

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1903.

NO. 64.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN MAY HAVE TO FIGHT RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTED AT AMERICA'S STAND.

It Disclaims That the Move Will Affect the Interests of Any Power or Their Commerce--The Attitude of Other European Powers on the Question.

Petersburg, April 27--Regarding the Russian negotiations which have been going on since January, the foreign office here is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers on their commerce; other enjoy same rights of commerce in the Far East as we. Of the towns not opened to the railway will carry Russian goods alike through the country but we or they cannot sell them in unopened towns. If the towns are opened all will benefit alike. It is in the Russian's interest to demand the widest possible developments of trade. The power concerns multitudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when evacuation was decided upon.

London, April 27--The Times correspondent at Peking telegraphs that he has obtained that one of the demands in a document in the Manchuria affair, is that the present status of administration of Manchuria is to remain unaltered, does not apply to Manchuria, and that the administration of Manchuria shall not be changed. The object of this demand is to check the suggested alteration in the government of Manchuria by which it was contemplated to transform Mongolia into a Chinese province. The foreign office, continues the Times correspondent, has formally advised that Russia is to retain 12,000,000 roubles in the possession of the Russo-Chinese bank as an indemnity for repairing the railway.

President Gompers Deplores the Attitude of the Montreal Prelate to Organized Labor, But Promises That Only Canadian Officers Will Be Allowed to Work in Quebec.

Montreal, April 27--(Special)--President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is astonished that Archbishop Bruchesi should look upon the international union movement as the enemy of the American institutions and industry, as he has in his pastoral letter yesterday.

settling labor troubles, when Canadian officers are called upon to settle labor troubles in the United States. "I am no enemy of the archbishop because he has made statements so antagonistic to our great movement, and he may rest assured, so far as Quebec is concerned, there shall be nothing but Canadian organizers and officers of the federation employed in organizing workers and in adjusting labor troubles there. "It shall be my mission while president of the federation to spread the work of organization in order that the working classes of the dominion may be better citizens and happier people."

GAMEY'S PECULIAR BANK TRANSACTIONS.

Montreal, April 27--(Special)--The evidence for the prosecution was finished at 11 o'clock on Saturday, with Mrs. Sullivan's testimony, which proved unimportant, and defense began to unravel a remarkable taking up Gamey's transactions at Ontario Bank Saturday, the last day of his departure for Buffalo. Gamey's testimony of receiving Teller Linton's check on Saturday he called in the bank and asked for a slip showing a sum of \$800 in nine \$100 bills, made receipt for the Queen's plan factory, Sept. 11, the day following that on which Gamey claimed to have divided with Sullivan the \$8,000 in \$100 Ontario bills, received from Mr. Stratton. Gamey wished to make a copy. On this slip the denomination was marked \$100-00; total, \$900. Gamey turned to the desk and in a few

NEARLY A MURDER CAUSED BY LOVE AND A MORTGAGE.

GERMANY WILL RETALIATE ON CANADA.

A Discarded Lover Seriously Wounded in Boston by His Successful Rival.

Boston, April 27--Three deafening revolver shots rang out unexpectedly in the office of the Edison Illuminating Company on Head Street today, and through the smoke the startled clerks saw one of their number, Silliman M. Bishop, fall to the floor. The man had been fired by a man who was a stranger. In an instant someone had taken to the situation and the next moment the unknown man was seized by a number of clerks and dismissed. A police call was given and the visitor was arrested. He proved to be Harwell Stafford of Brookline, and later it appeared that he had shot Bishop to avenge an alleged wrong which he felt Bishop had done to the family of Stafford's intended bride. Bishop, who was wounded in the arm and side, was taken to a hospital where it was announced he had good chances of recovery. The story is that up to three weeks ago Bishop was the accepted suitor of Miss Ethel McLean, of Roxbury, in whose family he had done to the family of Stafford's intended bride. Bishop, who was wounded in the arm and side, was taken to a hospital where it was announced he had good chances of recovery.

London, April 27--(Special)--A special London cable says: "The Berlin correspondent of the Times and the Chronicle say the federal council of Germany, so it is reported, has decided to impose on the imports from Canada a surtax equal to that levied by Canada on the German exports. "The Cologne Gazette says Germany will retaliate that Germany will be the first victim of an experiment to weld the British colonies into a customs union of the empire. "The Pall Mall Gazette expresses England's sympathy with Canada in the tariff war and says: "Canadians may feel a little hurt that this moment has been especially reminded of the mother country which entertained certain quiet hopes, but Canada need not fear that the mother country will remain unconcerned."

St. Stephen, N. B., April 27--(Special)--The word was received by the St. Stephen office at St. Stephen, N. B., that the well-known St. Stephen man had command of fine steamships. St. Stephen, N. B., April 27--(Special)--The word was received by the St. Stephen office at St. Stephen, N. B., that the well-known St. Stephen man had command of fine steamships.

MONTREAL'S DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

Stevadores Offer Two Cents an Hour More Than Men Demand But Won't Recognize Union. Montreal, April 27--(Special)--Steamships Alexandria, Fremont and Carignan Head, the first ocean arrivals of the season, are held up with their inward cargoes, at the docks owing to the long shoremen's strike. The stevedores took the initiative in a new strike which is two cents an hour more than they demand. They refused to recognize the union and they say they will not work until the union is dissolved. The men are doing continuous duty at the docks and are doing continuous duty at the docks and are doing continuous duty at the docks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SUSSEX RESIDENT.

