened to render every assistance in their power.

The Chinese crew, to the number of more than a hundred, were terrorized. Some of them huddled in little groups, chattering in fear. Others crouched close to the deck, moaning pitifully. Many jumped into the sea. Captain Ward remained on deck until the vessel had settled to such an extent that the water was engulfing him. Then he went up on the bridge and from there continued to issue his directions, although by this time the confusion was so great that few paid any attention to his commands. That she sank almost immediately after striking is the report of a majority of those rescued. Some of the passengers say that she instantly listed forward, and that in five minutes she went down, while others declare that the stayed affoat for half an hour after she struck.

The wreck lies about three-fourths of a

stayed alloat for half an hour after she struck.

The wreck lies about three-fourths of a mile south of Fort Point and about a thousand yards off the rocky shore.

There are several conflicting stories concerning the fate of Captain Ward. The steward of the Rio says that he stood beside the captain when the vessel went down. Two other survivors say that they also saw the captain to the last, but Frederick Lind-

strom, the quartermaster of the Rio, emphatically declared that Capt. Ward emulated Admiral Tryon of Her British Majesty's ship Victoria in going down to his cabin, where he met his doom behind a locked door. Quartermaster Officer Lindstrom was one of the first to land at Meiggs' wharf this morning, and one of the first statements he made was that Captain Ward had gone down with the wrecked steamer. According to his story, Captain Ward, after consulting with Pilot Jordan, came down from the bridge. He was standing on the deck when the vessel crashed upon the rock. There was a cry of "Man the boats," but it was apparent that in the midst of the awful confusion a systematic effort to save the passengers would be of no avail. Everybody was scrambling for his own safety.

It was at this time that Lindstrom says he saw Captain Ward standing on the forward deck. Suddenly the captain turned, and, walking hurriedly to his cabin, disappeared behind the door, which he closed. A second later the vessel was

PLUNGING TO THE BOTTOM

PLUNGING TO THE BOTTOM of the sea.

Captain Frederick Jordan, the pilot of the Rio, was rescued by an Italian fishing boat, owned by Frederick Castrini, and was brought to Meiggs' Station about 10 a. m. Along with him was a Japanese and Philip Nussenblack. He was taken up to the room occupied by the customs officials, and told the following story:

"We anchored inside about 5 o'clock last night. The weather was thick, and I left orders that when the weather cleared we should go further in.

"At 5 a. m. the fog lifted. We could see the Cliff House and the North End light, and I told the mate to heave short. After we started heaving short the wind came in from the northeast and the fog settled in thick, and I told the mate to stop heaving. The captain came up and said: "Let her go.

"You see my watch stopped at twenty minutes to six. When the vessel struck I ordered all the boats out. The first boat out was that of the doctor. It was half filled with water no sooner than she struck. I got a ladder and placed a woman on it and we began to descend. She had a boy with her, achild of 8 years. She gave him to me. I held him in my arms, and the little fellow had his arms around my neck. The woman and I were about half way down the ladder when the Rio gave a tremendous pitch. I was WE CAN GO AHEAD." FLUNG OFF THE LADDER.

I saw nothing then of the woman or the boy. I went down with the ship about fifty feet. I worked my way up to the surface and got hold of some wreckage. I was then rescued by the fishing boat."

A number of others among the rescued told stories of the scenes before and after the boat went down. At the instant the Rio went on the rocks, Andrew Ademi, an Italian fisherman, was not a great distance away in a small smack. Near him was G. Albert, another Italian fisherman. Both men headed for the ship. They came near enough before the ship went down to hear the voice of some person through a megaphone. The man who yelled at them told them

man who yelled at them told them

THAT THE SHIP WAS SINKING
and lost, and to stand by with help, sending word to San Francisco as soon thereafter as they could. Ademi says that whoever the officer was who shouted to them through a megaphone, he was a man of surpassing coolness. He stood with the megaphone to his mouth still shouting instructions when the ship sank, and the Italians saw him go beneath the surface, even as he spoke.

Rounseville Wildman, who is presumed to be lost, was well known in this city, where he resided for a number of years. He first came into prominence locally when he purchased the Overland, which he owned and edited for some years, prior to entering the consular service at Hong Kong. He resigned recently the post of consul-general at Hong Kong, and was on his way home with his wite and family.

Mr. Wildman married Miss Lettie Aldrich, daughter of Mrs. Louis Aldrich, a sister of U. S. Senator Stewart's wife. Mrs. Aldrich is now in this city, where she has been awatting the home-coming of her daughter.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was on iron steamer of 3,508 gross tonnage and 2.275 net. She was built by J. Roach & Son at Chester, Pa., in 1878. The vessel was owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and had been in the Oriental service since. She sailed from Hong Kong for this port on Jan. 22.

There are several conflicting stories concerning the fate of Captain Ward. The steward says he stood beside the captain when the vessel went down. Two other survivors say that they also saw the captain but Quartermaster Frederick Lindstrom emphatically declares that Captain Ward

EMULATED ADMIRAL TRION THAT THE SHIP WAS SINKING

EMULATED ADMIRAL TRION

of H. M. S. Victoria, going down in his cabin, where he met his doom behind a locked door. It is certain that Captain Ward was drowned, however.

From stories told by the survivors of the calamity, it is safe to presume that Pilot Jordan is the only living person qualified to tell how the catastrophe happened and who is responsible for it.

Captain Ward is dead, and between him and the pilot the ship was steered to her doom. Jordan's story is to the effect that the ship had entered the Heads and the fog enveloped her. He notified the captain that it was unsafe to proceed, but the latter ordered him to go ahead, and the order was obeyed.

Therein the pilot confesses himself at fault, for the moment he took the ship in his hand his authority in all matters pertaining to her navigation was supreme, and he was responsible for her safety and the lives of the people zboard her.

There are conflicting statements as to the conduct of the officers and crew. Some say the officers and sailors were cool and conscientiously endeavored to get out the boats and save as many passengers as possible, while others declare that as soon as the seriousness of the situation became apparent there was an end to discipline among the seamen and that it was

"EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF."

"EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF."

Captain Ward's voice was heard above the shrieks of the women and the howling of the Chinese, ordering his men to save the women. In the launching of the boats, it is said, confusion prevailed, and one load of passengers and sailors was dumped into the sea. The first boat that got away carried several of the ship's officers. Another boat was impaled upon a spar as those aboard it were trying to row it away from the suction caused by the sinking vessel. Four boats were cleared from the davits, but so far as can be learned only one got away safely and landed its passengers. Italian fishermen rescued the others.

The wreck lies about three-quarters of a mile south of Fort Point and about a thousand yards off the rocky shore.

Quartermaster Lindstrom says the lead was carefully used while the ship was coming in, and that the sounding taken a moment before she struck showed a depth of water more than sufficient to float a vessel of double her draught. Fog signals were constantly sounded and every possible precaution was taken against accident. Lindstrom is at a loss to account for the ship getting so far from the regular channel.

Quartermaster Lindstrom had the wheel when the tteamer struck, and his narrative is interesting.

"I. WAS ON THE LOOKOUT," "EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF."

"I WAS ON THE LOOKOUT,"

"I. WAS ON THE LOOKOUT,"
he said, "when I heard the pilot yell, and the next instant the ship struck. Instantly all wes confusion. Many of the passengers had assembled on the deck to see the harbor as the ship passed in, and the women seemed to lose all control of themselves. They screamed piteously, and the men, crew and passengers, npparently were dazed by the suddenness of the calamity.

"My attention was claimed by the ship, however, and I saw at once that she was badly punctured. When she struck she began settling by the head, and in a short time went down. When I saw all hope of saving the vessel was lost, I turned in and added the officers and crew in saving the passengers. The Chinese were even more panicistricken than the white women. They rushed about the deck howling frantically, and some of them

JUMPED OVERBOARD IN THEIR FRENZY.

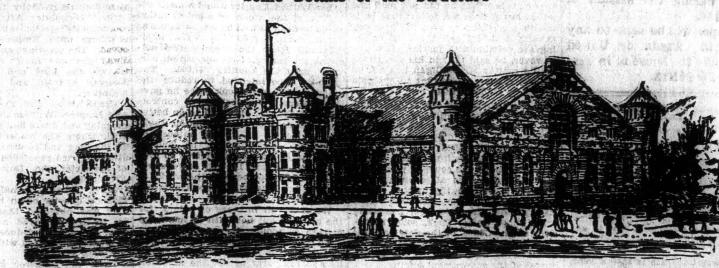
"We did our best to get out the boats, but our time was limited, and I don't know just how many boats were launched. I saw three boats filled with people leave the ship, but what became of them I had no means of ascertaining."

Captain Ward had been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for many years. He first entered the service as a cadet on the steamship Tokio, and in 1888 was assigned to the command of the Rio de Janeiro. Later he was transferred to the Peru, then to the China, then to the City of Pekin. He was then placed in charge of the City of Rio de Janeiro again, and had been three years and a half on the ship.

Captain Ward was thirty-eight years old and a native of North Carolina. A sister and two brothers are residents of Raleigh.

HALIFAX DRILL HALL

The Style of Building that St. John Needs-It Cost Well Up to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars-Some Details of the Structure



The drill hall in Halifax is at the corner of Cunard and North Park streets. The building is 304 feet by 190 feet over all, the five towers being each 16 feet 8 inches wide and about 50 feet high. The interior of the drill hall is 250 by 110 feet, and the extreme height of the roof (a slanting one is about 70 feet, with side walls 35 feet. The floor is of wood paving

A gallery, eight feet wide and about ten feet from the floor, runs around three sides of the main building, and from it doors open into the quarters of the different regiments. There is also a gallery of about 70 feet along the north side of the building, over the brigade offices, intended for ladies only. A door leads from the reception room in the officers' quarters to this gallery.

The brigade office has an entrance

from Cunard street. There are two suites of offices of three each on the ground floor and one on the first floor. On the second floor, immediately above, is the officers' mess-room. These are all situated in and between the two towers on Cunard street, where also are situated the caretaker's apartments.

The regimental quarters are on the opposite side of the building. The 66th and 63rd reception rooms adjoin, the 66th slightly the larger, being about 90x40 feet. The artillery, being similarly situated in the eastern end of the main building, have large gun rooms, connected by an archway. The larger is 110x43, the smaller 45x38, their reception room being 40 feet square. An iron spiral stairway leads from the armory of each regiment to its recreation room above. The doors are all of solid oak and are studded with bolts. Adjoining the recreation room of each regiment is a commodious of fice for the quartermaster. A large room off the main floor and two large apartments in the basement are for the Halifax Bearer Corps.

The apartments above the basement have all metal ceilings, hardwood wainscoating and birch floors.

There is also, on a level with the recreation rooms off the gallery, a magnificent lecture room, said to be the largest room without supports between the walls in Halifax. It is 100 feet in length by 43 in width, and being on the east end of the building is lighted well with windows all along one side and end. The ceiling, like the recreation rooms, is high and metal covered, while the floor is of hardwood. At the south end there is a raised platform. This room is intended for lectures and entertainments for and by the militiamen.

In the basement, on the north side. is the artillery big gun room, 110 feet in length, with the ceiling very high. Adjoining it is the small gun room, which is at the eastern end of the building. In the basement also are five bowling alleys or shooting galleries, each 10 feet long and 25 feet high. There is also in the basement the artillery band room, facing on the lower

street. The 66th and 63rd band room are on the north side, all large and commodious. Then there are store

The main entrance is on North Park street. On the tablet at the top of the building is the coat of arms of Canada. Below is the word "Armories" in large letters. In the niche over the door are cut the rose, shamrock and thistle, en-twining V. R. in very large letters. On Cunard street "Brigade Office" is announced in large letters, and on Maynard street the gun room is an-

nounced in the same way. Entering by the main door, one finds himself in the spacious drill hall, large enough to accommodate the whole militia of Halifax. The floors are of polished hardwood blocks. Doors leading from this hall afford access to the armories. From the armories are iron stairs leading to the floor above, where each regiment has a space for recreation purposes equal to that covered by its armory below. The lecture room, 100 feet by 43 feet, is on the east

A GREAT CRIME.

The Stuffing of the Rothesay Voters' List.

Judgements Delivered in the Supreme Court at Fredericton Yesterday.

Chief Justice and Judges Landry and Mc-Leod Severe on the Guilty Parties Whoever They Are-

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 22.-In delivering judgment this afternoon in the Rothesay bogus election list case, Chief Justice Tuck stated that a crime had been attempted which for a its enormity was unparalleled in the history of this country. He did think that the law officers of the crown should take steps to bring the guilty parties to justice, for a grave crime had been attempted, and to a certain extent and in some respects had been successful. There is no dispute about the facts of the case. They are not even denied, and some person is guilty of forgery and of perjury. He would appeal to every person who had read in the newspapers or elsewhere about this case and was conversant with the facts to say that no greater crime had ever been attempted in this country than has been attempted in this bogus election list matter. There are guilty parties somewhere and they ought to

be punished. Here we have an attempt made to steal the franchise of the county of Kings, by putting upon the voters' list over 400 names of men who have no right to vote in the county. Some of those men have caused statements to be published in the newspapers that they have no property in Rothesay and no right to vote there; that they did not know that their name was to be put upon the list until they saw it in the newspapers; and that they do not want a vote in Rothesay under the circumstances. Other men who stated that they were liberals told Mr. Hazen the same thing-that they had no right to vote in Kings county and would not vote even if their name was allowed to remain upon the list.

A bold, an outrageous, a criminal attempt has been made to swamp the electors of Kings county. Within his recollection there had been but one atempt at a crime like this in the history of this province. In 1853 an attempt was made to swamp the vote of the city and county of St. John, but that attempt failed.

Who are these bogus electors? He did not know, and he would not say anything against them. It seems that they are not the parties to blame. Two of the revisors say that the lists were properly made up and certified to by them. The third revisor, Mr. Gilliland, says that he got the lists by registered letter from St. John, and when it came to him the bogus names had been added. The letter to Mr. Gilliland was registered in the name of C. J. Milligan, but it is said that that gentleman denies having had anything

to do with it. It is the plain duty of the crown of ficers to probe this matter to the bottom. The guilty parties should not go unpunished. If a man steals from his fellow man and is detected he is sent to penitentiary. What, then, ought to be done to the man who by fraud and perjury and forgery tries to steal, to destroy, the vote and the will of a

whole county? There was but one point made by Mr. Skinner in support of this bogus list. None of the facts were denied, but Mr.Skinner argued that this cour has no right to review the case. The court is unanimously of the opinion that the court has the right to re-

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS & BLENDES Suppliers to the British Sole Proprietors of GLASGOW, LEITH, LONDON, E HOUSE OF COM GLENTAUCHERS DISTILLERY, MULBEN, SPEYSIDE, N.B.

The Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn,

N.B.—The Sole Scotch Whisky supplied to the International Sleeping Car Co. LONDON, ENGLAND

this is one.

Remarks along the same line, strongly condemnatory of the action of the guilty parties were made by Judge McLeod, who described the rime as perjury and absolute forgery, and by Judge Landry, who character ized it as perjury, forgery and theft. Judgment for a rule absolute to quash the paper purporting to be the revisors' list of the parish of Rothesay and the non-resident list of the

parish of Rothesay.
Other judgments delivered were Bennett v. Cody—Appeal; dismissed with costs. Dibblee v. Fry-Rule for new trial

Ex parte Boudreau-Rule discharge ed with costs. Cruise v. City of Moncton - Judgment for defendant. Grimmer v. Municipality of Glouces

ter-Rule absolute for non-suit. Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co defendants appellants, v. Ayer, plainnt—Appeal dismiss tiff respondent—Appeal dismissed with costs, Chief Justice and Judge Mc-Leod dissenting.

McCatherine v. Brewer-Rule abso lute for a new trial. Chief Justice and Judge Hanington dissenting. Miller v. Municipality of Kings et al-Judgment to set aside the order of Mr. Justice Landry, the costs of this motion to be allowed the defend-

ant in this case. Anderson v. Shaw-Appeal dismissed with costs. There is now but one case which has been argued before the court and upon which judgment has not yet

been delivered, viz., McCleave v. The

City of Moncton.

REV. J. F. GORMAN Of Ottawa Vigorously Defends th Coronation Oath.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.-Rev. J. F. Gorman, of Grace Church (Anglican), in his sermon Sunday evening referred to the agitation for the elision of words offensive to Catholics from the coronation oath. He justified the language of the declaration which, he said, was not that of impetuous haste, but that of careful judicial deliberation, and continued:

"Has the pope ever erased a single line of his canon law in which he claims the power of deposing princes

that should be dealt with by the court | and absolving subjects from their allegiance? Never. Has he ever revok ed one of his unchristian anathemas against us and our princes? Never. Has he ever ceased to impose his own oaths of allegiance and supremacy or Roman ecclesiasts who are subjects of the Queen of England, and to teach them that all the civil oaths to their sovereign to the prejudice are perjuries? Never. It is simply nonsensica for a Roman Catholic to work himsel up over this coronation declaration and to agitate for its abolition, unles Rome is satisfied to meet us half way, by erasing from her laws, her statutes and her bullarium all those offensive declarations regarding the Protestant world. The Protestant succession to the throne of England is the dearest fact to the heart of an Englishman, but without this declaration the nation would have no assurance of the monarch's religious belief. If Roman Catholics would meet us as we meet them we would be willing to meet them half way. Protestants are broad minded and tolerant towards them here in Canada and also in England as is seen by Catholics being now admitted to any position in all departments of the political world, the army and the navy."

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

PARIS. Feb. 24.-Yesterday was the anniversary of the attempt at a coup d'etat by Paul Deroulede and Marcel-Habert a the Neuilly barracks, on the occasion of the funeral of M. Faure, and also the anniversary osed a year later by the French senate, sitting as the high court, upon M. Marcel-Ha-

bert. Many of their sympathizers went to San Sebastian, where the exiles are residing, to pay their respects.

M. Deroulede delivered a long address, in the course of which he made several starting statements. He asserted that he and M. Marcel-Habert were approached on the night before the attempted coup d'etat by an agent of the Duke of Orleans, who proposed that the duke should appear in the midst of the ranks in time to participate in the projected action.

M. Derolede declared that he had resented this offer and replied that if any doyalist, especially the Duke of Orleans, should attempt to take part, he (Deroulede) would be the first to turn the troops against him.

On the following mornling, M. Deroulede continued, it was found that the arrangement of the troops had been so changed that the coup would fail, and he declares that the royalists effected this change when they learned that he would not aid their cause. If this interference had not occurred, M. Deroulede said, the coup would certainly have succeeded.