Henry Miller, a Truckman, Crushed by Feet of Horses That Were Driven on Top of His Sloven. Sussex, April 27--(Special)--A serious accident occurred at the railway crossing this afternoon on the arrival of the C.P.R. going west. A truckman named Henry Miller barely succeeded in getting his team across safely in front of an engine and was closely followed by Robert Scott, with a span of horses attached to an express wagon. By some means Scott lost control of his team or horses and they ran over Miller who was sitting on his sloven. Miller was crushed under the horses' feet and was for a short time unconscious. He was picked up and conveyed to his home where Dr. McAllister was called and found that his spine was injured and also about the head and neck. It is not severely bruised about the body. It is known yet how seriously his hurts may be, hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery. District Superintendent G. M. Jarvis and his stenographer were here today and commenced an investigation as to the cause of the fire which occurred in the I. C. R. baggage room on the evening of March 24th, several witnesses were examined. As far as heard no conclusion has been arrived at in regard to the origin of the fire.

MANGAN SAID HE STARTED ROW WHICH LED TO HIS DEATH.

DEVINE, ARRESTED IN MUSQUASH CASE, IS ARRAIGNED.

Coroner Berryman: Empanels Jury and Adjoins Inquest Until Saturday--Provisions of Will Made by Mangan--What Was Learned at Musquash in Regard to the Affair.

Peter Devine, charged with assault which led to the death of John Mangan, at Musquash, Saturday night last, was brought before Judge Ritchie, in the police court, Monday afternoon, the charge was assault with a deadly weapon. At Musquash Monday, Coroner D. E. Berryman empanelled a jury and began an inquest into Mangan's death, and Chief Clerk was on the scene. It was learned at Musquash that Mangan had made a statement, in which he said he was the aggressor in the trouble with Devine. Coroner Berryman, accompanied by Policeman Lawson, of Fairville, went to Musquash Monday morning, arriving there about 10.30 o'clock, and at noon swore in the following jury: J. A. Balcolm (foreman), Wm. Thompson, Max Anderson, John Murray, Fred Clinch, Jas. O'Donnell and Frank Cassidy. The jury viewed the body and the court was adjourned until Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in Knight's hall. The residents of Musquash are quite reticent in their talk of the tragedy, and it is hard to get very much direct information; but from what was learned yesterday by a reporter, it appears that on the day of the election Mangan was working about the premises of J. A. Balcolm, attending to the cattle and looking after the horses which were put up in Mr. Balcolm's barn by voters who came for miles along the country. Mangan had obtained some liquor, became under the influence, and was looking for trouble. He picked out Henry Devine as his opponent, and commenced a row. Devine had been ill and was not looking for trouble. The first encounter was near the railway station, and as the men made their way along the road towards the polling booth. The place where John Mangan received his death injury was on the side of the main road, about 500 yards to the eastward of Dean's hotel. At this spot there is a steep embankment of about eight or 10 feet, and at the bottom are a number of boulders. Mangan had obtained some liquor, became under the influence, and was looking for trouble. He picked out Henry Devine as his opponent, and commenced a row. Devine had been ill and was not looking for trouble. The first encounter was near the railway station, and as the men made their way along the road towards the polling booth. The place where John Mangan received his death injury was on the side of the main road, about 500 yards to the eastward of Dean's hotel. At this spot there is a steep embankment of about eight or 10 feet, and at the bottom are a number of boulders.

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CAPT. J. S. THOMPSON PASSED AWAY AT SEA.

The Well-known St. Stephen Man Had Command of Fine Steamships. St. Stephen, N. B., April 27--(Special)--The word was received by the St. Stephen office at St. Stephen, N. B., that the well-known St. Stephen man had command of fine steamships. St. Stephen, N. B., April 27--(Special)--The word was received by the St. Stephen office at St. Stephen, N. B., that the well-known St. Stephen man had command of fine steamships.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS HAVE TROUBLE TIMES WITH THE POLICE AND SOLDIERS.

Many Establishments Closed Yesterday, But Not Until Several Scrimmages Took Place--Monks Arrested and Fined for Resisting the Authorities and Others Are Sent to Prison. Paris, April 27--Crowds made demonstrations at different points today over the dispersal of the congregations. At Versailles, the Capuchin convents were dispersed within their convent and refused admission to the officials. A crowd numbering several thousands of persons filled the streets in the vicinity and during a counter demonstration stones were thrown at the convent. The Benedictines at Landernau, who caused trouble yesterday, were dispersed today, and the officials looked up their own means of dispersing them. A company of infantry preserved order. At Amneville, a Capuchin establishment was closed and the members of that order were arrested for resisting the authorities, a squadron of dragons preserved order. The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a scrimmage. Many arrests were made by the civil and military authorities. The latest despatches from the provinces indicate that the trouble attending the dispersal of the congregations are becoming more serious. This afternoon the disturbances at Versailles around the Capuchin convent broke out again with much violence, owing to the attempt of a party of Oblate fathers to visit the barricaded convent. The sight of the visitors aroused the anger of the members of the congregations, and an attack was made. Clerical hastened to the assistance of the fathers, and a pitched battle between the two parties followed. Sticks and stones were used freely and injuries were inflicted upon many persons, among whom were two women, while onlookers from windows joined in the fray by throwing all kinds of missiles. The police finally rescued the Oblate fathers and the fighting ceased. A crowd of 3,000 persons, however, remained in the neighborhood of the convent, expressing their sympathy for the monks, until dark, when the police at last succeeded in dispersing it. The monks at La Roche Sur Foron were arrested today. A strong force of infantry and cavalry surrounded the monastery and held the crowd of angry peasants in check, while the door of the building was battered in. The monks offered no further resistance and were placed in prison at Bonneville. "Nanted today seven Capuchins were sentenced by the court to pay fines of \$3.00 each for refusing to close and leave their convent. A crowd of 2,000 persons escorted the Capuchians from the court, cheering them and shouting "Long live the brothers," and "Long live Liberty."

HALIFAX CHRONICLE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Halifax, April 27--(Special)--Fire occurred in the stereotyping room of the Chronicle at 11 o'clock tonight, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. The building was flooded with water. The fire will not interfere with the publishing of the paper. Hon. Mr. Hanbury Dies in London. London, April 28--The Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, died this morning, of pneumonia after an illness of a few days only. He was born in 1845. Hon. Mr. Hanbury was best known to Canada as the persistent and successful statesman who prevented the entry of Canadian store cattle to the United Kingdom. Pacific Cable Discussed. Ottawa, April 27--A discussion took place on the Pacific Cable in the senate today, when Hon. R. W. Scott stated that faith has been broken by Australia in its arrangements with the Eastern Extension Company, and that the imperial government had not stood by Canada as it should have done in this matter. In reply to Mr. Watson who asked if the union label would be satisfactory if confined to Canadian organizations, Mr. Fortier said that he would rather go with business than have anything to do with it.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FOUND BY HON. MR. SIFTON.

Toronto, April 27--(Special)--A News special cable from London says: "I today had an interview at Hotel Cecil with Hon. Clifford Sifton. The minister of the interior was keen deep in maps and documents relating to the Alaskan boundary, but apparently none the worse for his hard month's work in the interests of Canada. "He said: 'I have no reason to doubt that the presentation of the Canadian case will be other than full and satisfactory. The case, which covers 300 pages of printed matter, will be filed, together with accompanying evidence, at the American embassy Saturday week. The American case will be filed at the British embassy at Washington the same day, and may be expected in London May 10. "We have instituted a search and found some important documents often sought for in vain by officials of the foreign and colonial offices, and by the Canadian government. "Attorney-General Finlay and Hon. Edward Blake have given their best attention to the revision of our case, while as to Messrs. Wade, Pope, King and other members of my party, they have had a hard month's work, and are entitled to great credit for their zeal and industry."

Band 82

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THE SENSATION IN THE NEAL CASE.



HARRY BROWN, One of the Granville Ferry Bank Burglars, Whose Name Figured Friday in Neal Case.



JOHN R. WOODWORTH, The Other Granville Ferry Bank Robber, Now Named in Neal Inquest.

New and startling evidence given at Fairville Friday night, where the inquest in the case of Mrs. Neal was resumed...

It was shown that they lodged at the Catlemen's Shelter of the Seamen's Mission in Prince William street at the time of the murder—March 13—and that they remained out all one night, returning at 7 a. m.

Dynamite and powder were discovered in a trunk they left at the Shelter when they disappeared.

Three linen handkerchiefs and one of silk, which were found on Woodworth when he was arrested for the bank burglary, are of the same kind found in Mrs. Neal's bureau after the murder.

J. C. Bond, who was held up near the scene of the Neal tragedy by two men who demanded money on the night of the crime, has seen a photograph of Woodworth and makes affidavit that he was one of the men who stopped him.

This evidence, circumstantial as it is, created a sensation when it was given before Coroner Berryman last evening.

The coroner has been quietly investigating for weeks and the disclosures of last evening showed that he had not wasted his time.

The medical evidence discloses of the accident theory which was advanced by some early in the case.

MR. BOND'S AFFIDAVIT. Identifies Woodworth as One Who Accompanied Him Near Scene of Mrs. Neal's Murder.

Coroner Berryman, after the photographs of Woodworth and Brown had been examined by the jury, related in detail the fact of J. C. Bond's identification of Woodworth's picture.

"You will remember that this Mr. Bond was held up by two strangers near the Sand Cove road on the evening of the murder. He was accompanied by a man who he fully recognized in the picture the larger of the two men who on the evening of March 13 had stopped him near the reservoir close to the Sand Cove road and asked him for money.

Here the coroner read Mr. Bond's affidavit, which was taken before O'Hara Barnes, a Montreal notary and commissioner for the taking in Quebec, of affidavits to be used in New Brunswick. The affidavit was dated April 22, 1903, and was Mr. Bond's declaration, in legal form, of what he had previously written Coroner Berryman respecting his meeting with the two strangers and his identification of the picture.

Miss Dunn's Evidence. Miss Mabel Dunn, of Main street, was the first witness called. She remembered the 13th day of last March, and was driving that evening with Frank O'Reilly, of Diection. She entered the carriage at her home in Main street, and was driven out Douglas avenue, across the bridge and along Sandy Cove road, driving along this thoroughfare a little beyond the railway track, where the carriage was turned.

They traveled down the road on the left side, but she did not notice a body lying on the ground, nor was there a collision with any object. On the way back the right hand side of the road was taken, and after driving some distance Mr. O'Reilly called her attention to a figure lying on the ground. She saw the form plainly. Mr. O'Reilly drove past the figure about 30 yards; then he got out and went back. When he returned he said it was an old lady, and that she appeared to be unconscious. He said he did not believe she was intoxicated, and that it would be best to report the matter. They drove to a tavern stable and told what he had discovered. When going down the road first, Mr. O'Reilly mentioned that he had seen a figure lying on the road. The return into Fairville was about 10 o'clock. No teams or persons were seen on the road.