THOSE MENTIONED. Canadians Mentioned For Service in

the Field in South Africa. Lord Roberts's despatches mentionng those officers who deserved recognition for their services in South Africa are published in the London

press. Among those specially men-tioned are Major S. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A. D. C. to the commander-in-chief. Captain Brevet Major and local Lt. Colonel-E. P. R. Girouard, D. S. O., R. E., director of railways, has carried out his duties in a highly creditable manner. The concentration of troops prior to my advance was carried out by him without a hitch, and he has recently performed valuable service in restoring through railway ommunication between the Orange Free State and Cape Colony.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGI-MENT OF INFANTRY. Lt. Col. W. D. Otter, Canadian staff, ide-de-camp to his excellency the

Governor General of Canada. Maj. L. Buchan, Lt. Col. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Maj. O. C. Pelletier, Lt. Gol. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Capt. H. B. Stairs, Captain 66th Princess Louise's Fusiliers.
Lieut. and Adjutant A. H. Macdon-

nell, Captain Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Sergt. Utton, Pte. J. Kennedy, Pte H, Andrews, Pte. J. H. Dickson, Pte. C. W. Duncafe, Pte. F. C. Page. Lord Roberts confidently recom-mends those named to the favorable

consideration of the government. FOR THE REBELLION.

Gen. Warren in his report upon the attack on Faber's Port commends Surgeon Major Worthington, Canadian Artillery, for excellent work in the field, and especially mentions Lt. Col. Hughes, M. P.; Major Ogilvie, of "E" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery; and Captain Mackie, Royal Canadian Artillery, attached to Warren's

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN WILL have a special correspondent at Ottawa during the session of

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 27, 1901

THE UNPARALLELED CRIME.

The decision of the supreme court sweeps away the bogus non-resident list of Rothesay parish, and with it the genuine list. In effect it leaves Kings county without an electoral list for provincial or federal purposes. This much is admitted by the attorney general, who now undertakes to introduce legislation to provide for a new list. In the meantime a vacancy remains in the Kings county representation at Fredericton, and will continue

The only party who opposed the can-cellation of the bogus list was Mr. Skinner, who appeared for the sheriff of Kings, and argued that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. It is worthy of more than a passing notice that the sheriff should retain counsel to appear before the court and oppose the correction of this infamous wrong. No one has charged or even suggested that Sheriff Hatfield was one of the conspirators, but he would have been expected to assist inthe frustration of the conspiracy. Yet if his counsel had prevailed, the bogus list would have remained in force. It is fair to the sheriff to consider it possible that while, Mr. Skinner represented him, he may also have represented other interests.

It was not to be expected that the court would hear and decide a case revealing so many kinds of criminality, and involving a particularly dangerous and offensive variety of viciousness, without denouncing the criminals whose iniquity had been exposed before the tribunal. Every court in the land would on such a showing of facts insist on the prosecution and punishment of the offenders. In view of the fact that the plot was exposed weeks ago, and that the attorney general has taken no action, it is not surprising that one of the judges is reported to have used an expression implying a doubt of the existence of law officers He might certainly have supposed that there were none from their failure to take any steps in this notorious case.

To the press Attorney General Pugsley says that he proposes to introduce legislation to remedy the wrong done, and to prevent its repetition. Dr. Pugsley cannot by legislation redress the wrong. He cannot by legislation give the people of Kings a representa-tive of their own honest choice for the coming session. He cannot legislate away the expense of these actions. Above all, he cannot legislate away the shame of this miserable transact

Neither can he legislate to prevent such conspiracies in the future. He can perhaps make it more difficult to facture a bogus list by the same kind of forgery, but the base ingenuity which devised the plot, and the shameless rascality which carried it out, are not effaced by Dr. Pugsley's legisla-The same character and capacity applied in other ways will be equal to the accomplishment of such a purpose on as many future occasions as party exigencies seem to call for it. Dr. Pugsley knows well that the way to prevent a repetition of these crimes to punish the perpetrators. He of all men does not need to be told that if such offences are condoned under existing circumstances, the tolerance of the authorities will mean approval of the act. The perpetrators will then have a right to think that the attorney general, who would have been the chief political gainer by the conspiracy, is on the whole not dissatisfied with the motives and purposes of the plotters. Nothing short of actual payment of a cash reward to the forge and abetters of the forgery, would be accepted by the public as a stronger mark of satisfaction than the failure

It is not yet too late for the attorney general to take action. The revisors of Rothesay, who are sworn to prepare and deliver to the secretary an honest list, and who have not delivered such list, are within reach. Revisor Gilliland, who, according to one of his col-leagues, received a genuine list for transmission to the secretary, can be found, and made to tell what he did

with it. Mr. C. J. Miligan, provincial rganizer, in whose name the bogus list was registered at the post office, can be forced to tell all he knows, if he knows anything, about the genuine list that was lost and the bogus list which appeared in its place. It is true that he has written a letter to his own paper saying that he did not mail the etter, but it does not follow that he is not in a position to give the attorney general material assistance in bring ing the criminals to justice. It must, however, be said that in his discussion of the matter Mr. Milligan has not as yet expressed a desire that an example should be made of these criminals. On the contrary, he has offered the opinion that the forwarding of the bogus list in his name was a matter of no importance. The only person whose punishment Mr. Milligan's paper has called for is the editor of this paper, whom he asked the court to punish for discussing the case after an application for a writ in the matter. Even now, after the court has pronounced on the case, the Telegraph has som criticism of Judge Tuck, some reflect tions on the Globe, or the Star or both, but no hint that the forgers, perjurers and thieves have incurred the disap-

THE SALARY OF THE PREMIER.

proval of the government organ.

The agitation for the increase of the salary of the premier of Canada is endorsed by business people. No doubt Sir Wilfrid can buy as much for \$8,000 now as Sir John A. Macdonald could when the existing scale was adopted. But among the things which have happened since then is a great increase of salaries to men in high executive and administrative positions in connection with railways, banks, insurance companies, and large industrial and commercial concerns. The salary of a minister of public works and railways thirty years ago was perhaps not much less than that of the manager of a great railway system, and that of the minister of finance compared fairly with the pay of the manager of the Bank of Montreal. There was no industrial enterprise in Canada which would call a \$2,000 officer from the geographical survey and treble his salary, and no mine in British Columbia would pay \$10,000 a year to take the inspector of mines from the British Columbia service. A few years after confederation the present scale of pay or ministers and indemnity for members was adopted, because it was found that the original provision was too small. There is then nothing sac-red about the existing system. The premier of Canada has less sal-

ary than the premier of Cape Colony, whose country has not one-third of the population of the dominion. He has ess than the premier of New South Wales had before the Australian conederation, and probably about half as much as the premier of the Australia Commonwealth will receive. Some one has said that Sir Wilfrid could not gets. That is not the question arn \$40,000 a year as a physician, or Mr. Hays \$50,000 as a sea captain. The salary belongs to the office, and the man who is called to the premiership is assumed to have the qualifications.

The suggestion that the leader of a constitutional departure. It takes the panty system for granted, and the minister who introduces the appro priation thereby admits that he ought to be opposed. But whether a minister admits the fact or not, the need of such a critic exists. It is not neces sary to embody the idea of hostility in the proposition. The leader of the opgarded as a sont of parliamentary auditor general, required to scrutinize all neasures brought forward by the administration and to inquire into transactions over which parliament has jurisdiction. As a matter of practice the opposition leader is already recognized financially to the extent o providing him with a room in the parllament building, and paying his private secretary while the house is in The leader of the opposition is obliged to give more time and energy to the public service than many of the ministers, and while they ge nough to keep up a good establishment, he gets nothing. It is true that he may hope sometime to be premier but he cannot subsist upon hope, and his hope may never see fruition. Mr. Blake led the Canadian opposition for

several years, and was never premier. The country is already paying all that is necessary for ministerial salaries. There is no need to add one cent to the yearly outlay. We have cabinet ridiculously large. Before the change of government this paper frequently advocated a reduction. opposition leaders were sometimes rude in their reflections on the army of paid ministers. They have made the case worse by increasing the number of ministers and the sum paid in ministerial salaries. The sum of \$104,000 a year, now paid to fourteen cabinet ministers and the solicitor general, is more than adequate. Everybody knows that two-thirds of the work is done by four or five ministers, and probably the whole of it by two-thirds of the cabinet. The Secretary of State has nothing to do, and the Privy Council office, held by the Premier, is also a sinecure. may be conceded that the premier's duties as leader make it desirable that he should not hold an arduous office, though Sir John Macdonald usually held a working portfolio; Sir John Thompson was minister of jus-tice, and Mr. Mackenzie was minister of public works. Let the premier be Secretary of State and President of the Council, and give him both salaries. Again, we have the word of Sir Richard Cartwright, that the office he holds is useless. He said this when the office was created, and it must be more true now that the deartments of customs and excise are taken from its control, and placed under separate ministers. Furthermore, Sir Richard has recently said in public that he was a looker-on and not

participant in public affairs. We have

great respect for Sir Richard, but he

really is not doing anything as min-ister. If the pay of the premier is to

be placed on a business basis, the

venue, the post office, and the militia, s quite strong enough to manage. We ee how one minister takes two or three departments in the absence of the rest, and the business goes on about as well as when the right min-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier would himself admit that the work of administration could be done as well by ten ministers as by fourteen. A reduction to that numier will allow the premier two sal-

aries, the leader of the opposition one, and save the country \$7,000. premier once intended, to reduce the number. When he took office he gave Mr. Paterson the position of controller, at \$5,000, but promised to do better for him as soon as legislation could be obtained to reduce the number of ministers. Subsequently he had a measure passed which referred to proposed reductions. Instead of reducing he increased, not because the work required, but because the applicants re-

We favor an increase of salary for the premier, but not until he has force enough to reduce his cabinet to the right size. We favor an allowance to the opposition leader, but not unless he and his party accept the abolition of useless portfolian as part of their

THE MANITOBA PROHIBITION

ACT. The supreme court of Manitoba has decided that Hugh John Macdonald's prohibition act is beyond the power of the legislature. This is another step in the journey to be taken in locating the power of the provincial and federal parliaments in legislation on the liquor traffic. It appears to be settled that the dominion parliament has power to prohibit, and that it has not power to license. Among the matters undecided is the question how far local legislatures have power to prohibit. A privy council decision given a few years ago left the impres sion that the local powers were larger than had been supposed after the decisions of some twenty years ago. When Sir Oliver Mowat was premie of Ontario he promised the temperance people that he would introduce legislation giving all the prohibition that the constitution allowed and that he would do it as soon as the ques tions of jurisdiction should be finally determined. This was a fairly safe promise to make in view of the law's telays, and Sir Oliver became a federal minister long before he could be called upon to fulfil it. Hugh John took another course. When asked what he proposed to do to redeem his prohibition pledge he said that he had some doubts as to the powers of the legislature, but that he would introduce a measure going to the full ex-tent of what he conceived the power of the province to be. The parties concerned would then go to the courts and fight it out on an actual measure and not on the abstract question. ise he carried out, introducing promise he carried cut, introducing and carrying through the house a most stringent law, which has been in operation ever since, and which abolutely prohibits the retail sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The supreme court of the proauthority to pass such a law. doubt an appeal will be taken by the vince and in due course the privy council will again deal with the ques tion.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The despatches from South Africa in these days are not sensational, but they indicate that in spite of an occasional Boer success in raiding a district or surprising an isolated post, General Kitchener is drawing his lines closer around the remaining beligerents.
The one great danger, that of a general revolt of the Capa Colony Dutch, seems now to have been averted. Sir Alfred Milner and General Kitchener no doubt weakened the force at the front to provide garrisons for districts where a rising might be expected. The invasions of De Wet were not undertaken because that enterprising officer hought himself strong enough to make headway against the British forces. He intended his force to be the nucleus of an army to be raised by persuasion and intimidation among the Boers of the Cape. It is to this end that the falsehoods about British cruelty were invented and circulated, and hope was held out of the intervention of the European enemies of Britain. is reason now to believe that the enterprise of stirring any further rebel lion in the Colony is doomed to failure and possibly it will be abandoned. De Wet has been forced back toward his own country. He has lost a large part of the force within the last few w Some are killed and wounded. Many are captured, some under circum stances indicating a desire to have done with the whole business of war. Those remaining on the field have lost most of their guns and many of their horses. They may fight on for some time yet, but the hopelessness of the should now be apparent to all.

MAJOR HOWARD.

The news of the death of the gallant Major Howard will come as a painful surprise to many friends and admirers in the land of his adoption. Some account of his career and achievements since he volunteered to serve in the Canadian Northwest rebellion of 1885 will be found elsewhere. "Gat" Howard was not a soldier o fortune in the sense that he fought for gain, but he appears to have been a man who enjoyed fighting for its own sake. He had the superstition that he could not be killed, and some of the wonderful escapes that followed his reckless exposure to the enemy's fire gave encouragement to his theory But there is no real difference b tween one man and another in immunity from bullets, and poor How ard has met the fate he has so often invited.

LUCKY THIRTEEN.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—Thirteen did not prove unlucky in the case of a crew of men of that number who were working to-day at Perry Bros. soft rock quarry at Brown's Corners. A derrick broke when a load of rock weighing about three tons was near the surface, and the whole thing fell 80 feet to the bottom of the quarry. All the men found places of safety and not one was in any way hurt. The money loss is some \$500. work and pay of his colleagues should be dealt with the same way. There

KING EDWARD AT CRONBERG

Spent Some Time With His Sister the Dowager Empress Yesterday.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.-King Edward arrived here early this morning and was received by the staff of the British consulate. After breakfasting, his majesty strolled about the station platform until Emperor William arrived. The greetings exchanged by the monarchs was most cordial. At 9 o'clock the king and the emperor boarded a train and proceeded for Cronberg.

CRONBERG, Feb. 25.-King Edward and Emperor William arrived here this morning and drove in a sleigh to Friedrich, where the emperor bid farewell to the king and returned to Hamburg. King Edward proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress King Edward remained with his

ister a quarter of an hour. It was observed that His Majesty on leaving betrayed no special anx lety, and it was deduced that he was favorably impressed with the Dowager Empress' condition.

Later the Emperor was alone with his mother for ten minutes. He returned in a sleigh to Hamburg, traversing nearly six miles in 20 minutes chind two Hungarian horses. King Edward also rode in a sleigh to Hamburg, where he took tea with the Em

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

China and South Africa Matters Considered Yesterday.

LONDON Feb 25.-Lord Cranorne, under secretary for the foreign office, was asked in the house of comnons today by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (conservative) if the government had any information confirming the Russo-Chinese agreement regardng Manchuria, mentioning the clauses providing that all the military and other officials shall be appointed subect to Russian approval, that each province shall have two Russian offiials, one in command of the Chinese police and the other to control the allway, and that China shall not be wed to build any railway in Man-

The under secretary replied that the government had no official knowledge of the terms of the Russo-Chinese agreement, but had been informed that it included most of the provisions enumerated. He added that the Russian government gives verbal assurances that the agreement was of temporary and provisional character. Lord George Hamilton, the Indian retary, answering a question re garding the looting at Pekin, replied that the British troops had been strictly forbidden to loot. Stringen measures had been taken. Certain articles of value which had been left in the summer palace after the Russian evacuation were in poss the British. They would be restored to the Chinese when peace was estab-

r The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick discussing a motion to publish the proceedings of courts of inquiry, said it was still the purpose of the government to make a general inquiry into the conduct of the war in South Africa when the war was substantially ended. Nobody could say the war was substantially ended while 200,000 men were engaged in the military operations. The government in the meanwhile had investigated twenty painful incidents of surrenders of British proops. A large number of officers had peen made accountable and ten had been dismissed. No officer returning from South Africa would be employed at home without Lord Roberts' Lord Kitchener's recommendations. Scarcely a week passed without an officer being removed or otherwise nunished.

CHINA SITUATION.

PEKIN, Feb. 25.—This morning Mr. Conger turned over the affairs of the U. S. legations to W. W. Rockhill, particularly the conduct of the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and he will shortly return to the U. S. for a six months' vacation.

Americans here feel that this arrangement is a confirmation of the report that everything is practically settled, for Mr. Congerelt it his duty to finish the negotiations satisfactorily. The Pel Ho river will open neather the settle of the report that the settle of the correspondents and others will begin.

Let Hung Chang says he expects that the imperial court will return to Pekin as soon as notification is given that the troops of the allies are evacuating the capital. He also asserts that no further difficulty in the negotiations is possible. Some old residents here think there may be difficulty in connection with the ceremonial of receiving the ministers of the powers by the court, but the ministers themselves do not anticipate any.

The German and Russian barracks for the guards of their respective legations will be ready in a month.

Mr. Rockhill today attended for the first time a meeting of the foreign envoys in an Independent capacity. No business of importance was transacted.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Reuter Telegram Co has received the fololwing from Shanghai, dated Feb. 26:

"Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang Lu and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, are still taking refuge at Ning Hia Fu. Two native Christians from Kui Hue Cheng, in the northern part of the province of Shan Si report the massacre of twenty male and female missionaries and nine children, who have been mis-PEKIN, Feb. 25.-This morning Mr. Co

of the province of Shan Si report the mas sacre of twenty male and female mission aries and nine children, who have been mis sing since October."

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years. Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction. No better time for entering than just now.

WE FREELY ACKNOWLEDGE

SEND FOR CATALOGUES, S. KERR & SON S. KERR & SON BOSTON LETTER

Decline of Religion in Rural New England.

Deaths of Former Provincialists Arrested on a Charge of Polygamy -To Tax the Bank of Nova Scotis at Calais-Lumber and Fish Mar-

(From Our Own Correspondent:) BOSTON, Feb. 21.-The annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston and vicinity is to be held at the Copley Square Hotel March 7. Among those who have been invited as guests are Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-minister of militia and defence at Ottawa, and Lieut. Col. W. D. Otter of Toronto, who re cently returned from South Africa. C. G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, is expected to come from New York for the occasion. The club at one tim loped to entertain Sir Richard Cartwright, but that gentleman announce that he was so overburdened with pub ic business that he could not leav the capital at this time.

The corporation of St. Paul's church on Tremont street, the historic old edifice which was erected in 1819, has decided to refuse an offer of \$1,500,000 for the property. The general sentiment was that the church should not be moved to another part of the city. St. Paul's stands in the business section and has long been one of the landnarks. The present Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. Frederic Courtney, D. D., was for several years rector of the church. The present rector is Rev. John S. Lindsay, and the curate Rev.

Mr. Ketchum. Rev. Hunter Boyd of the Presbyteran church, Waweig, N. B., writes to the Springfield Republican this week, thanking that paper for publishing a e logy on the late Queen, delivered by Dr. Moxom.

Some of the American papers Tues day noticed the birthday of Hon. David Wark, aged 97, the New Brunswick senator, who is said to be the oldest legislator in the world.