George Williams, superintendent at the Seamen's Mission shelter, was next sworn, and said: "I have been connected with the shelter about two and a half months, and in that time encountered a good many rough characters. I had stopping with me a man who went by the name of James Smith, otherwise known as John R. Woodworth. He took charge of the shelter previous to my assuming charge. After I came he remained a few days, then left, saying he was going to the funeral of his parent. He remained away a few days, then left the shelter permanently on the morning of the 13th of March. Since that date he has had no shelter at the mission, and so far as I know has been out of the city since then, up to the present date.

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penitentiary. After serving his term Brown once more took up his abode in St. John and his last concern for which he has come into criminal prominence was the Granville Bank robbery. He was arrested at Bridgetown (N. S.), by Chief of Police Anderson, and is now at Dorchester to serve 12 years.

John R. Woodworth, alias James Smith, has had a fairly good reputation as far as the police circles of the Royal Canadian Regiment, doing garrison duty at Halifax. The life of a soldier did not suit him, and he deserted and shortly afterwards came to St. John; he took the name of James Smith, and while army officials were on the look out for John R. Woodworth he was walking about in civilians' clothing as John Smith.

He knocked about St. John for some time and finally obtained the position as superintendent of the Shelter on Water street in connection with the Seamen's Mission, and was known as the "Wayfarer's Lodge." It was while in this position that he became a pal of Harry Brown. On the evening that the position of assistant at the shelter. He held this position until the 12th of last February when he retired and his place was filled by George Williams, the present superintendent.

Mr. Williams, when seen yesterday by a reporter, said that after returning as superintendent of the shelter, Smith remained about the place for a few days and then went away. He returned about a week later and said he had been to Moncton where he attended the funeral of a man who had been buried in the same place as his father and mother. On his return he remained about the shelter for about another week and then left the place, leaving behind him his trunk in the care of Superintendent Williams. He did not stop at the shelter after that.

It was after the two men were arrested in Bridgetown that Deputy Chief Jenkins and Detective Killen called at the shelter and, finding Woodworth's trunk, made a search, finding about four sticks of dynamite and a couple of tins of powder. On the afternoon of Monday, 13th inst., when the two prisoners arrived here on the steamer Yarmouth, Woodworth gave Superintendent Williams a letter. In this letter the prisoner said that he had "struck hard luck for the first time and had got in a hole." He requested that his trunk be sent to his brother in Moncton; he "didn't know where they got the trunk in that hole." Other sections in the letter were of a personal nature and did not refer in any way to the case.

Those who know Woodworth about the shelter give him an excellent name. Superintendent Williams said he regarded him as a good fellow and thinks that if he had a chance to get out of the shelter he would not have become a bank robber.

Woodworth and Brown are now serving terms in Dorchester, the former to seven years and the latter to 12 years. The crime which they were convicted for was for breaking into the Union Bank at Granville (N.S.), blowing open the safe with dynamite and stealing a box containing \$3,000 in cash and papers, making a total value of \$10,000.

They were brought here on Monday, April 13, by Sheriff Gates, of Annapolis, where they were held in the cells of the one of the locks on the shackles which they had on their feet was badly damaged in an attempt made to break them.

Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington, superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, was next sworn, and before giving testimony listened to the reading by Doctor Lunney of the results of the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Neal.

Dr. Hetherington said "I have been a physician since 1878. I have been in active practice for about 20 years. I thoroughly understand the meaning of what Dr. Lunney has just read. I do not think a woman of Mrs. Neal's age could receive such injuries as she received merely from an accidental fall, or that she was run down by a team. The shaft of a carriage would hardly be high enough to reach her head, and if it had been high enough I do not think it possible that, providing the end of the shaft had struck her temple, the skin would have remained unbroken. Her horse's hoof, with shoe on, would certainly have made an external wound. I feel, upon what I have heard, that the fracture was caused by a heavy blunt instrument in the hands of some person. I believe her death was due to direct violence. It could have been possible the instrument used was a heavy smooth-pole."

To a juror—"A rock could cause a fracture without the skin being broken."

The Handkerchiefs Again. J. J. Hennessy, a Fairville dry goods merchant, testified as follows: "I was not personally acquainted with Mrs. Neal. Coroner Lawson called at my place of business yesterday and showed me some pocket handkerchiefs. Three were linen. One he showed was a hemstitched China silk kerchief, with the letter 'M' stitched into it. I carried the same stock a year ago last Christmas—it was the same style of work and had the letter M worked into the silk. You could by the same kind in almost any dry goods store. I do not know if my clerk knew Mrs. Neal. She has been in my employ only a short time."

Adjourned Until Tuesday. This finished the taking of evidence for the evening. Coroner Berryman addressed the jurors briefly, respecting an adjournment, and in summing up the extent and nature of the testimony that had been given, believed it well that an adjournment be made.

A few witnesses, who were expected to appear, had not come, and the question arose whether to get all the information possible, or submit a verdict on what had already been learned. He suggested an adjournment of two weeks, but an agreement to such meant an obstacle in the way of juror Parker, who said he would already be engaged work for the summer. The coroner thereupon suggested Tuesday evening, April 28th, and this date the jury unanimously agreed upon.

The new evidence brought out at the Neal inquest has directed public attention to Woodworth and Brown, the bank burglars, whose pictures appear herewith. The record shows that both are desperate characters. Their presence on the west side about the time of the murder of Mrs. Neal and their suspicious conduct here

underlies the coal is sufficiently rich in aluminum to make it a valuable source of aluminum. With regard to power there has been a question as to whether water power might be used on the vast deposits of coal of Queens county situated. I am told that there is no limit to the demand for aluminum. The company asks power to lay out a town site for their employees and provide it with water supply, sewerage and electric light. If their hopes are realized they will employ between 3,000 and 4,000 people and use 150,000 tons of coal a year. It may be that the government may be called upon to give the company some abatement with regard to royalties. The bill was agreed to with verbal amendments.

Some Objections to Town of Campbellton Bill. The bill relating to the town of Campbellton was considered in committee. Mr. McLatchey explained that it was to enable the town to appropriate land for town purposes, to borrow money for the construction permanent sidewalks, and improvements on streets, to provide a pest house, to extend their water system, and to establish a public park.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley objected to section 6, which required the owner of land appropriate to bear the costs of arbitration where the sum awarded is less than that offered by the town.

Mr. Hazen thought the power of expropriation should be limited to certain definite objects. He thought it was proper to allow land to be expropriated for a pest house and park, but not for a gravel pit for street purposes.

Mr. Grimmer said the committee had not been unanimous with regard to the first section of the bill and he was opposed to this expropriation of land for gravel pit.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought that it was proper that the power to expropriate for the repair of the streets should be given. The city of St. John has the right to expropriate lands for any public purpose.

Mr. Hazen moved that the right to expropriate be limited to park and hospital purposes. This was defeated and the bill agreed to with the amendments suggested by the attorney general in section 6.

The house went into committee on bills. The bill to incorporate the McDonald's Corner Public Hall Company was agreed to.

The bill to exempt from taxation certain property in the parish of South Esk was considered in committee and progress was reported. The object of this bill was to exempt from taxation a mill, sawed small lumber. It was objected that the municipality had not asked for this exemption.

increase of salary. The speaker said as this petition called for public money it could not be received under the rules of the house.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of Thomas Bohan and others in favor of the bill to incorporate Bath village for water and fire purposes, and the petition of the Woodstock Electric Railway, Light & Power Co., in favor of the bill to amend their act.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill respecting wholesale and retail liquor licenses. He said this bill was to meet a demand which the government have felt a growing in counties where a license system prevails in favor of having a local option. In the parish of Beresford, where a strong public sentiment against licenses prevailed, the act passed last year to prevent the issue of licenses had worked well.

The object of the bill is where there is a strong temperance sentiment in a parish against licenses, to provide that there may be prohibition in that parish. The bill is a general law to authorize the lieutenant-governor in council on being satisfied by petition that there is a general sentiment against licenses, to pass an order prohibiting the issuing of licenses in that parish.

The order will be published in the Royal Gazette, and on its publication any licenses that have been issued and sale of liquor will be cancelled, and the license money returned pro rata. Suggestions had been made in regard to other points with respect to the license law and some of these might be added when the bill was in committee.

The house went into committee of the whole on bills. Mr. Tweedie introduced the bill relating to the town of Newcastle was amended by making provision for the payment of the debentures, by assessment, and agreed to.

N. B. Medical Act. The bill to amend the New Brunswick Medical Act was considered in committee. Mr. Pugsley explained that its object was to limit the right of action against medical men and surgeons, members of the New Brunswick Medical Society, for negligence or malpractice to one year. He also received from the Medical Society two additional sections which they would like to have added to the bill, one requiring physicians who are newly registered to pay a fee of \$25, and the other for a fee not to exceed \$20 on the admission of a medical student to the society. Mr. Hill did not think these additional sections should be passed as they were quite foreign to the object of the bill as it had been considered in the committee.

Mr. Morrison agreed with the member for Charlotte and thought that these sections might be a great hardship if passed. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that on consideration he thought it best that the amendments should be dropped. This was done and the bill agreed to.

The house went into committee on a bill to close a road to the steamboat landing in the parish of Dumfries.

Mr. Wilsford explained that this road was no longer used, the steamboat landing having been removed to a point about a mile away and a new road made to it. The bill was agreed to.

Debate on Tax Exemptions. The bill to exempt from taxation certain property in the parish of South Esk was again considered in committee. Mr. Jones in the chair.

Mr. Morrison said he understood that there had been some opposition to this bill. It had been changed by the committee so that the exemption would not be granted until the municipal council had sanctioned it. There was a petition from nearly all the ratepayers of the parish in favor of the bill. There was no other mill in having small mill made to 20 miles, and the people of the locality desired to create a new industry. He thought that they should be allowed to do just as much as if the industry was a large one.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said we all know what petitions mean. One can get petitions for a mill without any reference to the municipality. If it was passed we would have all sorts of people claiming exemption. It is time for us to exempt from the municipality ask for it. He thought it his duty to object to such legislation unless the request came from the municipality. We refused to exempt from school taxes because we do not wish to interfere with education, but here we are interfering with all other municipal objects by granting exemptions. He felt it his duty to oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Hill said he would go further and would not give the council power to exempt. There are scores and hundreds of small mills of this kind in New Brunswick, all of which are as much entitled to exemption as this one. It was very different to a large industry giving employment to hundreds of people. One principle he was opposed to was the extension of exemptions.

Mr. Morrison said this was a new industry that would bring in capital and people. He said the Flewelling Company had been exempted without the municipal council passing on it.

Mr. King said the case of the Flewelling Company stood upon a very different footing. They had a large establishment, employing 300 hands, which had been burning down; they had invested a capital of \$150,000. The chief proprietor was warden of the municipality and did not wish to put the county to the expense of \$100 for holding a special meeting of the council, so he sent a circular letter to every member of the council and received favorable replies from them all, approving of the exemption.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney thought this matter was in a different position from the case of the Flewelling Company, because the latter's request for exemption had the unanimous support of the members for Kings county, while the members for Northumberland were divided upon the present bill. He also thought that the principle of exempting small enterprises by private individuals was wrong. In the present case there was no definite information with regard to the enterprise which was to be exempted.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought that the request stated by the member for Westmorland with regard to the members differing on the question was a good one. Other reasons than those advanced by the members who had spoken on the subject. He had noticed, as chairman of the committee, that numerous applications for exemption were coming in, but a limit would have to be put on the sort of thing. He did not see but that this industry had a good claim for exemption as any other, but he would vote on principle against it on the ground that a stop should be put to these exemptions. Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the petition of the town council of Chatham in favor of their bill. The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

WILL EMPLOY 4,000.