E. S. Crowell of Somerville, the man who was sent to England by a number of Crowell families to search for the exist in Bristol, England, has been missing from home nearly two weeks Crowell visited Nova Scotia some time ago in connection with the alleged fortune, and some think he may have started suddenly for the provinces. The decline in rural New England

oticeable in religious statistics, is still frequently commented upon by public men and the clergy. At a Congregational ministers' meeting here this week, Rev. Dr. A. P. Foster spoke on religious destitution in some parts of rural New England. Among the reasons for this, he said, is the steady moving of great portions of the popu lation from the rural districts into the cities. In one town in New Hampshire, Dr. Foster said, the population is no larger than it was one hundred years ago. Another influence is the great influx of foreigners, for it is estimated there are 500,000 Irish and their children in New England and the same number of French-Canadians. population in the rural districts is greatly divided in religious sentiments. There are many different denominations, and travelling evangelists go about denouncing every denomination except their own. In the outlying towns religious privileges are becoming less. Continuing, Dr. Foster said: 'In Vermont 290 churches have become extinct; in Maine 226 churches are dead. A statistician has found that in Vermont 59 per cent, of the people do not attend church and 78 per cent. do not belong to any Sunday school. Many people regard the division among those outside of the Roman communion

as largely responsible for the decline in rural districts. The Roman Catho lies, who draw from the immigration, are holding their own, and in some sections are making rapid strides. In the cities and larger towns of New England, churches of all denominations show a steady progress There appears to be a scarcity andidates for the ministry. Speak-

ing on this subject, Rev. Benjamin B. Warfield, president of Princeton Seminary of Princeton, N. J., said: "There has been a decline in the candidates for the ministry since 1896 throughout the Protestant world, most marked, probably, in Scotland, where it has created a great deal of discussion. It has affected all the churches in America, the Presbyterian church along with the others, but not to the same extent as some others. Princeton seminary feels it along with the others, but not to any great extent. It continues to have the largest number of students of any of the Presbyterian seminaries."

Dr. Warfield attribues the decrease in the number of theological students to the industrial development of re ent years, together with the many recent opportunities for entering the military service.

During the year 1900 there were 11, 678 deaths in Boston, an increase of 511 over 1899, making the death rate 20.82 per 1,000 inhabitants, as against 20.12 for the previous year. Consumption leads in the total number of deaths from a single cause. The marriage of John M. Douglass

and Margaret E. Maclean, both of Prince Edward Island, here on Feb. 13 is announced. On the same day Albert E. Wyman of Ossipee, N. H., and Miss Florence A. Macbeth of P. E. I. were married here. Rev. A. D. Mackinnon officiated in both in

stances. The following deaths of former pro vincialists are announced: In South Boston, Feb. 17, Jane Souther, late of St. John; in Chelsea, Feb. 14, Nora J. Holland, daughter of the late Philip and Nora Holland (nee Driscoll), formerly of St. John; in Roxbury district, Feb. 19, Agatha, M. B. Mann, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Mann, aged 15 years, formerly of Chatham, N. B.; in Jamaica Plain, Feb. 18, Kenneth McLean, late of Hastings, N. S., where interment occurs; in Dorchester, Feb. 19, Miss Annie Cameron, daughter of Annie and the late, John Cameron, formerly of Prince Edward

Among provincialists in town of late were the following: F. J. Durang, I. A. Mason and Mrs. Mason, D. Mc. Callum, John Connor, St. John: J. S. Armstrong, Rothesay; G. K. Whitmore, St. George; G. S. Taylor, F. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Yarmouth; W. H. McKinnon, Pictou; Capt. H. Hethby, Halifax.

J. H. Ferguson, sewing machine agent, hailing from New Brunswick. was arrested recently at Augusta, Me. charged with aiding and abetting Hattie Hart, aged 20, to escape from the Maine industrial school for girls at Hallowell. Ferguson was placed under bonds of \$200 to appear at the April term of the superior court

Joshua P. Atwood, 60 years of age is under arrest at Gloucester for alleged polygamy. It is charged that Atwood has been married three times. his two last wives still being alive. His third wife is a girl of 13 years. She was Miss Gertie Wallace of Tunperville, N. S., where it is said Atwood married her last spring and then brought her to Gloucester. Atwood is under \$600 bonds for a hearing Saturday.

There is before the Maine legislature a bill which raises the tax on business of foreign bankinig concerns from one-eighth of one per cent, to threequarters of one per cent. In other words the special tax on the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Calais would, have to pay \$2,400 instead of \$800 per annum if this bill becomes a law. The bill is aimed specially at this institution, and as it doubtedly pass the legislature, the bank may have to close its Calais

branch. Spruce lumber is apparently firmer under a good demand for the season. Prices in Boston are very firm both for spruce and hemlock. Laths are quiet and fairly steady at \$2.70 to 2.80 for 15-8 in., and \$2.50 to 2.60 for 11-2 in. Clear shingles are in fairly good Wholesalers quote extras at \$2.75; clear, \$2.50; second clear, \$2 to 2.10: clear white, \$2, and extra No. 1 \$1.85. Spruce ten and twelve inch dimensions are held at \$18; 9 in. and under, \$16: 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 feet and up, \$17; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 feet and up, \$14.50 to 15; all other randoms, 9 in. and under. 10 feet and up. \$15 to 15.50 5 in. and up merchantable boards, \$15; matched boards, \$17 to 17.50; eastern

The fish market is firm and active with the demand for dry and pickled good. About 1,200 barrels of mackerel were received from the provinces last week. They sold at \$8.50 to 11. Codfish continue, firm at \$5.50 for large dry bank; medium, \$4.75 to 5; large pickled bank, \$4.50; large shore Georges, \$5.50 to 6.50. Pickled herring are also firm at \$6.50 to 7 for Nova Scotia split and \$5.50 to 6 for medium. Canned lobsters continue scarce and high. Flats are worth \$3 to 3.25, and talls \$3 to 3.10. Live lobsters are also scarce and high. They are worth 18c and boiled 20c, and higher.

hemlock boards. \$14.50 to 15: random.

FREDERICTON.

Mr. Robinson of Westmorland, to be Speaker of the House.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25.-Mr. Robon of Westmorland is to be the speaker during the next session of the local legislature. It is understood that Mr. Porter of Victoria was after the job but was side-tracked by the executive.

Geo. W. Allen of York will move the ddress in reply to the speech from the throne.

Otto Dever, son of Mrs. P. Dever of this city, who enlisted in April last with the Northwest mounted police, has been appointed physical instructor in the corps gynasium at Regina. Geo. C. Hunt, who lost the sight of his left eye some weeks ago as the resule of some eye disease, had the disased organ removed yesterday. Dr. Atherton performed the operation, which was considered necessary to save the sight of the other eye,

N. S. LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.-In the house of assembly today, Hon. Mr. Murray, in reply to questions asked by Mr. Wilcox, as to the intention of the government with respect to the abolition of the legislative council, said that the government proposed to introduce a measure during the present session for the abolition of the legislative council. In the event of the defeat of such a measure, the government would then consider what further action might be necessary.

MAKE THE CHANGE Before Coffee Wrecks You.

"The right man came along one day when he told me that coffee drinking was the cause of my gastritis, nervousness, torpid liver, and trembling hands that interfered with my business, that of mechanical drawing, but coffee was my only habit and I loved it so that I did not see how I could give it up If he had not been so enthusiastic regarding the relief in his case by leaving off coffee I could not have mustered up will power enough to abandon my favorite beverage.

I left off coffee that day at lunch and had a cup of Postum. It was made good and had a rich, dark color, with a delicious flavor that I could not tell from regular coffee. It pleased the eye, smell and palate, so I had it each day at the restaurant for the noon day lunch, and discovered a decided improvement in my condition, but it was not until I left off coffee for breakfast and used Postum in its place that real relief set in. Now I am free from gastritis, headaches, and fully appreciate the value of the 'nerve ease.' No more trembling hands and no more nervous prostration. I am well, and feel that I should say to others who are being poisoned by a beverage that they do not suspect, 'coffee,' 'Make the change before the poison works destruction in you."

This letter is from a New York mechanical draughtsman. Name can furnished by the Postum Cerea! Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

CITY

Recent Around

Together With from Corre

When ordering WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of th which the paper that of the office it sent. Remember! Th Office must be sure prompte

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pastor-Rev. E. I

Charles H. Clen S., has purchased Dexter, and inter West India trade Liverpool, N. S.

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daughters and t formerly harbor Howard D. C Maugerville, has creditors. A me the record office, day, March 2.

The marriage Emma McCorm uel McCormack to J. H. Green the event took

Mrs. Annie M Mass., formerly Hawkesbury, N. the Suffolk coun from Winton del be heard on April.

Chas. Robinso gouche Co., die many years m gouche Salmon He was a native two daughters

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ncialists in town of late ving: F. J. Durang, I. Mrs. Mason, D. Mc-Connor, St. John; J. S. othesay; G. K. Whitrge; G. S. Taylor, F. L. Davis, Yarmouth; W. Pictou: Capt. H. Heth-

on, sewing machine from New Brunswick ecently at Augusta, Me. aiding and abetting aged 20, to escape from ustrial school for girls Ferguson was placed of \$200 to appear at the the superior court. Atwood, 60 years of age. est at Gloucester for almy. It is charged that een married three times, wives still being alive. fe is a girl of 18 years. Gertie Wallace of Tup-.. where it is said Ather last spring and then

aises the tax on business ankinig concerns from one per cent, to threeone per cent. In other cial tax on the branch of Nova Scotia at Calais to pay \$2,400 instead of n if this bill becomes a ill is aimed specially at ion, and as it will unave to close its Calais

to Gloucester. Atwood is

nds for a hearing Sat-

ber is apparently firmer d demand for the season. ston are very firm both and hemlock. Laths are irly steady at \$2.70 to 2.80 and \$2.50 to 2.60 for 11-2 ingles are in fairly good esalers quote extras at \$2.50; second clear, \$2 to hite, \$2, and extra No. 1. ce ten and twelve inch are held at \$18; 9 in. and 10 and 12 in. random feet and up. \$17: 2x3. 2x4. and 3x4, 10 feet and up, all other randoms, 9 in, 10 feet and up, \$15 to 15.50: merchantable boards, \$15; ards, \$17 to 17.50; eastern ards, \$14.50 to 15; random,

parket is firm and active, mand for dry and pickled t 1,200 barrels of mackeived from the provinces They sold, at \$8.50 to 11. inue firm at \$5.50 for ank; medium, \$4.75 to 5; ed bank, \$4.50; large shore s, \$5.50 to 6.50. also firm at \$6.50 to 7 for split and \$5.50 to 6 for Canned lobsters continue high. Flats are worth \$3 talls 33 to 3.10. Live lobscarce and high. They 18c and boiled 20c, and

FREDERICTON.

of Westmorland, to be Speaker of the House.

RICTON, Feb. 25.-Mr. Robo the next slature. It is understood Porter of Victoria was after ut was side-tracked by the

Allen of York will move the reply to the speech from

ver, son of Mrs. P. Dever of Northwest mounted police, appointed physical instruccorps gynasium at Regina. Hunt, who lost the sight of ye some weeks ago as the rene eye disease, had the disan removed yesterday. Dr. performed the operation, considered necessary to

N. S. LEGISLATURE.

AX, N. S., Feb. 25.-In the assembly today, Hon. Mr. n reply to questions asked by ox, as to the intention of the nt with respect to the abolie legislative council, said that nment proposed to introduce e during the present session In the event of the defeat of asure, the government would sider what further action

MAKE THE CHANGE efore Coffee Wrecks You.

told me that coffee drinking cause of my gastritis, nervouspid liver, and trembling hands rfered with my business, that inical drawing, but coffee was habit and I loved it so that I see how I could give it up ad not been so enthusiastic rethe relief in his case by leavoffee I could not have mustervill power enough to abandon

off coffee that day at lunch l a cup of Postum. It was od and had a rich, dark color, lelicious flavor that I could not m regular coffee. It pleased smell and palate, so I had it at the restaurant for the lunch, and discovered a decidrement in my condition, but not until I left off coffee for st and used Postum in its place I relief set in. Now I am free istritis, headaches, and fully ate the value of the 'nerve ease.' e trembling hands and no more prostration. I am well, and t I should say to others who ng poisoned by a beverage that not suspect, 'coffee,' 'Make nge before the poison works de-

etter is from a New York medraughtsman. Name can be ed by the Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondants and

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

The Prince Edward Island soldiers' monument fund now amounts to \$2,-

Bentley's Limment in a little sugar will quickly relieve a cold, sore throat,

Alphonse Mallet, of Shippegan, has been sentenced to three years in Dorchester for stealing money from his employer, the Rev. Father Rosanne. The Baptist churches at Summerside

and Bedeque have now settled on a pastor-Rev. E. P. Calder, late of Cen-The total cut of logs this winter on

the Kennebec river and Moosehead lake region, Maine, will be 136,000,000 Charles H. Clements of Liverpool, N.

S., has purchased the topsail schooner Dexter, and intends putting her in the Liverpool, N. S., supplies its citizens with electric light in their houses and

stores at a trifle over \$2 a year per light, all night service. Wm. Johnston, aged eighty-four, proprietor of the Camada House, Chat-

ham, died on the 21st, leaving four daughters and three sons. He was formerly harbor master. Howard D. Crawford, farmer, of Maugerville, has made an assignment to Sheriff Holden for the benefit of his

creditors. A meeting is to be held a the record office, Oromocto, on Satur day, March 2. The marriage is announced of Mis-Emma McCormack, daughter of Samuel McCormack of Weymouth, N. S.,

to J. H. Green of Lynn, Mass., where the event took place in the presence of immediate friends of the principles. Mrs. Annie M. Lent of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of Freeport and Port Hawkesbury, N. S., is a petitioner in

the Suffolk county court for a divorce from Winton del. Lent. The case will be heard on the first Monday of Chas Robinson of New Mills, Restigouche Co., died Feb. 21st, of pneumonia, aged 76 years. He was for many years manager of the Resti gouche Salmon Club at Metapedia He was a native of Ireland and leaves

two daughters and one son. Sch. Zeta, Capt. Sabean, at New York Feb. 21st from Belize, 40 days via Delaware Breakwater, reports: After Feb. 4 encountered a succession of terrific north and northwest gales; carried away stem bobstay and port chain plates, and lost and split sails (towed in by tug Sommers N. Smith).

The Charlottetown Guardian is informed that an Eastern Prince county farmer has purchased a sheep an there are green oats three inches long growing on its back. The warmth and moisture of the fleece caused the grain which had become lodged therein to germinate, even in the cold weather.

H. D. McLeod has received a com-munication from J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., through the high commissioner's office, London, acknowledging the receipt of ten pounds, for Pte. Leo Smith, now in Woolwich hospital, being fitted with artificial legs, and assuring him that every attention will be given to the wounded soldier.

One of the sights of Water street Chatham, the other day was Judge Wilkinson administering the oath of allegiance to W. C. Winslow. The judge sat in his sleigh and the lawyer with uncovered head and testament in hand stood on the sidewalk. Two or three persons ran for their kodaks to get snap shots of the ceremony.-

Str. Prince George, which has been in dry dock at Boston, was floated out on the 22nd, after receiving a new steel bracelet for port shaft.

Who has not heard of KENDRICK'S LINIMENT? Thousands have used Kendrick's, the best for the household and stable. The reliable Pain Destroyer and Family Remedy.

John F. Lindsay, a Moosomin busis man, has inherited a fortune of \$1,000,000 by the death of an Austral-

Mr. H. A. Peters, the popular com mercial traveller of Monoton, writes, Sept. 1, 1909: "Have used Bentley's Liniment for a lame horse. Can highly recommend it."

A gentleman from the west, who favored us with a call the other day, informs us that for the past four years he had to pay no license for the privilege of fishing oysters, as he was a supporter of the local government. At the last election, however, he voted against the government, and as a result he was forthwith served with a notice to pay his oyster license fee.-Summerside Journal

Carnall, the taxidermist, is dressing moose head for the I. C. R. It is a remarkably fine head, 3 feet 4 inches long, with antiers 3 feet 8 inches in length. The moose was shot on the northwest Miramichi. As a moose head is the badge of the I. C. R., the forest king's head will be shown at

At the last annual meeting of the Barristers Society a committee was appointed to wait upon the judges of the supreme court and ask their approval of the proposal to address the justices as "your lordship," instead of "your honor," as at present. At the supreme court on Friday at Fredericton, the chief justice announced that the judges would give a written reply to the Barristers' Society at the Easter term of the court.

Miss Ella Kierstead of Boston, who has been visiting her sister. Mrs. Frank T. Marshall of the north end, on Friday received a telegram containing the news of the death of her father, Stephen P. Kierstead, for-merly of Grand Bay. Mr. Kierstead's death was the result of an accident which occurred some months ago, when he was struck on the back by a heavy piece of planking. At the time his injury was not considered serious, but later paralysis developed and death followed. He was 56 years of age and leaves a large family. The remains will probably be brought to Grand Bay for interment. The de-ceased had been a resident of Boston for over thirty years and had accumu lated considerable property.

JURISDICTION EXTENDED. Capt J. H. Pratt of the fishery cruis er Curlew, has returned from Ottawa, where he had been for the past 15 days connection with fishery matters Capt. Pratt has had his jurisdiction extended. He is now inspector of fisheries for St. John and Charlotte counties. Special officers to protect. preaux and the upper part of the bay, under Camt. Pratt's direction, will soon

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. In connection with the proclamation "ordaining" that all persons holding public offices shall take the oath of allegiance before persons to be appointed to administer the same, the following letter has been issued the state department, Ottawa: "I have the honor to inform that I have this day transmitted to

the chief justice of the supreme court of New Brunswick a commission appointing the several judges of the said court and the judges of the various county courts of the province of New Brunswick commissioners to admin-ister the oath of allegiance and such other oaths as may from time to time

MASONIC NOTES.

Grand Master Forbes has returne from Sackville, where he revived Le-banon Lodge, F. and A. M., which has been dermant for ten years. The dermant for ten years. grand master was accompanied by the grand secretary and Messrs, B. S. Black, S. W., and W. A. D. Stevens, P. D. G. M.; Fairweather, P. M., and W. Gillespie, W. M., of Dorchester Lodge. The newly-installed officer are: Messrs. D. Jordan, W. M.; Hic key, S. W.; Lynde, J. W.; Robertson, T.; Weir, S.; F. W. Brimerson, S. D.; Avard, J. D.; Palmer, S. S; Rossiter, J. S. After the installation there was a very pleasant banquet.

A LARGE TREE

John Johnson is cutting considerable lumber this winter with his portable mill ust below Berry's Mills. Beside spruce and pine lumber of different kinds, he is also cutting a lot of hardwood boards and planks. Mr. Johns recently sawed what is considere tree. The tree in question measured 85 feet and it was topped at 12 inches. The Moneton Times' informant says there was between 3,000 and 4,000 feet of lumber in the stick.

Great Reduction in Ladies' Winter Jackets.

In order to clear out the balance of our Jackets, we have made the following reduct-

3.00 Coa	for			***		\$2.0
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SHARP & MCMACKIN.

335 Main Street,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

- A - CONTRACTOR -[To Correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only Send your name, not neces-sarily for publication, with your communi-cations. The Sun coes not undertake to re-turn rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the wante basket.]

THE BOGUS ROTHESAY LIST. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-The judgment of the supreme court rendered in the Rothesay case by the chief justice and concurred in by Judges Barker, Landry, McLeod and Gregory must be satisfactory to every lover of decency and fair play It is fortunate for the good name of the province that the court overrule Mr. Skinner's point that there was no legal remedy to redress such an outrage as that which was perpetrated against the liberties and rights of the people of Kings county. Mr. Hazen and the others who took hold of the matter and at no small amount of trouble and expense have had the bogus list set aside by the court, are eserving of credit, but the universal opinion is that the matter must not be allowed to rest where it is. An act committed by "perjury, forgery and theft" must be investigated under oath and its perpetrators punished, no matter what the trouble and cost involved, and no matter if the result is to ruin the reputation of printers, professional men, merchants and thers in the city of St. John who have hitherto posed as champions of the party of purity and been leading figures in the councils of the libera party of Kings. Let the good work go on, and let such an example be made of the scoundrels that for a long time to come we will hear no more of bogus lists and personation at the Rothesay poll.

If money is required to carry on the prosecutions it will be forthcom ing from persons who have neve subscribed a dollar before for political purposes. An investigation will show that others are quite as guilty as Revisor Gilliland, upon whom it is attempted by many who are shaking in their shoes for fear their villainy will be publicly exposed, to throw all

ROTHESAY.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

This has been an embarrassing win-ter for the amateur weather prophets. Last week they were confidently fore telling that the backbone of the winter was broken, but the storms of Saturday and Sunday came and put their stock at a discount again. Saturday afternoon snow fell heavily for a short time, but the weather cleared into an evening of clear starlight Between three and four o'clock Sun day morning it began again and continued until about the same time fr the afternoon with a flerceness equal to the heavy storms earlier in the season. During the twelve hours nearly six inches of snow fell in the

The street car company were taxed to their utmost to keep the tracks in working condition. The sweeper an walkaways were started out o'clock on Sunday morning, and by eight o'clock had the road partially cleared for the cars to begin. During the morning and the earlier part of the afternoon the service was spasmodic, and it was imp on anything like schedule time. By evening, however, everything was in first class working condition, and the car tracks were about the only place where pedestrians could proceed com-

fortably. The C. P. R. officials anticipate no great difficulty with the snow, as the torm was not widespread. A small quantity fell up as far as Brownville, where the greatest trouble occcurred during the last blockade, but the storm was only severe between St. John and Fredericton Junction. Plaws were at work along this line all day Sunday, and by night the road was practically clear for today's traffic.

THE ROTHESAY LIST. The Attorney-General Explains What Will Be Done.

Hon. William Pugsley was seen this norning by a Star reporter in regard to the Rothesay election list matter. He said that the judgment of the supreme court, handed down yesterday, did not altogether remove the difficulty. The time for the revisors and the county secretary to bring in the list ended December 31st. Mr. Pugsley thought the only thing now to be done would be to bring in legislation immediately to remove the difficulty. This he intended to do himself, at the same time making certain safe guards, which would prevent any recurrence of the present state of affairs. One of these guards, Mr. Pugsey explained, would be to have each of the revisors sign the papers in full, and the magistrate to do the same. The Kings County election will not be held until after the proposed legislation is passed.—Star.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle writes : George E. Corbitt, managing director of the proposed iron works here, has secure options during the week on large areas of valuable iron deposits at Porbrook and anticipates that in the ear future blast furnaces will be established in Annapolis. It is currently reported that Mr. Corbitt has sold his grocery business here to a party in St. John, in order that he may de-vote his time to the interests of the iron work company's schemes."

Mrs. Maxwell, ared 82, widow of Mr. James Maxwell, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Hosford, Wood Lake, St. Martins, on Thursday. Deceased left six sons and five daughters. William Maxwell, St. David street, is a nephew.

It is reported that a million dollar syndicate is in progress of formation in Toronto for the purpose of export-ing dressed meats to the English markets and cities in the maritime provinces. The names of Senator Cox, Wm. Davis, J. W. Flavelle and other gentlemen interested in the meat trade in this city are mentioned as composing the syndicate.

THE GRIPPE

seems to be epidemic, attacking both old and young, rich and poor alike. It cannot be prevented. The best thing to do is to go to bed at once, consult your doctor, and as soon as you get over the acute stage, commence the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION. That will restore the vitality, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis. It is a natural re-

Send for trial bottle free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

"ONE MAN'S SHARE." What Treas. MoLeod Says About Geo. W. Glew's Case.

A Star reporter saw H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the N. B. Transvaal coningent fund in reference to the article which appeared in the Woodstock Dematch in regard to Pte. Geo. W. Glew. Mr. MoLeod said that the statemen in regard to the man's enlistment was

The contingent committee took for its purpose the names of the men as given by the nominal roll furnished by the militia department at Ottawa Glew's name appeared as Glew, from no corps or residence, and so was not included in the roll by the contingent committee, which only undertook to collect subscriptions to cover the men going out as members of the New Brunswick quota. And while there is absolutely no objection to Glew re-ceiving an allowance it can only be done by re-opening the subscription How much did Carleton county, from

which Glew comes, contribute toward the fund, and how much did it receive from it? was asked. Carleton county, said Mr. McLeod, contributed \$282.90 and has received \$2,115. There are three or four other men who enlisted in other provinces now claiming allowance from the fund,

although they did not serve with the

New Brunswick quota, because they

are natives of New Brunswick HOUSE CLEANING TIME is a good time also to cleanse the system. Use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. They prevent and cure all Headache, Dizziless, Boils, Pimples, etc., and purify Blood, keep the Eye Bright and Skin Clear, they regulate the curing Constipation or Costiveness. Only 25 cents a bottle at all

FOR BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE.

Lieut. C. W. Weldon McLean re-turned Saturday from Carleton Co. where he has been recruiting for the South African constabuary among the lumbering camps on the Aroostook. Mr. McLean reports that about thirty of the men he interviewed are anxious to enlist, makinig the number of applications already received about two undred. He will visit Chatham, Bathurst, Newcastle and other places in that district this week, and the medical examination of the applicants will take place in St. John from March to 11.

RECENT CHARTERS.

The following deal charters are reported: A steamer from Cape Tormen-tine to Manchester or Fleetwood at 52s. 6d.; a 1,700 standard steamer from the St. Lawrence to W. C. England, timber; 72s. 6d.; an 1,100 standard steamer from the St. Lawrence to W. C. England, 50s.; an 1,100 standard steamer from Halifax to W. C. Eng

SURPRIS D.

Flavor of Ford Won Her

"When the landled told me that the new dish at my :: e was the much alked of food, Charten, I tasted it anguidly, expecting the usual tasteles insipid compound posing under some one of the various names of breakfast "I am a school teacher and board

Have usually been in robust health, out last spring I had the much dreaded symptoms of spring fever set in with great severity. I could hardly keep at my work and headaches were almost constant. Food had become nauseating and I only partook of any ort of food from a sense of duty.
"My nights were spent in distress

The first taste of Grape-Nuts yielded

flavor that was new and attracted no at once. I arose from the table

satisfied, having enjoyed my meal as I had not done for weeks. So I had Grape-Nuts food for breakfast every day, and soon found other reasons be-sides my taste for continuing the food. "All of the spring fever symptoms disappeared, the headaches left; my complexion cleared up, and after a supper of Grape-Nuts I found myself. able to sleep like a baby, in spite of a hard day and hard evening's work. The food has never palled on my appetite nor failed in furnishing a perfect meal, full of strength and vigor. I know from my own experience, of the value of this food for any one who feels of this food for any one who feels strength lagging under the strain of work, and it is evident that the claim made by the makers that it is a brain food is well taken. Please omit my name if you publish this." The lady lives in Hanover, Ind. Name supplied by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creat Mich.

John Trainor, jr., member of the firm of Donovan & Co., St. Stephen, died Feb. 22nd, aged 22, after three weeks' ilmess. He was a general favorite with the young people on both sides of the st. Croix.

George James and his four young daughters were burned to death in their farm house four miles from Versailles on Saturday. Mrs. James and shother daughter were away from

MONCTON MAN IN TROUBLE.

R. T. O'Brien in Custody at Amherst on the Charge of Swindling.

A young man named R. T. O'Brien. of Moncton, is under arrest at Amherst on the charge of procuring money under false pretences. The Amherst Press describes at some length young O'Brien's operations in Amherst last December. The Press says he repre-sented himself as agent for the American Rubber Company, and took a lo of orders for gossamers, and in each case exacted a deposit of \$1 or \$2 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the party ordering. The Moncton young man appears to have acted the gay Lothario while in Amherst. He left town without paying his board bill at the Amherst hotel. The goods or-dered by the people of Amherst never came to hand, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Recently Officer Simpson got tidings of O'Brien in Sydney, and left for that town on Tuesday last, returning to Amherst Thursday night with his man. In Sydney, the Press says, O'-Brien joined the Y. M. C. A., but when captured by the Amherst officer he had had been placed for a board bill. The Press further says that O'Brien has years, and when he first started out he represented himself as agent for the Earle Publishing Co. The American Rubber Co., when communicated with by the Amherst authorities, denied that O'Brien was in their employ.

AN OLD RESIDENT'S DEATH.

(Chatham World, 23rd.)

William Johnston, one of Chatham's oldest and most widely known citizens, died on Thursday of pneumonia. He was born at Norton, Kings Co., in 1817, and came to the North Shore to live about sixty years ago. He lived or the Vale farm, Bathurst, for several years. He had the contract for carrying the mail from Petitcodiac Campbellton, and was succeeded in this by the late Hon. William Kelly. He lived on the Bathurst road, on the Foran place, several years, on a farm at Bartibogue five years, and then removed to Douglastown and opened hotel there. Thirty-four years ago Mr. Johnston came to Chatham to live, and built the Canada house, the name having been chosen in consequence of he union of the provinces that had ust taken place. He was a gental, talkative man, always young in thought and feeling, and everybody liked him. He was for many years a leading than in temperance societies, and was an active member of St. Andrew's church, being one of its trustees for 21 years. He was harbor master for several years, and was removed by the present government for political reasons. Mrs. Johnston died some months ago, and two unmarried daughters kept house for him: Another daughter is the wife of William Wilson, postmaster, and another lives in Pennsylvania, the widow of John Pirie. The sons are John (an archi-Rhode Island); William, George and James, the latter being in Pennsylvanis on a visit to his sister when his father died. He arrived here last night for the funeral, which will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Mr.

Johnston was 84 years old. DYNAMITING FISH,

Petition Being Signed Today Asking That Government Prevent this Wanton Destruction.

The following petition is being circulated for signature, and is being signed by all the dealers and fishermen and others interested in the fish trade.

A fish merchant said to the Star this norning that dynamite was worse than brush weirs, for in the weirs the fishermen got all the fish, but after the ise of dynamite less than half the fish anat This had been proved by an experiment made by the authorities last year at Briar Island. The petition is To the Hongrable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

We, the undersigned fishermen and parter interested in the fishery business of St. John. N. B., desire to call your attention to the use being made of dynamite in the destru-tion of the deep sea fisheries of the Bay c. Fundy.

and none could be caught with hook and line.

It is also estimated that fully 50 per cent, of all fish killed in this manner sink to the bottom and are lost, while myriads after each explosion are diseased and die in a short time.

We understand that extensive preparations are being now made to go into this business the coming season, and as the area of their destruction will not be limited or restricted to any particular locality, but will extend to all sections where fish are to be found; and whereas the use of dynamite will in a very short time lead to the extermination and decay of the immense fishing industries of the dominion;

Therefore we would respectfully urge upon your honorable government to take immediate steps, by insisting that all parties using dynamite shall first obtain a license, in which license it shall be shown how this destructive agent shall be used and for what purpose, and at the same time would ask that an act be passed at the coming session of parliament forbidding the importation into and sale of such fish in the ports of the dominion of Canada.

We would also request that correspondence be opened with the government of the United States of America, asking that co-operative legislation be enacted with your government forbidding the use of this destructive agency in the waters of the two countries.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.—Star.

The oldest residents of Digby Neck say that not for fifty years has the fall of snow of the present month beer equalled. In some places the dwellings are almost obscured from view. Owing to the great falls of snow the lumbermen in certain districts are coming out of the woods.

Owing to the St. Martins railway being once more snow-bound, Warder McGoldrick and Couns. Maxwell and Macrae have been compelled to post-pone their visit in connection with the presentation of the chair voted by the county council to James Ross, the centenarian, until a later date. They in tended making the presentation today

General Manager Pottinger has isued an official circular to the effect that E. G. Russel has been appointed manager of the Intercolonial railway. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the mechanical department and the running of the road generally. His headquarters will be at Moncton.

WILL BE FORWARDED TO HIS MAJESTY.

The following reply has been re-ceived by Rev. Mr. Steel to the resolution of condolence forwarded to King Edward by the N. B. and P. E.

the Queen's death: The Office of the Governor General's

Secretary. OTTAWA, 18th February, 1901. Sir-I am desired by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt through the Reverend Dr. Carman of a message from the Methodists of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, expressing sincere sorrow at the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and loyal devotion to His Majesty the King. His Excellency will cause this loyal dutiful message to be forwarded for

submission to His Majesty. (Sgd.) HARRY GRAHAM,

Captain, A. D. C., Acting Governor General's Secretary. The resolution forwarded was as

The Methodists of N. B. and P. E. L. express their sincere sorrow because of the great loss sustained by the Empire in the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, and would assure His Imperial Majesty Edward the Seventh of their undiminished loyalty to the throne, and of their earnest prayer that his reign may be one of great blessing to all.

(Signed) GEORGE STEEL, President. GEO. W. FISHER, Secretary.

SACKVILLE NEWS

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 23 .- It is

stated that on account of ill health Capt. Hanson intends going out of his grocery business, which will be coninued by his ex-clerk, Gaius Fawcett. Mr. Fawcett is a very popular young man, and the store will no doubt be as neat and up to date as ever. Mrs. Paisley, who has been in Sack-

ville over a month, returned to Halifax Thursday. Prof. Paisley, though not yet in robust health, resumed his duties at the University last week.

Capt. Frith Atkinson deft Tuesday evening for Montreal. He enters the nospital there for treatment, and as his health has been extremely poor for some time past, his friends are feeling anxious as to the result.

Senator Wood has been home from Ottawa for a brief visit. Miss Mosher, Windsor, N. S., is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Stewart. Chas. Willis returned from England this week, acompanied by Mr. Atherton. Mrs. McLatchey, the wife of the Bap-

ist minister, arrived this week. The ladies of the congregation gave a hearty welcome to the coming guest, having the parsonage swept and gar-nished, warmed and lit and amply pro-F. R. Butcher of St. John, returning

from P. E. L. Tuesday, spent a day with his daughter, Mrs. W. A. War-

Sackville is to have a lockup, but not efore it is needed. There has been a great dearth of rain water and servant girls in Sack-ville this winter. The water company that is to be incorporated shortly do away with the uncertain luxury of tanks, but it yet remains for some en-

terprising individual to start a labor and A. M., was re-organized here by Grand Master Judge Forbes of St. John and other officers of the Grand

The Academy students will give their mnual skating party in the rink Friday vening, March 1st.

MARRIED IN MONTANA. R. D. Myles, a St. John Man, Takes te

(Townsend, Montana, Star.) At the parlors of the Townsend house Thursday evening, January 17, occurred the marriage of Root. De-Myles to Miss Essie Norman, Chas. H.

Eaton and Miss Regina Murray stand-

ing up with the happy couple during

the ceremony, which was conducted by Rev. S. A. Oliver. The bride is a young lady who came Birch Tree, Shannon county, Missouri, her father being a prominent physician man who is well known in this section of Montana, having resided in this vicinity for at least ten years, his occupations being painter and miner. The happy couple have gone on a wedding tour through the western part

Myles has been engaged in mining for of the bride we know but little, but several years. knowing the fastidious taste of R. D. we are confident that she is in every way qualified to fill the position housewife. Mr. Myles has a host of friends in the vicinities in which he has lived, and from our observation he justly merits all of the friendship

of the state. When they return they

will reside at Winston, where Mr.

and popularity he has attained. The Reveille of Butte, Montana, says of Mr. Myles, of whom it prints a pho tograph in its issue of Jan. 22:-"Of all the men who took a prominent part in the fusion campaign from a labor standpoint none were more agressive than Bob Myles, of Winston, Broadwater county. He has been a resident of that portion of Montana since 1894. and has been president of the Winston Miners union for five consecutive terms. He takes a great interest in labor affairs and is popular with his

R. D. Myles is a native of St. John, and a brother to W. H. Myles, who formerly conducted a grocery in the city. Robert went west at the time of the Riel rebellion and joined the Northwest Mounted Police. wards he went to Montana, where he is evidently doing well.

WANTED.

WANTED—Man and wife that understands farming, to take charge of a farm near St. John. Must be sober and industrious. Reference required. This is a good position for the right couple. Address P. O. Box No. 102, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, in a family of three. Apply at once stating wages wanted. F. C. SMITH, 55 Hazen street, St. John, N. B.

home from Halifax on Thursday night to attend the funeral of her grand-

father. She will return to continue

her studies on Tuesday next.

The hockey match played in Monc-

CASTORIA

STRATHCONA'S HORSE

Sailed From Liverpool on the S. S. Numi-

dian Saturday.

Ask your druggist for it. Sample and

Sheridans

POWDET

booklet free from Hayes & Co., Sim-

coe, Ont.

BATHURST, Feb. 19.-The Board of Health is now able to announce that Gloucester is entirely free from smallpox. The only cases in Bathurst were the Lavigne family, a man and wife and three or four children. By nus efforts on the part of the local board the disease was confined to the one house, and all the patients have been cured and about their business for some time. Dr. Meahan is now collecting the accounts and getting ready for a meeting of the board to wind up the matter.

The recent storms upset business to a considerable extent. The Caraquet railway people have been engaged for over a week ploughing out the road. In many places the drifts were fifteen to twenty feet high, and of course every cutting was completely filled. This morning, for the first time since the last storm, a through train started for Shippegan with freight and

The roads all through the county are in a bad state for driving. In this connection travellers often wonder why the people of Gloucester persist using the very old fashione straight shafted rig. From Miramichi around as far as Tracadie the shift bar, as used everywhere else, is in vogue, but as soon as the traveller gets into the county of Gloucester his insides are jolted out on the sidling

The examination of Joseph T. Commeau, formerly agent for the county of Gloncester of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., who is charged with appropriating funds of the company, is going on before John E. O'Brien, county court commissioner. The case is a very intricate one, and quite an array of legal talent is engaged. Daniel Mullin of St. John appears with J. P. Byrne of Bathurst for the company Commeau is defended by Messrs Landry and Gilbert, and John J. Harrington, clerk of the peace, appears for the crown. The examination before the magistrate has already taken up some days.