N. B. Aluminum Company Will Create a Great Industry.

BOOM FOR QUEEN'S CO.

Bill Agreed to in Local House Yesterday Incorporating the Concern—Budget Debate Continued.

Fredericton, April 24.—Mr. Forier in making his inquiries as to the intentions of the government to provide a new series of French books for the use of pupils attending the public schools, said in making this inquiry I feel that I am but repeating certain questions that have been put to me on more than one occasion, and to which I could give no satisfaction, further than that the government was disposed in every way to advance the progress of education. My own idea is that a child, having no knowledge whatever of a language foreign to his mother tongue will make greater strides, from an educational standpoint if taught it in his own language than one that is entirely new. Education is the sap of our national life. It seems to me that the three provinces—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, in each of which there are a large number of French speaking people, could well join together with the view of having a series of books and text books, which would make these observations so that I may not be understood as desiring in any way to have French taught to the detriment of the English language, which is the language of the country. The desire of the government to do justice to all classes is shown in the fact that we have now two French inspectors of schools in the province.

Hon. Mr. LaBouffe said that the matter of providing French books had engaged the attention of the government, the present system of books not being thought satisfactory. No decision had yet been reached but the government would decide shortly what was best to be done. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to incorporate the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company. Hon. Mr. Sweeney's bill further relating to the Moncton Hospital.

Hon. Mr. LaBouffe stated that the papers called for in Mr. Forier's motion with regard to the French schools would be brought down without the formality of an address.

N. B. Aluminum Co. Bill. The house went into committee on bills, Mr. Morrison in the chair. On the bill to incorporate the Aluminum Production Company of New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained that this bill had been before the committee on corporations and had been approved. The company intends to carry on business in Queens county. Most of the members of the company were gentlemen of means and some of them were engaged in the manufacture of a new metal called macadamite. This metal costs less than brass, but is applied to the same use. The intention of the company is to engage in the production of aluminum, which is one of the constituent elements of macadamite. I understand that the two essential for the production of this metal are fire clay with the proper percentage of oxide of aluminum, and sufficient power. It is expected that the fire clay of Queens county which

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, April 24.—The agricultural committee this morning discussed the proposal to assist a proposed farm in Queens county to the extent of \$2,000 per year, the province to receive in return 100 pure bred bull calves each year. The resolution favoring the scheme was voted down.

The bill to incorporate the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company has been introduced by Mr. Treadwell. John E. Stewart, James E. Porter, Guy G. Porter, Hiram D. Stevens and Chandler C. Harvey are the applicants for incorporation, with a capital of \$60,000. The company proposes to dam or otherwise get water power for generating electricity on the Aroostook between its mouth and the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. The company seeks authority to erect and operate mills, and to generate and sell electricity. The company asks for authority to issue bonds to the amount of half a million dollars, and undertakes to expend \$25,000 within three years, and \$75,000 within four years.

The funeral of John R. McLean, who was drowned on the Nashwaak drive, was held at Zion yesterday. The ceremony was under the auspices of Pitts, No. 71, Orange Lodge. Rev. J. G. Colquhoun and Rev. Mr. Robertson officiated. H. F. McLeod and D. S. Peacock read the Orange burial service at the grave.

The remains of Chas. Campbell, who was drowned on the Nashwaak drive, were taken to the residence of Mrs. Jane McAlon at Stanley yesterday. The funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Services were conducted by Rev. Father Ryan of St. Mary's, and interment was made in the new cemetery at Stanley.

One of the largest lumber rafts ever brought to Springhill was pulled from the Bony yesterday. It contained close to 100,000 feet. William J. Scott was the purchaser.

George Y. Dibblee received a telegram last evening informing him that his father, William F. Dibblee, had been stricken with paralysis at his home in Woodstock and was in a critical condition.

Fredericton, April 28.—(Special)—On Friday afternoon Donald Ross, 16 years old, son of Rev. William Ross, Presbyterian clergyman of Prince William, was kicked by a horse while riding on the Nashwaak drive, receiving injuries which terminated fatally.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, April 24.—(Special)—About 75 of the prominent farmers of the county, this afternoon, at the orchard of Mr. McNeill, discussed the proposed meeting addressed by Mr. McNeill, of the department of agriculture.

Mr. McNeill demonstrated how spraying should be carried on, and some of the best obtained. He explained the practical working of the force pumps, and that heavy pressure is essential to thorough work.

Mr. Woom, of Middleton (N. S.), then took up the question of pruning, and gave the rules governing successful pruning, advising that an orchard should be really pruned every year and that June was the best time to do so, as wounds then would heal very quickly, but pruning could be done to advantage at any time.

Mr. Hubbard also addressed at the meeting. A public meeting was held in the town hall last night, and was well attended. Mr. Woom, of Middleton, N. S., then took up the question of pruning, and gave the rules governing successful pruning, advising that an orchard should be really pruned every year and that June was the best time to do so, as wounds then would heal very quickly, but pruning could be done to advantage at any time.

Woodstock, April 24.—Commencing next week the 6th Regiment Band will give an open-air concert each Tuesday evening during the summer.