The approach of Lent has wakened up our society people a little, and quite a number of very nice parties have taken place during the past few evenings. Enjoyable affairs of this kind were given by Mrs. Dr. Duncan, Mrs. Henry Bishop, Mrs. Jacob White and Mrs. Samuel Bishop. The names of the ladies speak for the entertain-

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rive of Cara quet were in Bathurst on Tuesday on their way to England and Jersey. Mrs. Rive hopes to visit Paris and other continental cities before she returns, and Mr. Rive to combine business with a well deserved holiday. All their friends wish them a very

pleasant time. Geo. W. Mersereau, inspector of schools was in Bathurst on Monday. Those popular butchers, Messrs Fenwick and Berry, have dissolved partnership, each continuing business on his own account. Mr. Berry has fitted up a new shop in the Boss building, which, from its neat and clean

appearance, should please his custom-

Reports from the lumber woods are has been one of the very best ever ately, nearly all the operators had got through with hauling to the yards before the recent heavy storms, consequently the deeper snow will not very much interfere with hauling from

Very large quantities of railway ties are yet being hauled out all along the lines of the Intercolonial and Caraquet rallways, and immense quantities are piled up. Rumor says that much of this stuff will be used in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. As very good prices were paid all winter for ties and posts, this has been a great boon to poor people all along the

North Shore. Two of our young men, Fred Rob ertson and Joseph Bertin, have been accepted for police service in South Africa, and are now waiting orders to join the others at St. John:

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Feb. 22 The three masted schooner Gedago, Hamilton, master, and the three mas ted schooner Ruth Robinson, James Thell, master, both laden with phos phate, consigned to Mr. Perry of Houlton, Me., arrived here yesterday from

The sch. Metropole, Featherby, mas ter, arrived here yesterday in ballast from Bastport, to load a thousand barrels of turnips for Hartt & Greenlow for Boston.

The first instalment of the fortune left to the Williamson heirs, eleven in number, by a relative lately deceased in England, has come to hand and is being distributed amongst the lucky recipients thereof by the solicitor for heirs, M. N. Cockburn, K. C., judge of probates.

BATHURST, Feb. 22.-Judge Wilkinson of Chatham was in Bathurst today holding court.

A man named Alphonse Mallet was tried under the Speedy Trials Act for stealing money from his employer, the Rev. Father Rosanne of Shippegan. It appears that the revere gentleman frequently missed small sums of money from a drawer which was kept locked, but the key of which hung with some others in the room. missing two or three small sums Father Rosanne marked two five dollar bills, which he deposited with some silver in the drawer. The bills were taken, and enquiry brought to light the fact that they had been changed at a bar-room in the village by the priest's servant. The man was at once arrested, examined before a magistrate and sent up for trial. The result of the trial today before Judgo Wilkinson was that Mallet gets three

The Commeau case before Commis-sioner O'Brien was today adjourned

untitl Tuesday next.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Feb. 22.- | funeral procession started from the On the afternoon of March 19th a house at 2.15 p. m. First came the meeting is to be held here for the members of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, next purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a tourist association ing on either side, followed by the for the counties of Gloucester, Restimourners and friends. They walked gouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe. It is to the church, and after service teams felt that the Bay Chaleur country has conveyed them to the cemetery. Hon. unequalled attractions for tourists, A. S. White retrued from Ottawa by hunters and fishermen, and if these C. P. R. today to attend his uncle's attractions be but properly advertised funeral, and Miss Grace McKay cam

COLDS

The quickest relief for a cold is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

You will find the edge taken | MAT WESTFIELD. off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to hall last Saturday evening for church anything anyhow.

That's relief. If you tackle concert by the school children was greatly enjoyed. The pies sold at good prices. Many people, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, drove miles to be present. it quick, the relief is quick; if you wait, the relief won't come-you know how colds hang on.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Cana.

it will result in a great increase of travel. In the American cities gen-tlemen who have heard of the great salmon rivers of this section of Can-ada are as a rule under the impression that they are all held by the millionaire clubs. The association will point out that such is not the case, and that there is good fishing to be had by any man that comes along. HOPEWELL HILL, Feb. 20.-Jason Huckins, who as a young man lived

in Albert, but who for the past 25 years has been residing in Minnesota, has returned here to live, bringing with him his wife, several sons and daughters, as well as a number of grandchildren, making in all a little colony of seventeen souls. The immigrants are located at present at Chester, but are intending to purchase

farms at Germantown. B. & R. Milton have finished sawing one cut of 700,000 feet at Memel, and have moved their mill to another location, where they have a cut of half a

million. Mrs. Maria Bacon, an aged resident, is quite all at her home here. Dr. Cornwall is in attendance. The Methodist folk tendered Rev.

Mr. King a donation on Friday even-The demand for hay is increasing,

and prices are going up. English hay is up to \$9 and flat grass \$6.50. Dealers say there will be a great scarcity of all grades before the winter is through.

The mails are now coming regularly by rail to Hillsboro, and by team from there down. The train is expected to get down to Albert in a day or two. UNIVERSITY OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Feb. 22. - The Lefevbre Bilingual Society held a very success ful entertainment last evening. Its object was to test the oratorical abilities of some aspirants for membership to this young and vigorous association. After a brilliant speech by Mr. Cormier, the president of the society, the following gentlemen spoke, the English boys in French, and vice versa: Rodolphe Gaudet, William Duke, Francois Daigle, Harry McIn-erney, Antoine Legere, Raymond Landry, Adeodst Larvie, John Landry and to the effect that the present winter John Gaudet. All the speakers did credit to themselves and to their alma known on the North Shore. Fortun- mater. The Lefevbre Society will immediately commence the work which can produce none else than highly

> This is Washington's birthday. The usual celebration does not take place this year. The American students will simply enjoy a quiet holiday.

fruitful results.

Smallpox is apparently afraid of us. EVANDALE, N. B., Feb. 18.-Friday's train of Jan. 25th brought home for burial the remains of the late Thomas E. Jones, one of the former conductors of the St. John Street railway, who left here for the United States about a year and a half ago, and was there employed as a motor man on the Boston Elevated railway. The deceased, who died of consumption at his home in Everett, Mass., left widow and one child and a mother to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and affectionate son. His end

On Feb. 13th, Mable M. D. Jones, infant daughter of Laura and the late Thos. E. Jones, died of bronchial pneumonia, aged eight months. The services on both occasions were conducted by Rev. Mr. Cody at Evan-

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Feb. 22.- The Kent Northern Railway was cleared today. Two engines with a snow plow and forty men left a week ago When ten miles up one engine and the plow left the track; the plow was completely demolished and the other seventeen miles had to be made without it. Ten cars of freight were

brought in this evening. Sheriff Legere has been presented with a petition signed by sixty elec-tors, asking for an election to vote on incorporation.

GAGETOWN, N. B., Feb. 20.-Miss Nellie Bulyea has resigned her school on the Mill road and left today for Quincy, Mass., where she intends entering a hospital for trained nurses. Miss Jennie Beacon has taken charge of the Mill Road school for the re-

mainder of the term. Russia Williams had his horse cut very badly on Saturday in the woods, while trying to break a road. The had to be left at one of the animal lumber camps, as it was impossible to bring it home.

Miss Lulu Peters has returned from visit to her sister, Mrs. DuVernet,

in Digby, N. S. SUSSEX, Feb. 22.—The funeral of the late W. H. White was very largely attended. Services were conducted at the house and church by the Rev. Mr. Camp, Rev. Messrs. Palmer and Hubly, assisting at the church. coffin was covered with flowers, gifts of the children, grandchildren, brothers and friends of the deceased. The the hearse, with the pall bearers walk-

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday fo the Semi-Weekly Sun.

ton on Thursday night between the Thistles and Sussex second team, was a victory for the home team 2-0.	Semi-Weekly Sun.
a victory for the nome ceam 2-0.	Wholesale.
go do AT WESTFIELD.	Canadian beef 0 07½ 0 08 Beef, butchers, carcas 0 05½ 0 06 Beef, country, quarter 0 04 0 05
OA very pleasing and well patronized	Lamb, per lb., earcass 0 00 ' 0 072
entertainment consisting of a magic	Mutton per 1h carcass 0 05 " 0 06
lantern show and concert, followed by	Pork, fresh, per lb 0 07 0 08%
a ple social, was given in Westfield	Shoulders nor lb U US U UV
hall last Saturday evening for church	Home per Ih
purposes. The views shown by S. G.	Roll hutter per lb 0 25
Eccles with his new parabolic lan-	Tub butter, per 1b 0 20 " 0 23
tern were highly appreciated and the	
tern were nightly appreciated and the	Fowl per pair 0 45 " 0 80
concert by the school children was	Geese 0 85 " 1 00
greatly enjoyed. The pies sold at	Turkeys, per lb 0 13 " 0 15.
good prices. Many people, notwith-	Eggs, case, per dozen 0 00 " 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 24 0 30 0 04 0 06
standing the bad condition of the	Cabbage, each 0 04 " 0 06
roads, drove miles to be present.	Turning per bbl 0 60 0 80
in the second of	Detetors per bhl
LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.	Beets, per bbl 0 00 " 1 25 Carrots per bbl
	Carrots, per bbl 1 25 " 1 40 Parsnips, per bbl 0 00 " 1 30
To the Editor of the Sun :	Hider per lb 0 06 " 0 064
Sir-Will you please tell me if Mr.	Calfaking per lb 0 00 " 0 09
	Sheepskins, each 0 80 " 0 85
Tompkins, in his speech at the "D. &	Retail.
I Association" on "How to Raise	

	Carrots, per bor.	- 44	1 30
To the Editor of the Sun:	Parsnips, per bbl 0 00	**	0 061
	Hides, per 1b 0 06		0 09
Sir-Will you please tell me if Mr.	Calfskins, per lb 0 00		0 85
Tompkins, in his speech at the "D. &	Sheepskins, each 0 80		0 00
The American the Comment of Project	Retail.		
F. Association," on "How to Raise	Beef, corned, per lb 0 00	44	0 08
Sheep, gave any instructions as how	Beef tongue, per lb 0 00		0 10
"to raise sheep-from the dead?"	Beef, roast, per lb 0 10	. 44	0 15
Two or three of his father-in-law's	Lamb, per lb 0 07	40	0 12
1 WO Of three of his factor and this	Mutton, per lb 0 05	***	0 10
(with whom he lives) have died this	Veal, per lb 0 08	D.066	0 12
winter and no doubt the information	Pork (fresh), per 1b 0 00	55.	0 12
would be most welcome.	Pork, sait, per lb 0 10		0 12
I see he was also down to give an	Sausages, per 1b 0 00	**	0 12
1 see he was also down to give an	Ham. per 1b 0 00		0 15
address on "Horse breeding." Where	Ham, per lb 0 12		0 14
did he get his experience? It must	Bacon, per lb 0 00	***	0 15
have been during those six years he	Tripe, per 1b 0 00		0 10
spent in Victoria, B. C., or on his	Tripe, per lb 0 00 Butter, (creamery), rolls 0 00		0 24
	Butter (dairy), rolls 0 00	44	0 23
little farm at Gibson's mill pond, in	Butter (tub), 1b 0 20	1	0 12
his native county of Carleton, for he	Taging, por an	44	0 25
was never known to raise any colts	LUBBO (Cabe), don		0 35
here. A man who has bought hay			0 04
사용물 취업하는 것이 되었습니다. 이번에 살아가지 않아요 그는 것이 없었습니다. 점점 가장 가장 하는 것이 없었습니다. 그는 그들은 사용을 가장 하는 것이 없었습니다.	Unions, per to		1 50
for five or six cows, and puts in 40	a Tolators, but		0 50
or 50 pounds of milk to the factory	Turnips, bushel 0 00 Beets, bushel 0 00		0 60
a day, is certainly the one to give in-	Carrots, bushel0 00		0 70
formation on "Raising sheep (from	Parsnips, bushel 0 00	**	1 00
	Celery, bunch 0 05	**	0 07
the dead!)" and "Horse breeding."	Chickens, per pair 0 60	. 84	0 90
Yours respectfully,	Ducks, per pair 0 90		TIO
♣ 하면 하면 보다 하나도 문제를 받는 것으로 되었다. 보다는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은	Fowl, pair 0 50	**	0 90
A FARMER.	Gerge each 1 10	**	1 20
Southampton, Feb. 14th, 1901.	Turkeys per Ib 0 15		0 10
Southampton, Reb. 14th, 1801.	N. S. Apples, barrel 2 00	**	2 50
Children Cry for	FISH.		
sinc. mer siverprivate to be because to	Mackerel, half bbl 6 00	**	7 00

Fowl, pair	0 50		0 90
		**	1 20
Turkeys, per lb	0 15		0 17
N. S. Apples, barrel	2 00	**	2 50
FISH.	AND SECTION	4.1	4 1 10
Mackerel helf bhl	6 00		7 00
Targe day ood	3 35	44	3 50
Mackerel, half bbl	3 25		3 50
Medium cod	0 00		2 25
Small cod	1 50		1 60
Pollock	0 00		0 051/4
Finnen haddies			2 25
Gd. Manan herring, hf bbls.	2 20	40	
Cod (fresh)	0 00		
Haddock per lb	0 00	**	
Halibut, per lb.	0 12		0 15
Canso herring, bbls	5 25	46	5 50
Canso herring, half-bbl	0 00	"	2 75
Shelburne herring, bbl	4 50		0 00
Shelburne herring, half bbl	2 50		0 00
Smoked herring, medium	0 00	**	0 13
GROCERIES.	i da		100
Cheese	0 1114		0 12
Matches Ctandard	10 40		0 00
Matches, Standard	0 37	**	0 00

一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	LONDON, Feb. 23.—Most of the members of Strathcona Horse, which arrived here from South Africa last week, left early this morning and later embarked at Liverpool upon the steam-	Shelburle herring, half bbl Shelburne herring, half bbl Smoked herring, medium GROCERIES. Cheese Matches, Standard Matches, Star Rice, per lb	20 0000	111/2 40 37 03%	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	0 0 0 0 0	12
The second secon	er Numidian for their homeward jour- ney. The troopers were played to the station by a band of pipers of the Scots guard. The large crowds which wit-	Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. Cream of tartar, pure, bxs Blearb sods, per keg	0 0 1	19 21 75		0	19 25 80 91
STATE OF THE PARTY	nessed their departure and the rousing cheering showed the popularity of the Canadians. The colors presented by the king were carried by a subaltern.	Porto Rico, new Porto Rico, fancy, new Barbados New Orleans (tierces) Sugar—	0	42 44 35 29	"	0 0 0	46
	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Duke of Abercorn and many oth- ers were present at the station to bid the troopers farewell. About 100 of the Canadians will re- main in London for the transaction of	Standard granulated	3 0 0 0	50 75 65 00 06 05%		3 0 0 0	85 70 00 06 06
	orivate business. OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—A cable from Lord Strathcona announces that	Java. per lb., green	Ů	•		0	25
The state of the s	Strathcona's Horse will sail on the Numidian from Liverpool for Halifax	Liverpool, ex vessel Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0	00 56	**	0	90 58
A 7	today.	bag, factory filled	Ď.	96		1	
44000	COMM'R. OGILVIE'S RE IGNATION.	Nutruegs, per lb	0	18	••		30
	VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 23.—According to a recent issue of the Daily Alaskan the resignation of Commis-	Cloves, ground	900	18 15 18		0 0	20 20 21
	sioner Ogilvie of the Yukon territory	Congou, per lb., finest		16	**	. 60	16
	and a second sec			244		(B)	4.34

	VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 23.—According to a recent issue of the Daily. Alaskan the resignation of Commis-	Cloves, whole	9 18 9 15	**		20
1		Congou, per lb., finest	0 22	**	0	23
-	sioner Ogilvie of the Yukon territory	Congou, per ib, common	0 16			16
3	was not a surprise to the people of	truous, per it.	8 34		0	14
I	Dawson. It is asserted that Commis-	Tobacco-	- to so			
1	sioner Ogilvie and Crown Prosecutor	Black, chewiter	0 45	••		61
ŧ	Wade quarrelled at a banquet and	Black, chewing	0 45	**	3	
-	that the word "liar" was used fol-	8moking	6 16	**		74
ì	HONE TO MERCHANIST CONTROL CONT	FRUITS, ETC.			1	
Į	lowed by a fist fight. The facts, it is	N. S. cranberries	0 00		7	00
į	alleged, were kept from the news-	Currants, per lb	0 10		0	101/2
1	papers for a long time, but eventu-	Currants, cleaned	0 101/2			11%
1	ally leaked out through side remarks.	Evaporated apples	0 06	44		061/4
3	The state of the second	Dried apples	0 04	**		0414
ą	POTATO TO THE TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF	Grenoble walnuts	0 13	**		14
1	DISTRESS IN ITALY.	Brazils	0 151/2		0	
1		Filberts	0 12			12½ 16
1	ROME. Feb. 24In view of the increasing	Pecans	0 15 0 16	**		161/2
1	distress among the laboring classes at Pou-	Almonds	0 06		0	
1	illes, and of the threats of disorder, Signor	California pranes Prunes, Bosnia, new	0 00			00
1	Giolitti, the minister of the interior, is sen-	Peanuts, roasted	0 10	**		1214
1	ding assistance. The cabinet, however, hopes	Malaga London layers	2 50	66		60
1	to maintain order without force and to	Malaga clusters	2 75	**	4	00
ă	avoid further trouble by the use of kindness	Malaga, blue baskets	2 75	**	2	90
ğ	and persuasion.	Malaga Connoisseur, clus-	3 (20)	- 01	4 8	29
á	Even at a short distance from Rome, the	ters	2 10		2	
d	misery of the people is assuming disquieting	Raisins, Sultana, new	0 10%	**		11
ă	proportions. The municipalities of Albano,	Popping corn, per lb	0 07%			
ă	Marino and Arriaca have instituted econom-	Honey. per lb	0 20		Ų.	081/2
ğ	ical kitchens, and are delivering food to	Valencia layers, new	0 0714		0	0714
	persons especially needy. Their resources,	Valencia, new	0 00		4	
8	however, are diminishing.	American onions, per bbl	0 00	44		75
3		Cocoanuts, per sack	0 00			CA

misery of the people is assuming disquieting proportions. The municipalities of Albano, Marino and Arriaca have instituted economical kitchens, and are delivering food to persons especially needy. Their resources, however, are diminishing.	
The English have adopted a new fad in the shape of perfumed butter. The butter is of extra fine quality, and wrapped in muslin. It is then placed upon a bed of rose leaves, and the whole put in a refrigerator, where is is allowed to remain for ten or 12 hours, during which time it become perfumed.	Cocoanuts, per doz. 0 Evaporated apricots 0 Evaporated peaches 0 Oranges, Valencia, reg. 420. 4 Oranges, Valencia, imp. 0 Oranges, Valencia, large 714 5 Jemaica, bbl. 5
GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA. Cures Asthma—just cures, that's all-	Oranges, Calif'ola navel, box 3 Oranges, Florida, box 4 PROVISIONS.

	KA200	332023	3.75%	思心图	ියුතු
PROVISIONS.		Alerga			
American clear pork	18	25		19	
American mess nork	20	25	4.6	20	5
Domestic mess pork	18	25	**	18	5
D I Island moss	18	00	DATE:	18	. 2
Dieta hoof	13	75		34	12
Extra plate heef	14	25	855	14	100
Land compound	c U	U849	2.170.0	····u	୍ୟ
Lard, pure	0	101/2	**	0	1
FLOUR, ETC					
		and the second			
Buckwheat mean, gray	. 2	15		0	•
The target was and anothern	- 4	AIL		0.00	- 6

ckwheat meai, gray 2 1	5 **	0	
ickwheat meal, yellow 14	0 "	1	60
rnmeal 2 2	5 "	2	30
anitoba hard wheat 50		5	10
madian high grade family. 40	0 **	4	OF
edium patents		3	96
itmeal 3 7	5 "	3	85
iddlings, car lots 20 5	0 "	21	50
iddlings, small lots, bag'd 21 5	0 "	22	50
ran, bulk, car lots 20 0	0 "	21	00
an, small lots, bagged 21 0	0 "	22	00
ctor feed (bagged) 21 0	0 "	22	00
GRAIN, ETC.	181 0	1	164
ats (Ontarlo), car lots 0 3	91/2 "	0	4
(1985년) 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985	44	COST WATER	-

GRAIN, ETC.	7.84	100		×
Beans (Canadian), h. p	10 10 10	**	01124141	9861
Hay, pressed, car lots 10 Timothy seel, Canadian 0 OILS.	00		0	
Pratt's Astral	00	••	0	•
top "A"	00		0	1

"White Rose" and Ches-	• ••
ter "A"" "High Grade Sarnia" and	0 00
"Arclight"	0 00
"Silver Star"	0 00
Linssed oil. raw	0 00
Linseed oil, boiled	0 00
Turpentine	0 00
Cod oil	0 35
Seal oil, pale	0 52
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 57
Olive oil (commercial)	0 95
Extra lard oil	
MALIA NO. L	0 00

Head Quarters

Horse Blankets. Lap Rugs, Fur Robes. Harness, Collars

We keep everything required for the Herse, which we offer at low prices. The largest Horse Furnishing Establishment in the Maritime Provinces.

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square, St. John, N. B

THE ST. JOHN

Semi-Weekly Sun.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Sun will have special correspondents at Ottawa and Freder icton during the sessions of Parliament and Assembly.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

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THE FAITHF Month after month of fi the dust lay low, Inside Famine and Feve ing foe-omen in silent anguis

Women in silent anguist ones, Men with their set whit side the guns; Home after home in ru the shattering ball, Sickness that held the silest grip of all—Waiting with dogged pat seemed to lag, And still o'er the Faith British Flag! Month after month of west heart grew cold
As the chance of help sullen foe more bold One and another missing ing of bread, And the roll of the Liv length'ning roll of t Wrapped in an isolation far to bear Than the roar of cease reek of the sickly a Desperate and yet un months' siege went! Echoing their colonel's cheerful—dry''!

Lonely? Never less staunch and true, staunch and true.
There is not a heart in
watched with you!
Bager, restless, impatie
months went past.
We look'd for the con
brought you relief
Till that night when we
ing with straining t
For the hurrying, fat
seemed to us life of
And the long suspense
lifted wet eyes to a
High o'er the Loyal Cit
tory!

Oh faithful and loyal c
the war is done,
And wheat waves white
bloodstain'd fields w
When Peace with her
bound up the woune
And, cleansed by fire,
into purer life—
We shall tell our so
facing a hostile wor
Starving, fighting and
Flag unfurled.
And the length and br
day with thanksgiv'
In praise to the Lord
Herces of Mafeking

TEMPERANC BY THE WOMEN'S C

Growth of Our Statements from The Very Rev. I

Homiletic Review which is contained relating to the rem temperance sentim ain in recent years striking paragraphs article are the folk Progress in Another decided may be observed in army. In olden day was very far from omenon; now it is An aged and dist who has won the

me that, when as his regiment, it wa thing for every of dier-servant in att him home after too often unable t sistance! In those the entertainment bottle," and even bottle man, who wo lansed under the t scene would be regular and we may positi never occurs. Threwars, in the earlie tury, will illustrate enness was the be soldiers, and how often imperilled th The Bur

on one occasion, surprise assault It was a moment as everything s multitudes of the young officer, was religious man. He soldiers together thing in these days
A despairing mes
pected attack, and
most of the soldier to the general in o was: "Send to Ha never drunk, and And Havelock's the assault, and defeat and the trophe. Again, In the I

> the drunkenness occasion seriously pire in India. T marched splendi They had taken had abandoned whether design they had left a city when they i other possessio into the deadly that night; br great mass of the were hopelessly in an agony of the enemy, who had renewed the cation had incar the English arr hopelessly mas the Sepoys were of things. Nex of the general. in the city was ous poison delug

In the Again, we real tory of the Crim our soldiers could exceed the behavior. "Wha reason?" The was "no drink crime." The d whole condition stantly changed forfeited no s golden opinions Amongst It is a sign o

lobes.

for the Estab-

Square. St. John, N. B

DHN y Sun.

Every Wednes-

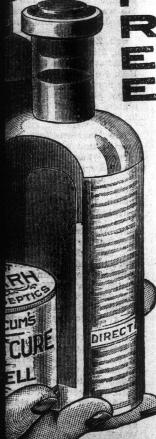
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almost every town, village P. E. I. and Nova Scotia m Boston, Mass. Thus the Maritime Provinces. year, but SEVENTY-COMPANY, ST. JOHN EEKLY SUN to any ad e months, together with a lors, of FIELD MAR-BULLER, GENERAL T.-GENERAL BADENwar in South Africa.

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sitive Cure for all Troubles, also

EMEDIES ent for the weak, and those s, coughs, sore throat, onary troubles, or inflam-

write to obtain it. M, the specialist in pulmonary ly can be condensed into his

hese four remedies will be of fully explained in the treatise one, or any two, or three, th against disease in what

papers will please send for samples to intage of this splendid free offer THE FAITHFUL CITY.

Month after month of fighting—till Hope in the dust lay low, Inside Famine and Fever—outside the surgin silent anguish rocking their little

Men with their set white faces dropping beside the guns:

Home after home in ruins, in the wake of
the shattering ball,
Sickness that held the strongest in the deadliest grip of all—
Waiting with dogged patience the succor that
seemed to lag,
And still o'er the Faithful City floated the
British Flag!

Month after month of watching, till the bravest heart grew cold.

As the chance of help grew fainter, and the sullen foe more bold;
One and another missing from the daily sharing of bread,
And the roll of the Living short'ned by the length'ning roll of the dead;
Wrapped in an isolation that was harder by for to bear

far to bear
Than the roar of ceaseless cannon, or the reek of the sickly air.
Desperate and yet undaunted—as the six months' siegs went by,
Echoing their colonel's message: "Hungry—cheerful—dry"!

cheerful—dry :

Lonely? Never less lonely; oh Garrison staunch and true,
There is not a heart in England that has not watched with you!

Eager, restless, impatient, as the weeks and months went past.

We look'd for the conquering column that brought you relief at last.

Till that night when we stood together waiting with straining breath

For the hurrying, fateful tidings, which seemed to us life or death;

And the long suspense was over, and we lifted wet eyes to see

And the long suspense was over, and we lifted wet eyes to see High o'er the Loyal City the Banner of Vic-

Oh faithful and loyal city—when the tale of the war is done, And wheat waves white in the furrows where bloodstain'd fields were won, When Peace with her healing fingers has bound up the wounds of strife, And, cleansed by fire, the Nations shall rise into purer life—
We shall tell our sons your story—how facing a hostile world.
Starving, fighting and dying, you kept your Flag unfurled.
And the length and breadth of England to-

Flag unfurled.

And the length and breadth of England today with thanksgiving ring
In praise to the Lord of Battles for the
Herces of Mafeking!

Christian Bunks -Christian Burke.

******* TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignor-ant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate

PROGRESS. Growth of Our Cause-Interesting Statements from the Old Land.

The Very Rev. Dean Farrar is the writer of an interesting article in the Homiletic Review for February, in which is contained much information relating to the remarkable progress of temperance sentiment in Great Britain in recent years. Among the most striking paragraphs in this interesting article are the following:

Progress in the Army.

Another decided sign of progress may be observed in all ranks of the army. In olden days a drunken officer was very far from being a rare phenomenon; now it is almost unknown: An aged and distinguished general, who has won the Victoria Cross, told me that, when as a youth he joined his regiment, it was quite an ordinary thing for every officer to have his soldier-servant in attendance to conduct him home after dinner, since he was too often unable to walk without assistance! In those days the hero of the entertainment was the "three bottle," and even the four or five bottle man, who would sit in his chair when the rest of the company had col-lapsed under the table. Now such a scene would be regarded as an infamy, and we may positively affirm that it never occurs. Three incidents in our wars, in the earlier part of this cen tury, will illustrate how fatally drunkess was the besetting vice of our soldiers, and how seriously it has often imperilled the destinies of our

The Burmese War, on one occasion, the enemy made a surprise assault on the British camp. It was a moment of immense peril, for, as everything seemed to be quiet, multitudes of the soldiers were drunk. Sir Henry Havelock, however, then a religious man. He used to gather his soldiers together in a Bible class-a thing in these days almost unheard of. A despairing message about the expected attack, and the state in which most of the soldiers were, was brought to the general in command. His reply "Send to Havelock; his men are never drunk, and he is always ready. And Havelock's sober soldiers repelled the assault, and saved the army from

defeat and the nation from a catastrophe. Again. In the Indian Mutiny,

the drunkenness of the soldiers on one occasion seriously imperilled our empire in India. They had fought and marched splendidly under Havelock. They had taken Delhi. The enemy had abandoned the city. But, alas! whether designedly or otherwise, they had left all the drink in the city when they retired with all their other possessions. The soldiers fell into the deadly trap laid for them that night; broadly speaking, the great mass of the men of our army were hopelessly drunk. Havelock was in an agony of mind. He felt that if the enemy, who had left the drink, had renewed the attack when intoxication had incapacitated our soldiers, the English army might have been hopelessly massacred. Fortunately the Sepoys were ignorant of the state of things. Next morning, by orders of the general, every cask of liquor in the city was staved, and the ruinous poison deluged the gutters.

In the Crimean War. Again, we read in Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War," that, when our soldiers first landed, nothing could exceed their kindness and good "What," he asks, was the reason?" The answer is, that there was "no drink, and therefore no crime." The drink came with next batch of transports, and the whole condition of the army was instantly changed for the worse. They forfeited no small measure of the golden opinions which they had won.

Amongst the Generals. It is a sign of real advance in the

temperance cause that now there is not a regiment which does not number total abstainers among its men; that many of our leading generals—the Duke of Wellington, Sir C. Napier, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Roberts and many others-have strongly urged upon soldiers the imstinence; and that, at this moment, there are said to be nearly 20,000 total abstainers in our Indian army. It is another favorable sign that our brilliant campaign in the Soudan war was fought by soldiers who were carefully guarded from access to drink; and it may fairly be called a campaign won by the temperate and

Progress Amongst Sailors. Again, our sailors were once notorious for drunkenness. Now there are abstainers on board every ship in the line and on every merchant vessel Grog is no longer indiscriminately served out, and—thanks to good workers like Miss Agnes Weston and her friends of the Seamen's Mission—

the abstinent.

sailors' homes are provided not only in England, but at many foreign parts, which save thousands of sailors from disgrace, ruin, and premature death. "A remarkable illustration of the value of total abstinence and purity is

given by the India war correspondent of the London Daily News. The Scots Fusiliers had been most anxious that, in the event of war, they should be selected for active service. They knew that if they kept their numbers up to war footing their time must come. So the men bound themselves to one another not to go near the bazaar, that quarter of a cantonment whence all poison comes. This meant that they could get nothing to drink except from the canteen, but it meant lessening the roll of sick by fifty per cent., and consequently raising their chance of see-ing service when the time came for one of the regiments of the main column to be relieved; and then the general would send the strongest in num-bers to take its place. So it was that the Scots Fusiliers got their reward and were ordered to the front, where they did yeoman service. splendid comment this furnishes upor St. Paul's words: "Every man who striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain an corruptible crown but we an in-

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson VIII. - March 3

GOLDEN TEXT. The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners .- Matt. 26: 45.

THE SECTION includes the story of the betrayal and PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

rapidly enacted events which culminated in Calvary. HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-About midnight of April 6, or

Place.-The garden of Gethsemane at the foot of the western slope of the Mount of Olives, whence Christ was taken to the palace of the high priest in

JESUS BETRAYED.-John 18: 1-14. Print verses 1-11.

1. When Jesus had spoken these words, He went forth with His disciples over the brook (a) Cedron, where was a garden, into which He entered, (b) and His disciples.
2. (c) And Judas also, which betray-

ed Him. knew the place: for Jesus (d) ofttimes resorted thither with His dis-3. Judas then, having received (e) band of (f) men, and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh

thither with lanterns and torches and 4. Jesus therefore, knowing all (g) things that (h) should come upon Him, went forth, and (i) said unto them,

Whom seek ye? They answered Him, Jesus of Naz-Jesus saith unto them, I am He. And Judas also, which betrayed

Him, (j) stood with them. 6. (k) As soon then as he had said unto them, I am He, they went backward and fell to the ground. 7. (1) Then asked He them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus

of Nazareth. 8. Jesus answered, I (m) have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way:

9. That the (n) saying might be ful-filled, which He spake, Of (o) them which thou gavest me have I lost 10. (p) Then Simon Peter (q) having sword drew it, and (r) smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. (s) The servant's name

was Malchus.
11. (t) Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up (u) thy sword into the sheath; thecup which (v) my Father hath giv-

en me, shall I not drink it? REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.)

Ver. 1. (a) Kidron. (b) Insert Him-Ver. 2. (c) Now. (d) Oft-times. Ver. 3. (e) The. (f) Soldiers. Ver. 4. (g) Insert the. (h) Were coming. (i) Saith.

Ver. 5. (j) Was standing. Ver. 6. (k) When therefore He said. Ver. 7. (1) Again therefore He ask-

Ver. 8. (m) Omit have. Ver. 9. (n) Word. (o) Those whom thou hast given me I lost not one. Ver. 10. (p) Omit then. (q) Insert therefore. (r) Struck. (s) Insert now. Ver. 11. (t) Jesus therefore said. (u) The. (v) The.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Circumstances.-After Jesus' prayer, they sang a hymn, thus closing their

long and blessed meeting, and went out into the streets of Jerusalem, toward the Mount of Olives.

1. Brood Cedron-Or Kidron, a ra-

vine, a brook in the rainy season, that ran between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. A garden—Gethsemane, on the lower slope of the Mount of Olives. Here Jesus uttered His agonizing prayer three times, from 12 to 1 o'clock

3. A band of-Roman soldiers from the tower of Antonia. Officers-Temple police, Levites, appointed by the Sanhedrim as officers of justice. The chief priests and Pharisees. Especially active as the enemies of Jesus Weapons-The staves mentioned were clubs or sticks carried by the lower classes, who, when excited, would use them as readily and as effectively as the traditional Irishman handles his shillalah. About one o'clock.

4. Jesus . . . knowing-He went will. ingly, conscious of all that was before Him. Here is probably where Judas gave his kiss of betrayal, "What did Judas gain? Thirty pieces of silver. Nothing else but shame and remorse and awful anguish, and the suicide' rope, and six feet of earth in the potter's field. That was what he gained by being successful,-\$18.60, and eternal infamy, and everlasting shame and contempt." "Even in this world the gains of sin are very small; even in great; but in the next world there is no gain left for the sinner."

6. They went backward, and fell to the ground—The reasons for this dis-play of power may have been: (1) It took place that He might show that He surrendered Himself to death willing-ly. Not only was it impossible to take His life from Him, but even to seize His person, till He willed that men might do so. (2) It took place also that He might send His disciples away in safety. (3) It would show His disciples His power, and awaken courage and faith in them. 9. The saying—Spoken in John 17:

12. This was one fulfilment. 10. Peter . . . smote . . . cut off his right ear—Peter was rash in his bravery. This act was likely to cause the disciples to be arrested as rebels, and to make Jesus himself seem a rebel against Rome, and His kingdom a temporal kingdom. Jesus destroyed the evil effects by healing Malchus.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. For written and oral answers. Learn by heart vs. 8-11; John 17; 12. Subject: The Betrayer and the Be-

Introductory.—What great victory had Jesus gained? In what place? How many disciples were with Him? Where was the other one?

trayal.

I. The Betrayer (vs. 1, 2).—What can you tell about the character of Judas? (See John 6: 70; 12: 5, 6; 13: 2; Matt. 26: 15, 23; 27: 3-5; Acts 1: 8.) II. Jesus Betrayed by Judas (vs. 2-9).-How did Judas know where to find Jesus? Why did Judas betray Jesus? At what hour of the night? Who accompanied him? Describe the

IH. Peter's Rash Courage and Its Results (vs. 10, 11; Matt. 26: 51-56).— How did Peter show his courage? What evil might have resulted? How did Jesus remedy it? IV. Jesus in the Hands of His Ene-

mies (vs. 12, 13).—What was done to Jesus? What became of Peter and the We study the first of that series of disciples? Write some practical les-

THE PRIVATE FORTUNE

eft by Queen Victoria Will Not Weekly Issue of Bonds From One Exceed Three Million Dollars.

(Cable to N. Y. Herald.) LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Since the death of the Queen speculation has been busy guessing at the amount of the private furtune Her Majesty left. The fact that the royal will is not to go through the ordinary channel for probate has given rise to many absurd statements as to the fabulous amounts bequeathed to royal relatives. It has even been stated that the reason for concealment was the fear that the disclosure of such enormous savings would prejudice the civil list for the future.

I can now state on absolutely reliable authority that the gross amount of Her Majesty's private fortune, including investments in real estate, cash in bank and personal property outside of what rightfully belonged to the crown, will not exceed £600,000 (\$3,000,000). The bulk of this consists of city property in which Her Majesty had quietly invested. The remainder stands in the shape of the cash balance on her personal account in

Coutts' bank. In her investments in freehold property the Queen usually acted on the advice of Viscount Cross, with whose ability as a man of affairs she first became acquainted when as plain Mr. Cross he was a member of Disraeli's cabinet. The Queen's interest in her personal business was anything but perfunctory. The character of the property in which her advisers suggested investment, its condition, occupancy and prospective value were all searchingly discussed before she would give her sanction for amount to be withdrawn from her private banking account. On the other hand, she was most careful to insist that the revenues so derived should be kept apart from the privy

purse or other semi-state funds.

Her private banking account with Coutts' Bank stood in the name of her personal treasurer, Sir Fleetwood Edwards. At regular intervals there was a rigid inspection of her bank book, with the checks drawn. It was by no means an uncommon occurrence for particular items to be questioned where the reason for the draft did not appear on the surface or had escaped the Queen's memory. In this, as in everything else, the late Queen was a thorough business woman.

Most of the small checks remitted by her treasurer to private individuals (and these were in great number during the war) were drawn from this account. Besides these, the number of calls on the private generosity of the Queen was very considerable. Of the details as to the disposition of Her Majesty's private fortune, my informant declined to speak. The total amount is so much less than had been generally supposed that he considered that the natural desire for privacy in such a matter ought to be

respected.
"This much, however, I can say," he

added, in conclusion, "the amounts of Her Majesty's private benefactions of which the public knew nothing would aggregate much larger than the amount she leaves as her private for-

RARE WINTER BIRDS

That Are Now Being Seen in the State of Maine.

(Bangor News.)