Mr. G. H. Glidden, five-year-old painter Mike, died at Cornerack, 2:30. Mr. Glidden got him in Ontario. The funeral will be held at the home of Mrs. Glidden, at 10 o'clock, Monday evening. A large number will go from here.

The family of John Connor, who left for Providence (R.I.) last week, expect to be able to leave for their new home next Wednesday.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, April 24.—(Special)—Rev. A. W. Smithers and little daughter, Mrs. A. W. McEwen, of Waterford, returned home to Riverside, Albert county, yesterday.

J. C. Jordan, of Boston, passed through this morning en route to his summer residence at Pollett River.

A new 30 horse power boiler in his steam laundry and erected a smoke stack 30 feet high with spark arrester which will be beneficial in carrying the smoke far away from the near neighborhood.

C. W. J. Upham is building a large modern barn on his farm at Upper Corner. He gave an old-fashioned barn burning yesterday, at which some 25 of his neighbors gave him a hand.

April 27.—P. Mosher has finished sawing for Stackhouse & Son, and is now moving his mill to St. Martin's, where he has a newly built saw mill. Mr. Mosher is a native of the United States, and has been in the country since the company has refused to sell lots to individuals, the further growth and progress of Victoria county will be retarded until the province obtains the lands and open the same for settlement.

Moreover, a grave injustice has been done this county since the greater portion of the lands are situated in this county, and hence the further development of the county has been retarded. The government will neglect a serious duty if it does not now purchase the lands for the benefit of the people.

Woodstock, April 24.—(Special)—About 75 of the prominent farmers of the county, this afternoon, at the orchard of Mr. McNeill, discussed the proposed meeting addressed by Mr. McNeill, of the department of agriculture.

Foot and Ankle Swollen

Could Not Sleep at Night.

Backache and Kidney Trouble the Cause.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cured After Other Remedies Had Failed.

These Wonderful Kidney Pills will Cure the Most Obsolete Cases of Kidney Trouble if Only Used According to Directions.

Read this, please. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, and I do not know of any other pills that I could get so quick relief from. I had a severe case of kidney trouble, and I do not know of any other pills that I could get so quick relief from.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How Should a Spirit Identify Itself?

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM A RUN DOWN SYSTEM.

Mr. Becher is a very able and thoughtful writer. He has written a number of articles on spiritualism, and his views are well known.

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FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my new scientific method of treatment, discovered by myself—used only by myself.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH.

Free Medical Advice Coupon.

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR IN GLACE BAY MINE.

Fifth Man of the Party Badly Burned and May Not Survive.

Yesterday's Disaster Was the Worst Except One That Has Occurred in Cape Breton Coal Fields—Boy Blown 100 Feet by Explosion But is Unhurt.

SOME NEW BRUNSWICK APPOINTMENTS BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Croup in Two Days. On every box, 25c.

FREE TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS. DR. A. R. MACDONALD ELECTRIC CO. 2382 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

April 29, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.  
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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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Wm. Somerville,  
W. A. Ferris.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1903.

IMPORTANT CLUES IN THE NEAL CASE

Thanks to persistent and skilful inquiry for which Coroner Berryman must receive great credit, much important evidence was heard at the inquest in the case of Mrs. Neal, which was continued last evening in thisville. Much of this evidence, which is circumstantial, directs suspicion towards Woodworth and Brown, the men recently sent to Dorchester for robbing the bank at Grandville Ferry.

From the hour he was notified of Mrs. Neal's violent death and learned the nature of the injuries which caused it, Coroner Berryman made the effort to probe the murder theory, and directed a careful inquiry into the facts. The autopsy showed that the accident theory was untenable. It thus followed that an old and helpless woman had been the victim of a brutal murder, apparently committed for the purpose of robbery.

Patient inquiry was made regarding all strangers of the lower class who were in the city on or about March 12—the date of the tragedy. It was found that Brown and Woodworth, the bank burglars, who had been connected with the Cattlemen's Shelter in Prince William street, and who subsequently were lodged there, had been out all night about the "little" crime was committed. Descriptions of them roughly fitted two men who were seen near where Mrs. Neal was found.

Dynamite and powder were found in a trunk which the men left behind when they went away from the Cattlemen's Shelter. The reason they had these explosives in their possession was readily guessed when the men were arrested in Nova Scotia for blowing a safe. Photographs of the criminals were recognized by the keeper of the Cattlemen's Shelter and by Mr. Bond whom they held up outside Fairville and asked for money about the time and near the scene of the Neal tragedy.

A silk handkerchief found on one of the men bears the initials M. Mrs. Neal's name was Margaret. Three other handkerchiefs, of linen, which they had, are similar to those of Pelemon Lawson found in Mrs. Neal's house after her death.

Such, in brief, is the pith of the testimony given last evening. Its trend is evident. As it stands it is not hanging evidence, but the inquiry is not yet finished and we know not what connecting links may yet be found.

Certainly these disclosures put quite another face on the mystery. For a time it looked as if no light would ever be brought upon the affair. There is much to do, but enough has been done to show how wisely the coroner acted in refusing to be moved from the position he took at the outset when he said it looked as if murder had been done and that therefore every possible bit of information which might be of value in making clear exactly what happened on the night of March 13, should be found and weighed with scrupulous care.

THE BRITISH REVERSE.  
A scrimmage in a Border Station—A regular down some dark dell—Two thousand pounds of education—Drops to a ten-rupee jessal—The Crammer's boots the Squadron's pride Shot like a rabbit in a ride!