One of the laws of Nature seems to be that every winter after a great apple harvest shall be cold with plenty of snow. Last summer and autumn all the orchards were laden with fruit. Now we have more snow than we know how to use. As for cold weather, we will let the thermometer records speak for themselves. It takes very frigid temperature to bring the rare Arctic birds down as far south as Maine. They are here now and have been abroad in the air for nearly two weeks. Of course most of them are snow buntings, of which the name is legion. Mixed in with them are an occasional flock of rare and beautiful pine grosbeaks, birds which are nearly as large as robins and so tame that one can almost pick them up in his hands. The buntings feed on the seeds of dead weeds, which have been covered by the deep snow, so that the hungry visitors have been finding no little trouble to get enough to eat. They come up to barn yards, where the cattle are feeding on hay that has been thrown, and peck cautiously at the dead grasses for stray seeds. They also invade the poultry houses and help the family hen in making away with her hot morning mash. Owing to the apples that remain ungathered on the trees the grosbeaks fare better than their seed-eating congeners. Many hundred bushels of small fruit-especially crab apples—were not worth gathering last fall, and have frozen and hung to the limbs until the past week, when the pine grosbeaks came along and toook advantage of the situation. Those who ride through the country now and pass large orchards by the wayside will notice that the surface of the snow-banks are dark with fragments of the frozen fruit, the "chonkings" that have been caught by boys who are ambitious to secure rare pets. The grosbeaks take their captivity in good part, and are easily tamed, when they may be taught many tricks, but they are great gluttons, eating more than is good for them, and growing so fat as to become unwieldy. As soon as warm weather arrive they will fall siek from much gorging, and (Bangor News.)

cold weather of 1874-5 not one survived the first summer.

That, rare and wise-looking bird, the snowy owl, one of the largest birds that is seen in Maine, has come down to see us this month, though they are not at all common A few hen coops have been robbed by a mysterious caller, who comes at night and goes away before dawn. If the meal is not completed at one sitting, the bird will be sure to return the next night, when it may be caught in a steel trap, provided it is a large one with good strong jaws and powerful springs. Now is the time for taxidermists and other collectors of rare specimens to lay in a supply of snowy owls, because the birds may not visit Maine again for several years.

For the first time in a dozen years our

the birds may not visit Maine again for several years.

For the first time in a dozen years our cld friend the chickadee is not abroad in the fields and orchards this winter. If one wants to find them he must go to the woods, where they are making merry and keeping warm among the evergreens until the snow is gone. To one who lives far out in the country beyond the range of the English sparrows, the chickadee is about the only bird that comes to the doorstep in the winter. Consequently those who have learned to like the birds and to look for them, miss the cheerful call of a little winter resident that is loved by everybody.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

To Date the War Has Cost Over Eighty Million Pounds.

Million to One Million and a Quarter Pounds—In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the house of commons today, Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, assured Willam Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa. Replying to a question on the cost of the war, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, said that thus far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued, and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

The questions today were of little general interest, but Mr. Brodrick, secretary of war, replying to Mr. Mansfield (liberal), took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Maj. Gen. Colville, for which he (Mr. Brodrick) had been so much criticized. Gen. Colville was never tried, and though his case was considered on his return to England and he was allowed to resume his command at breath the way allowed to resume his command at breath and the was allowed to resume his command at breath and the way allowed to resume his command at the did to the advised that Gen. Colville should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibraltar, Mr. Brodrick ordered action in accordance with this advice. Mr. Brodrick added that he understood the matter would be brought to the attention of the house later; therefore he would defer a fuller statement:

Replying to Mr. Redmond (nationalist), Mr.

fuller statement.
Replying to Mr. Redmond (nationalist), Mr.
Brodrick admitted Lord Roberts had previously commended Gen. Colville, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from

viously commended Gen. Colville, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from the army.

Replying to Mr. Dillon (Irish nationalist), Mr. Brodrick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the ill treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man named Essu, and that he was flogged and afterwards shot.

Mr. Brodrick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from nineteen to twenty thousand. In January there were sixteen thousand Boer prisoners, and this number had since increased.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords today, referring to the anti-Catholic declarations contained in the oath which King Edward took at the opening of parliament, said that though he deplored the larguage in which the declaration was couched, it must be remembered that the enactment represented the passions and feelings of the period when it was adopted. The passions of parliament now were not so strong, but there were undoubtedly parts of the country where the controversies which the declaration represented still flourished, and where the emotions which it produced had not died out. If legisletion was undertaken, it ought to be started in the house of commons, and he was not certain but strong feelings might be aroused there.

The report that a large paper and pulp mill was to be built at Vanceboro this spring has been contradicted. It seems that the pulp trust has gobbled up the only available site to prevent outsiders going into the pulp busines

CASTORIA

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of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

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There has been a cut in rubber goods, but this doesn't affect the price of the traditional boarding house beefsteak.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SHERIFF'S SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—New two story house, ever acre of land, pleasantly situated in Andover, N. B. Near to bridge. City water in the house and good cellar. Suitable for summer residence or for summer boarders. For particulars apply to MRS. E. HUTCHINSON, Andover, N. B. in the Province of New Brunswick, all Fitzgerald in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises nate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said city by the number 35 (three hundred and fifty-three), the said lot fronting on King street, formerly Great George street, in Prince Ward, forty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred feet. Also all the western molety, or one-half part, of the McGuire farm, so called, fronting on the southern shore of Lake Latimer at and near the water works dam, the said molety being bounded on the east by a dividing line run through the centre of said farm, and bearing south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east by the magnet of 1887, bounded on the west by the western line of the said McGuire farm, bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Latimer aforesaid, and the dam and its appurtenances belonging to the City of Saint John, and bounded on the south by the bank or shore of Mispec River, the said land hereby conveyed having a width of three chains and fity-one links, measured along the Public Road, passing through the same known as the Lower Loch Lomona Road, and containing an area of fity-five acres, more or less, subject to right held by City of Saint John by virtue of a Deed from Owen McGuire to the St. John Water Company, duly recorded in Book S. No. 3, page 107, in and for the City and County of Saint John, bearing date August the fifteenth, 1851.

The same having been levied on and seized

1851.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frank E. Leonard and Charles W. Leonard against the said John B. Fitzgerald.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this 23th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE. Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. 1446

COCOA

COMFORTING GRATEFUL Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 14 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Lto., Homosepathic Chemists, London, England. ists, London, England

BREAKFAST SUPPER COCOA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Erb & Sharp, Commission Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Erb, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive consign. where he will be pleased to receive consign mems of Country Produce to sell, and guar antees to make prompt returns at the bes

Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, has sold little Fish Island, Chester, N. S., which she purchased last sumresident of Washington.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

22-Str Lake Ontario, Carey, from ool via Halifax, Troop and Son, mdse and pass.
Str Cacouna, 931, McPhail, from Louisburg,
R P and W F Starr, coal, and cleared for Sch Agnes May, 91, Kerrigan, from Boston master, bal. Sch Avis, 124, Atkinson, from Boston, F Tufts, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Edward Morse, 32, Calder, from Campobello; str Centreville, 32, Graham, from Sandy Cove.

Feb 23—Coastwise—Schs Glide, 80, Black, from Quaco, Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor.

Feb 24—Str Manchester City 3727, Forrest, from Manchester via Hallfax, Furness, Withy and Co. gen cargo. from Manchester via Halifax, Furness, Wittly and Co, gen cargo.

Feb 25—Str Peter Jebsen, 2,274, Bentzen, from Norfolk, Wm Thomson and Co, coal. Coastwiseo—Sche Temperance Bell, 76, Tuits, and Wood Brcs, 65, Golding, from Quaco; barge No 1, Wadman, from Parrsboro; sche Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco; R. Carson, 78, Norris, from do.

Cleared. Feb 22-Sch Otis Miller, Miller, for Bridge-Quetay, Hamilton, for Providence. Frank and Ira, Whittaker, for City Sch Rebecca W Huddell, Colwell, for City Island f o. Feb 23—Str Oruro, Buchanan, for Halifax. Sch Elwood Burton, McLean, for City 1s-Sch Elwood Burton, McLean, for City Island f o.
Sch Rewa, McLean, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Agnes May, Kerrigan, for Quaco; Edward Morse, Calder, for Wilson's Beach; Fannie May, Cheney, for Grand Harbor; Meteor, Griffiths, for North Head; W E Gladstone, Wilson, for Grand Harbor.
Feb 25—Sch Romeo, Williams, for New York.
Sch G H Perry, Robinson, for City Island 10. Coastwise—Schs Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Harry Morris, McLean, for

Sailed. Feb 22-Str Lake Superior, Evans, for Liv-pool via Halifax.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived. HALIFAX, N S, Feb 21-Ard, strs Lake Ontario, from Liverpool, and sailed for St John; Manchester City, from Manchester, and sailed for St John; Dahome, from St John.

HALIFAX, N S, Feb 20—Ard, str Martello, from New York for Hull, with loss of two blades from propellor.

LOUISEURG, CB, Feb 22—Cld, strs Louisburg, for Boston; Crewe, for do.

HALIFAX, NS, Feb 22—Ard, str Orinoco, from Antwerp; sch Minto, from Ponce, Pk. At Quaco, Feb 21, schs Harvard Havey, McAloney, for Boston; Mary E, Morrison, for Bucksport.

From Halifax, 20th inst, strs Halifax, for oston; Silvia, for St Johns, NF.

Arrived. LIVERPOOL, Feb 20—Ard, str Ulunda, from Halifax via St Johns, NF.
DUBLIN, Feb 20—Sld, str Dunmore Head, for St John.
From coal port, Feb 23, str Dunmore Head, Burns, from Dublin for St John.
Sailed.

From Newcastle, NSW, Feb 22, bark Kate F Troop, Brown, for Fanama, QUEENSTOWN, Feb 20-Sid, str Luisi-tania, from Liverpool for Halifax and St LIVERPOOL, Feb 21—Ard, str Lake Cham-plain, from St John and Halifax. FALMOUTH, Feb 22—Sld, bark Amity, for Ialifax.

LONDON, Feb 22—Sid, str Evangeline, for Ialifax and St John.

From Demerara, Jan 17, sch Shafner Bros, or Helifax.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Baltimore, Feb 22, str Mantinea, Kehee, to load for Halifax.

At Curacoa, Jan 29, brig Curacoa, Oisen, from New York, and sailed Feb 2 for St Domingo. mingo.

At Colon, Feb 6, sch Atrato, Watt, from Bocas del Toro, and sailed for the coast.

At Fayal, Feb 20, bark Strathmuir, McDougall, from Bristol for St John, NB.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Ard, schs Nimrod, from Perth Amboy for St John; Sarah A Reed, from Perth Amboy for Calais.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, Feb 20—Ard, sch Victor, from New York for St John.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 20—Ard and sid, schs Viola, from St John for New Haven; Stephen Bennett, from Elizabethport for St John; Abbie Keast, from Port Liberty for St John; Abbie Keast, from Port Liberty for St John; Abbie Keast, from Port Liberty for St John. John.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, R I, Feb 20—
Ard, schs Thistle, Ayr and Manuel R. Cuza,
from St John for New York.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Ard, str Georgic,

FOM Liverpool.

FAYAL, Feb. 20—Ard, bark Strathmuir, from Bristol for St John (for provisions.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Ard, str Lahn, from Bremen; Georgia, from Liverpool; Werra, from Nanles.

BOSTON, Feb 21—Ard, strs Halifax, from Halifax; Prince Arthur, and Boston, from Tarmouth; sch Three Sisters, from Weelender

hawken.

HYANNIS, Mass, Feb 21—Ard, sch Abbie
Keast, from New York for St John.

VINBYARD HAVEN, Mass, Feb 21—Ard,
schs Tay; from Port Johnson for St John;
wharshall, from St John for New York.
SALEM, Mass, Feb 21—Ard, schs Roger
Drury, from St John for New York; Ema D
Endicott, from do for do; Alaska, from do
for do.

NEW LONDON, Conn, Feb 21—Ard, schs Gen Scott, from Calais; Ayr, Cecil, Manuel R Cuza, C R Flint, from St John for New R Cuza, C R Flint, from St John for New York.

PORTLAND, Me, Feb 21—Ard, sch Druid, from St John for New York.

Cid, str Britannie, for Louisburg, CB.

ST PIERRE, Mart, Feb 21—Ard, sch Wentwerth, Fitzpatrick, from Jacksonville.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, R I, Feb 20—Ard, schs Alaska, from Calais for New York; Gen Scott, from Calais for New London; and sailed.

At Philadelphia, Feb 21, str Tugela, Schlossman, from Iquique.

At Azua, Feb 18, sch Laconia, Vance, from Bahia to load for New York.

PORTLAND, Me, Feb 22—Ard, schs Ernest T Lee and Annie Gus, from Boston for Calais.

nett.
BOSTON, Feb 22—Ard, strs New England, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Minia (cable), Squares De Carteret, from sea (has been repairing cable off the Nova Scotta At Teneriffe, Feb 24, str Norden, Isdahl Cleared.

At New York, Feb 20, sch Lizzie D Small, Bieker, for St John.
FERNANDINA. Fla., Feb 30—Cld, sch Harry W Lewis, for St John.
NEW YORK, Feb 21—Cld, sch St Anthony, for St John.
PHHADELPHIA, Feb 21—Cld, str Alad-At New York, Feb 23, sch Phoenix, New-temb, for St John. nb, for St John. t Pascagoula, Feb 22, schs Demozi Cardenas; Lady Shea, for Nassau. Salled.

From City Island, Feb 20, schs Tay, for St John; Greta, Brewster, for Cayenne.
From Pensacola, Feb 20, sch Bessie Parker, Carter, for Havana.
BOOTHBAY, Me, Feb 20—Sid, schs Druid, for Boston; Oakes, Ames, for Halifax.
BOSTON, Feb 20—Sid, str Eva, for Louis-

BOSTON, Feb 20—Sid, str Eva, for Boursburg.

PORTLAND, Feb 20—Sid, strs Peruvian, for Glasgow; Devona, for London; sch Roger Drury, Alaska and Emma D Endicott, from New York, and fieet of coasters.

From Dutch Island Harbor, R I, 20th inst, sons Thistle, Manuel R Cuza, from St John for New York.

From Rio Grande Do Sui, Jan 12, sch Exception, Barteaux, for Montevideo.

From Macoris, about Feb 11, sch Gold Seeker, McDonald, for New York.

From City Island, Feb 21, Schs Hunter, Kelson, for St John; Lizzie D Small, Ricker,

for St John; John M Plummer, Ingalls, for Eastport, Me; Nimrod, Haley, for St John. NEW LONDON, Conn, Feb 22—Sid, schs Thistle, Manuel R Cuza, C R Ffint, from St John, NB, for New York; Kennebec, from Calais for New York.

HYANNIS, Mass, Feb 22—Sid, sch Abbie, Keast, for St John. Sch Morancy, before reported sailed for an eastern port 19th, returned this morning. reported sailed for an eastern port 1stn. returned this morning.

From Boston, 22nd inst, strs Boston and Prince Arthur, for Yarmouth, N S; Smyra (Nor), for Louisburg, CB; schs Valdare, for Bear River, NS; Blanche M Thorburn, for St Pierre Miq; Urania, for Liverpool, NS. From Tacorra, Wash, Feb 22, bark Andromeda, Fulton, for Queenstown.

From New York, Feb 23, schs Nellie I White, for St John; L A Plummer, Foster, for Belfast.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Feb 14, bark Hornet, Crosby (from Port Natal), for Per-Mass., 22—Pased sch. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., 22—Passed for VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., 22—Passed for CITTAWA Feb. 24—Kitchener's VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., 22—Passed sch Sarah A Reel, from Perth Amboy for Calais, Me; schs Hunter from Hoboken, for St John; Lizzle D Smith, from Port Liberty, for St John.

Passed St Heiena, previous to Feb 21, bark Ancenis, Falter, from Manila for Liverpool. In port at Demerara, Jan 31, schs Trader, Ryan, from Shelburne via Barbados, arrived 21st; Priscilla, Diggdon, from Liverpool, N S, via do, arrived 25th.

SPOKEN. Bark Glenation, from Apalachicola for Buenos Ayres, Feb 17, off Fowey Rocks.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del, Feb 20

—The British sch Zeta of Lunenburg, NS. Captain Sabean, from Belize, bound to New York, with a cargo of hides, rubber, etc, which arrived here last night in tow of the launch Palacea, had fore rigging and head-gear damaged, and lost anchor and chain. Noted protest and held survey, which recommended that she tow to New York. Later she sailed for New York in tow of tug Sommers N Smith.

Ship Cedarbank, Robbins, from Cardiff for New York, Feb 15, lat 47.20, lon 45.20, all well.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NEW YORK, Feb 17—The electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York lower bay, are burning tonight, with the exception of white buoys Gl and G5 and red buoy G4.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb 17—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on account of ice the dredgers employed in deepening and widening the main ship channel at the Upper-Middle, Boston Harbor, have been removed, and two red spar buoys, without numbers, have been placed in 27 feet of water to mark the obstructions on the northern edge of the and two red spar buoys, without numbers, have been placed in 27 feet of water to mark the obstructions on the northern edge of the channel in that locality. The bearings of the buoys are as follows (magnetic): Upper buoy-Deer Island lighthouse, SE by Elfifle; tower Orient Heights, NNE¼E; Spectacle Island rear range light, SE½S.

Lower buoy-Deer Island lighthouse, ESE, easterly; tower Orient Heights, NNE; Spectacle Island rear range light, SE½S. These buoys are placed temperarily until the dredgers are again enabled to resume work, when they will be discontinued.

NEW YORK, Feb 18—The electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York lower bay, with the exception of 64, red, and 65, white, were all burning at 9.27 o'clock tonight.

At 3.02 this afternoon a spar buoy adrift, supposed to be No 1, was reported off Quarantine station.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Feb 18—Cutter Semi-ble has removed the spar which has been rojecting out of water off here. Old Woman Ledge buoy, No 2, red spar, re-pred adrift from Prospect Harbor, Me, was maked 12th.

ported adrift from Prospect Harbor, Me, was replaced 12th.

BOSTON, Feb 19—Eleven Foot Spot buoy, No 10, red spar, was established Feb 12 in 27 feet at mean low water, about 500 feet from Eleven Foot Shoal, Eggemoggin Reach, Me.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb 20—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that three iron spar buoys have been placed in 27 feet of water, mean low water, to mark the limits of the partially completed dredged main ship channel, Boston Harbor, as follows: Two second class iron spar buoys, to mark the southern limit of dredged channel, painted black, and numbered Cl and Cs, on the following bearings (magnetic): Dredged channel buoy No Cl—Tower Orient Heights, NNE%E; Deer Island lighthouse, ESE easterly; Spectacle Island (rear) range lights, SE%S. Dredged channel buoy No C3—Tower Orient Heights, NNE%E; Deer Island lighthouse, SE by El5-16E; Spectacle Island (rear) range light, SE%S. A third class iron spar buoy, painted Elfs-16E; Spectacle Island (rear) range light, SE½S. A third class iron spar buoy, painted red and numbered C4, marking the northern limit of the dredged channel at the turn of Jeffries' Point, on the following bearings (magnetic): Dredged channel buoy No C4—Bird Island Fiats beacon, SE by E9-16E; Spectacle Island (rear) light, SE½S; northwest tangent New England docks, WSW13-16W

WASHINGTON, D.C. Feb. 21—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 1, 1901, the intensity of the four fixed red lights, marking the easterly side of the dredged channel to Biloxi Harbor, Miss, will be increased by changing each from a post lantern to a lens lantern light, without other change.

REPORTS.

BERMUDA, Feb 17—The American bark-entine Mabel I Meyer of Searsport, Me, Capt Wm Meyers, from Turks Island, Jan 6, bound for Boston, has arrived here in distress.
Captain Knowlton of sch Allen Greene, for Sargentville for Fire Island, at Vineyard Haven, reports when getting under way at Rockland, last Sunday, his vessel's anchor fouled star buoy No 2 in that harbor, and it was dragged some distance northeast from its proper position.

BIRTHS.

PEDERSEN—On Feb. 21st, to the wife Vigo Pedersen, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-PLANT—At Eastport, Me., 12th, by Dr. E. M. Small, city clerk, liam W. Brown of Grand Manan, N. and Mrs. Nancy Plant of Eastport. and Mrs. Nancy Plant of Eastport.

LANK-BROWN—At the home of the bride's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Simeon Brown, Wilson's Beach, by the Rev. A. J. Prosser, on Feb. 14th, Gordon A. Lank to Sarah Brown, both of Wilson's Beach, N. B.

HEFFER-JORDAN—At, St. Paul's manse, Waterford, Feb. 21st, by Rev. A. H. Campbell, B. A., William Arthur Heffer of Sussex, to Maggie May Jordan of Havelock.

MADSHALL WARP—At St. Stephen Feb. MARSHALL-WARR-At St. Stephen, Feb. 13th, by Rev. W. C. Goucher, John E. Mar-shall of Bay Side, Charlotte Co., and Viola M. Warr of Red Beach, Maine. M. Warr of Red Beach, Maine.

ROGERS-DICK—At Leipzig, on Feb. 22rd, by
Rev. W. W. Maxwell, Anglican chaplain,
Harry Gordon Rogers, eldest son of the
late H. J. Rogers, Esq., M. D., of England,
staff surgeon, formerly H. M. 70th Regt,
to Emma Dick, youngest daughter of the
late Randolph Dick, Esq., of Frankfort-onthe-Main, Germany.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—In this city, w. e., on Feb. 24th,
Louis C., infant son of Andrew W. and
Elizabeth Campbell.

COCHRANE—At Bloomfield, Kings Co., N.
B., Feb. 22nd, Laura M., wife of W. G.
Cochrane, and daughter of Rev. Banford
Colpitts, in her 35th year, leaving a husband and three children.

HARVEY—At Pennneld, Charlotte Co., N.
B., Feb. 3, John Harvey, aged 72 years.
LOWE—In this city, early on the morning LOWE—In this city, early on the morning of Feb. 25th, Mrs. Ann Lowe, relict of the late Wm. Lowe, in the 66th year of her age. LEGER—In this city, February 23rd, Hanora, beloved wife of Stephen Leger, leaving a husband, one son and five daughters.

SKILLEN—At St. Martins, on Feb. 22nd, Mary A., wife of Andrew Skillen.
Funeral Sunday, 24th, at 2 o'clock.

SUTHERLAND—At Maplewood, Mass., Feb. 22nd, George K., son of G. Brenton and Jeanie L. Sutherland, aged 3 years and 9 months.

REED—In this city, on Feb. 23rd, Emily A. Reed, beloved wife of James Low Reed, in the 74th year of her age, leaving a husband, seven daughters and three sons to mourn the sad loss of a fond wife and a loving mother. (New York and State of Maine papers please copy.)

"GAT." HOWARD KILLED.

Lord Kitchener Advises the War Office of the Gallant Officer's Death.

Took a Prominent Part in the Riel Rebellion -Described By a War Correspondent as "Gatling Gun Howard, Who Fights as He Pleases."

Lord Kitchener in his latest despatch to the war office, published elsewhere

OTTAWA, Feb. 24. - Kitchener's cable that Major A. C. Howard, better known as Gat Howard, had been killed, caused a sensation here, where he has been well known for years. His connection with the Canadian forces dates back to the Riel rebellion in 1885, when he was in charge of a Gatling gun sent out with the force. Howard lived at Brownsville, sixty miles from Ottowa, and left home last year with the second contingent, to assume charge of a Colt battery in the South African campaign. He remained in Africa on the departure of the Canadians to organize a corps of Canadian scouts, and was leading them when he met his The news of the fatality has been officially confirmed here. Howard left here as a lieutenant and was subsequently promoted. In a recent letter from the front Howard "We have added one battery pom-pom, so we have quite a force, six Colt guns, pom-pom and 100 scouts. enemy since you left, and made them hump each time. I may come back in July and recruit a regiment of halfbreeds. The Boers are cutting up hades around here. I will meet you in England next June."

HOWARD AT BATOCHE. "Gat" Howard first came to the front in Canada during the Riel rebellion of 1885. At the battle of Batoche, May 10, Howard contributed greatly to the defeat of the rebels. The Sun's correspondent in his account of the battle, telegraphed: While A Battery was shelling the enemy from the top of the ridge, they were almost surprised by a number of rebels. Capt. Howard saw the danger, and with cool daring ran his Gatling a couple of yards in front of the battery, and, opening fire, literally moved the rebels down. * * Once in cover they opened fire again, but Capt. Howard scaped injury. His escape was some thing marvellous, the bullets flying all around him. He gallantly maintained is position, and the rebels, unable to stand the terrible fire, returned to a pit constructed in the ravine. Howard, the American officer, is cheered as he rides along the line, and many officers seek to shake hands with him. He and his gun have been invaluable Unsupported, except by scouts, he drove the Indians out of the ravine, making them leave their breakfast on the fire.

NEW HAVEN. Conn., Feb. 24.-Major A. C. Howard, mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch as having been killed in the Transvaal on Feb. 17, was for a number of years in the eightles a resident of New Haven, holding a position in the Winchester Arms Co. He left this state to go to Canada shortly before the Riel rebelion in 1885. While here Major Howard was prominent in state military circles as an expert on ordnance, and is still well remembered in this city.

"GATLING GUN" HOWARD, WHO FIGHTS AS HE PLEASES.

(Daily Sun, Dec. 5, 1900.) "Gat" Howard is rapidly making imself famous in South Africa. This is only what everyone expected when e went out with the Mounted Rifles. but the details, as reported in a recent letter from Captain E. W. B. Morrison make very interesting reading. After describing a skirmish in which

e took part under Colonel Lessard Daptain Morrison continues: Lieutenant Howard got permission to take his Colt detachment and some dragoons and go down into the valley

to investigate. Shortly after he dis-appeared down the ravine our men were fired on from the extreme right from the gold kopje about 2,000 yards further north, which had been our objective when we commenced our advance in the morning. We were or lered over in that direction and fired some shells into it, after which Sutton advanced to make it good, with Lieutenant King in support and Straubenzie in reserve.. When the kopje was occupied Colonel Lessard sent for us in a hurry, and when we reached the top there was a splendid view of the valley for miles in each direction. He pointed out some low, rocky ridge in the valley to the right, where there vere a number of horses, and said a party of the enemy had retreated int hem. The range was about 4,000 ards, and our first shell dropped quite close to the horses. Some of the Boers mounted and started to ride away, and our next shell burst just among them. When the smoke cleared only one was seen riding off. He stopped and went ack to where his comrades had been but evidently there was no help for them, and he galloped away. Meanwhile the colonel had seen a second party away out in the valley to the left working round towards the farm house below, to which Howards' party nad gone (and evidently had a fight s we had heard a lot of shooting but now all was quiet in that direction). We fired a few shells at our xtreme range, and though we failed

changed their course. It was then after 3 in the afternoon and as we were nine miles from camp Colonel Lessard decided it was too late to go down into the valley. though we could see several hundred head of cattle and sheep there graz-We had had a successful day, ing. and penetrated much further than he expected, and the colonel was well pleased. The enemy don't like shells. If only rifle fire had been opposed to them they would

Tuesday, and made an all-day fight of

HAVE CLUNG TENACIOUSLY

to the lower kopjes, as they did on it. As it was, the affair apaprently being over, he ordered me to return to camp slowly and the remainder would follow as soon as they got word to Gat Howard, of whose party nothing had been heard for an hour, to return. As I moved off the colonel passed us riding towards the left and laughingly remarked that now he had to go and find "my Gat." In the game that ensued I did not take a hand, but it must have been very funny, despite the tragic features involved. We went on back towards camp, according to orders, and after passing the main body there were some scattering shots in rear, but it was one of those days you could not hear firing far, and we were soon out of earshot. We were looking back expecting the rest of the force to follow, but could see nothing of them, and soon found ourselves without any escort or covering force There is nothing more helpless than artillery on the march without escort, because one close range volley will kill enough horses to put it out of business. However, I had my orders, so I put out scouts on the flanks and went on :hrough the kopjes, feeling very uncomfortable, and was very

glad when safe inside the outposts. The rest of the force came in nearly two hours later, and Colonel Lessard rated in his vivacious style what had occurred. "When you left," he said. "I told Sutton to retire from the last position as soon as the artillery was clear. I went over to the left to find where that fellow Gat Howard was. I questioned the men who were covering the ravine leading down to the farm. They knew not where he had gone. Then--my God! -I hear that Colt gun-rat-tat-tat!way off on the right. Then again rat-tat-tat!-and then the Mausers singing! I mount and ride hell-forleather up on the near kopje. I look through my glasses. My God! There was that fellow Gat 'Oward way out on the far kopje, your last position, fighting the whole Boer commando alone! A rider-horse came galloping back. I said to myself, 'My God! Here we have had such a beautiful day and this fellow 'Oward spoils it I sent my adjutant to tell him to retire, and look through my glass again. One horse goes down, struggles on its feet and plunges down again; then another and another all in a heap! My God! We have had

such a beautiful day and here this fellow 'Oward spoils it all. The Boers will have him. AND ALL HIS MEN. We will have to get him out of the hole. I order up Sutton and King and we meet Mistare Gat coming back with his men on foot and the

Mausers zip-zipping around him, and he as mad as a hen that has been wet! Then he says: 'S'y, Kernel, w'at yo' want to cl'ar off an' leave me fur?' How the devil did I know he was going to turn up 'way over on that kepje on our right when I sent him down to the farm house on our

To make a long story short, the came swarming out of the rocks after Gat Howard and attacked the dragoons, being no longer deterred by the presence of artillery, and Colonel Lessard had trouble covering the retirement of the dismounted men. As the colonel said: "My men, they they do not know how to retire. You cannot get them out of a fight." It was getting towards night and the colonel's patience was sorely tried by the conduct of the dismounted men whose retirement was being covered. Instead of hurrying to the rear, these chaps would not hurry, and even stopped every now and then to take hand in the fight.

As to the irrepressible Gat Howard, it appears that he went down on the left into the big valley, and then, hearing our gun on the extreme right, later, he passed right across the front down in the valley and came up where he had been in action at the last position. He said he understood he was "make good" the front position. Unfortunately, not expecting Gat to reappear there, we had retired, and in stead of meeting us, Howard tumbled into a large party of Boers, who must have been concealed thereabouts. They poured a close fire into his party, and how any of them escaped is a wonder for the Boers were not a hundred yards away from them. It was here that young McCarthy, son of Hamilton McCarthy of Ottawa, the well known sculptor, was badly wounded. Another man was hurt by his horse falling on him when it was shot. Six horses were killed, but Howard and his men dropped behind the rocks, fought the Boers off, with the assistance of the dragoons, and escaped covered by the rest of the force.

Gat Howard has become almost as conspicuous a figure in the British army of South Africa as he was in the Northwest field force.

HE DESERVEDLY BEARS the reputation of being one of the bravest men in the army, and, his critics add, one of the most utterly reckless. Yet there would appear to be a method in this madness, because though he has been in many tight places, he has not lost many men His detachment is composed of Ottawa boys, and they will go anywhere with him. He is the bete noir of commanding officers, for they never know when he will get into a hot cor ner and involve a lot of troops to get him out. He is blessed with a po tive optimism that makes him think he is always right, and if he went into the Lydenberg mountains and tackled Viljoen's army single-handed on his own responsibility, and a British corps was not sent to back him up he would be as "mad as a hen that has been wet." For a man of his years and physique he is a marvel of energy and endurance, and, despite his little idiosyncracies, everybody likes "Gat." His Colt gun is an insignificant looking little affair on a galloping carriage drawn by one horse, but it is a terrible weapon in action as he handles it. When he gets it in a tight

to reach them they swerved off and corner, as has happened on several occasions, and can't get out any other way, he takes the little gun off the carriage, tucks it under his arm and lopes off with it, returning for the rest of the outfit at some more convenient season. When I first came to Pretoria I heard a good story about "Gat's"

What is

CASTORIA

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Castoria.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me that I recommend it as superior to any preof its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria Is so well adapted to children H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

first introduction to the general staff which is quite characteristic. It was somewhere south of the Vaal The staff was on a hill and in front was a big kopje fairly fermenting with Boers, and they were waiting for a flank movement that was in progress to prepare it for an infantry frontal attack. Up gallops "Gat; "S'y, gen'ral, whar's th' enemy? The general thus unceremoniously aded, looked at him coldly and "All pointed to the kopie in front. right," says "Gat," and started for the kopje with his gun as hard as he could gallop. "That man must be crazy," said the general. "He'll be killed. Go after him and order him back." When the aide got up to "Gat" the latter was "straddlin' the

OF HIS LITTLE GUN and frescoing the front of the kopje

with streaks of lead, while the Mausers sang a tune around him. The side returned to the general rather warm and flustered and reported: stant." said the general. A few minutes later two hard-swearing men rode up the hill. One man was "Gat," and he was enquiring in his own peculiar way whether Her Majesty's forces had come out there to play tennis. The other was the aide. There was a bullet graze on his horse's shoulder, and he was endeavoring to impress "Gat" with the knowledge that he would see him grilled on the lowest tier in hades before he would risk his valuable life again carrying orders to such a "baty

fool." Lieut. Ralph Markham told to the dun last evening that he was not surprised to hear of Howard's death. He was well acquainted with the major and was a witness of some of his daring feats. The man had absolutely no fear and would not take ordinary precautions. He was very popular with

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER from Worms through loss of appetite, fits, ness and pains. Give Mcean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and genuine. Always Safe, Pleasant and Effectual, many years in use, always satisfactory. Get the enuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

BOSTON, Feb. 25,-Maurice Aronburg, who claims to be 17, was in the superior court today to be sentenced for stealing something like \$8,800 from the home of Michael Beck, Concord street, on Nov. 18. Aronburg pleaded guilty to the stealing, but declined to tell where the money was, even when the judge asked him. A sentence of eight to ten years in state prison was given. When taken to the detention room he asked one of the officials to loan him 50 cents with which to purchase his supper.

NORTH BRUCE CONSERVATIVES.

WIARTON, Ont., Feb. 25.-The co tives of North Bruce, in session here tolight, on the fourth ballot nominated Jas. Halliday of Chesley as their candidate in the forthcoming bye-election for the dominion house. McNeil, the unseated member, was urgently requested to accept the candidature but declined the nomination.

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CTORINE

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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Over Eight Hundred Native Priests Opposed to the Federal Party.

MANILIA, Feb. 25 .- Rev. Father Mc-Kinnon, who was formerly private secretary of Mgr. Chappelle, and who is now pastor of the Ermina Catholic church, informed a representative of the Associated Press today that there were upwards of 80 native priests in the Philippines opposed to the federal party, and that these would refuse to administer the sacrament to federalists, because they believed the federal party to be merely a cloak for Protestant attempts to weaken the power of the Church of Rome. He referred to the federal party as "resting on an insecure foundation and destined to crumble soon," and asserted that the "General, I delivered your awder to Methodist and Presbyterian missionthat Johnny down they-ah an' he told aries were using unfair means to inme to tell you not to fret yourself—that | duce Filipinos to leave the Catholic he was all right-bai jove!" "Go faith. He assailed the character of down and tell him to retire this in- Senor Buencamino and other evangelical leaders, and contended that only by securing the co-operation and good will of the Padres could the Americans make permanent progress in the Phil-

ippines. Senor Tavera, president of the federal party, when the views of Father McKinnon were brought to his attention, replied: "So much the better, as it will bring the matter to an issue.' When asked whether the members of the party would not leave it if they

learned that membership involved their church standing, Senor Tavera replied: "They probably would, if that were true, but I believe only a small proportion of the priests would exclude people from their church privileges for such a reason. We Filipinos did not make an issue of separation of church and state. This was decreed by the

United States constitution. Nothing else is tolerated under American sovereignty. Whether federalists approve or not, they cannot be loyalists and yet oppose that doctrine.
"If the Catholic authorities are not willing to accept it, they are not patriotic. The federal party may disinte-

grate after civil government is gener-

ally established in the Philippines, but

the principles of peace under American sovereignty will not disintegrate." Senor Tavera asserted that the federalists who had relatives and friends among the prominent insurgent leaders were endeavoring by correspondence to induce them to surrender, although thus far without result. Some employers of native labor allege that the natives are gathered by

the federalists wholesale, without any explanation of the principles to which they are subscribing. Ordinarily the natives are easily led by their accustomed leaders, but the movement for peace with the United States has authority and it is now generally understood and approved by the natives.

Chaplain Fitzgerald administered the oath of allegiance to 2,200 Ilecanos at a church in Vigan, Feb. 22, and a parish priest at Santa Catalina administered a similar oath to 700 na-

tives Feb. 24. Lieut. West, with a detachment of the crew of the gunboat Laguna De Bay, attacked 200 insurgents near Cavinta, province of Laguna. After a hard fight the insurgents were dis-persed, losing six killed and fourteen

captured . A detachment of the 47th Volunteer Infantry encountered a body of insurgents in the province of Albay, killing eighteen and subsequently another body, killing nine. The Americans had no casualties.

A squad of the 18th U. S. Infantry surprised a band of Ladrones on the island of Panay, killing six. The Americans captured five rifles. A peace commission is negotiating

with the insurgents in Northern Panay and there is a prospect of an early surrender. The Daily and Weekly Sun are distributed in all parts of Canada.

CONFIRM.

Of the Report

London Daity Nev lers" Are Still Surrender Gene Yesterday.

PORT ELIZ

Feb. 27.—A pr here says Schee lowmore, has British. The mabsent, but for whole of the LONDON, F ener, telegraph under date of l "The following are reported by "Three hunding the hunding the following a nineteen pour zer, a Maxim, arms ammunit 834 truck oxen and 287 wagons casualties were

wounded.'

LONDON. F

most recent si

British forces created a most war office here. secretary for v and this also military critics while the war end with a suc stant capturing plies and horses ations will soo dacoit stage. G the hero of th though, of cour controlling hand every circumsta Broderick and long as the Br something to di ply of men. m they are achiev objective at pr not believed to Gen. Kitchener he does, he wil sult. In fact on such an of Botha gave in, clined to cons would only affe immediate, indi that the same being pursued tinued against from the Boer

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Our columns ar

Driving Pincers,

Rasps,