While the facts at hand are not complete enough to warrant the assertion that the destruction of Colonel Plunkett's little column in Somaliland was due to rashness, lack of effective scouting and under-estimating the enemy (it looks as if such had been the case, Plunkett died the death met by so many British officers before him, fighting at the head of his men, surrounded by a force so great that the thin wedge of the smaller one melted away to nothing before it could be driven through the foe.)

"with as much transport as possible." Evidently when that despatch was written Cobbe was hemmed in and fighting the desperate fight of a man who must be annihilated unless reinforcements reach him.

The loss of 200 officers and men will doubtless mean a movement in force to round up the Mullah and settle with him after the fashion of Omdurman.

What are we doing in Somaliland, anyway? may be asked. The answer is that the correction of the Mullah is one of the duties which come of the British policy in Africa and which may not be abridged. British Somaliland, to begin with, is on the Gulf of Aden, was formerly an Egyptian dependency and became a British protectorate in 1887. It comprises 60,000 square miles and no one knows just how many people. There are chiefly Mohammedan Somalis. Berbers, with 30,000 inhabitants, is the main town. The Mullah overran Northern Somaliland in 1901 and then last year when expeditions were sent against him he retreated and for a time the desert swallowed him up. Then came the affair of last autumn when the main column of the British was forced to fight against immense odds after being surprised in a jungle. Colonel Swayne lost two Maxim's and some camels but, after desperate fighting stood the enemy off and retreated after losing 150 killed and wounded. The Mullah's forces were then estimated at 15,000 and he probably has more now. The reverse of October last made it clear that a larger force must be sent against the fanatic, and it was a flying column of this greater force whose destruction has just been reported. Unfortunately many of the tribesmen have, instead of the "ten-rupee jessal" which Mr. Kipling speaks of, rifles of modern pattern, and while these are not numerous enough to arm them all, there are enough to make the horde fearless and fanatic as it is, doubly formidable. All in all there may be sharp fighting before the Mullah follows the long list of wild leaders whom British has found it necessary to remove in the interests of civilization.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE DOCK.  
Good news for the port of St. John is that which comes from Ottawa, to the effect that the government has decided to grant to the Imperial Dry Dock Company the three per cent bonus for twenty years, which was asked. This means that the year is now near for the building of a \$1,000,000 dock, that the company can now perfect its plans and get to work, and that before very long a very large amount of money will be spent in the city and an army of men provided with employment. It means an increase of population in the near future and, chiefly, it means a mighty step forward for the port.

To Mr. George Robertson, who, with the assistance of the Minister of Railways, has been so persistent and so energetic in pushing the plan forward and enlisting government aid for it, the order in council passed on Saturday is a great triumph and the city owes him no small debt for his efforts thus far. What the Minister of Railways said of the dock here in February last will now be remembered to his lasting credit. When the project was mentioned here during the provincial campaign, the Tory newspapers sneered at it as an election cry which would not be heard of after polling day. And not much has been heard of it until now, but quietly and surely the plan was being advocated at Ottawa, and the decision of Saturday is the fortunate result.

Both during and after its construction the dock will prove of immense benefit to the city. It will be the most important undertaking of years, and the government's course shows how strongly St. John's claims have been presented and how much it means to our citizens to be represented at Ottawa by men of weight when matters of vital interest to St. John come up for discussion.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.  
Readers of The Telegraph will find on another page of this issue a cut showing Mr. Osborne's plans for the construction of thirty additional steamer berths between Sand Point, the Beacon, and Fort Dufferin, and the extension of the breakwater to the Island. All this is tentative as yet, but something of the sort proposed must be begun soon. Just now a joint committee of members of the Board of Trade and the Common Council is being formed to consider the question of harbor improvements. A little later, no doubt, a definite scheme will be placed before the people for discussion and the Dominion government and the C. P. R. will be summoned to determine what they will do. The government, possibly, will be asked to loan money to a harbor trust.

Mr. Osborne, whose activity in this matter will be welcomed notwithstanding the fact that the company he represents may be regarded as having left some of its obligations to the city unfulfilled, has suggested that the government should send an engineer to investigate the needs and possibilities of the harbor. That may be done later. First there must be a common understanding as to what is necessary and who is going to foot the bills, and how. The Mayor suggests that the Transportation Commission, of which Sir William Van Horne is chairman, may decide that the government should equip several Canadian ports, and expresses the hope that the chairman would regard St. John as properly one of the number.

There is no doubt that we must have more steamer berths and that work on

some of them should be commenced very soon if the port is to profit, from the first and to the extent its position deserves, from the growing trade of the country. The great increase in the Winter Port business this season is proof that we shall make a great mistake if we are not prepared to handle more ships next winter.

And steamer berths are not made in a day. The committee which will now do some preliminary work in regard to these matters has an opportunity to render the city most important service. It must be said for Mr. Osborne that he has given them something to work from. Improvements may not be made where he suggests, or as he suggests, but somewhere and somehow they must be made. We shall hope for joint action by the Board of Trade and Common Council after not too long deliberation. And, the attitude of the C. P. R., during the next few months, will be regarded with renewed interest.

STRONG LANGUAGE.  
The language of the London Daily Mail and the Standard in regard to the renunciation of the corn duty is very strong, and while Canadians will not go to quite the lengths the London newspapers suggest, it still will do our trade prospects no harm to have the case for the colonies put strongly to British statesmen and the British public.

According to a cable despatch of yesterday the Mail says:—  
If we offer Canadians no preference on corn they have no quid pro quo to expect from us at all. We cannot be surprised if the colonies resent it. If much of Mr. Chamberlain's good work in the Colonial office suffers at the present time by wanton, not by any stupid, irritation of the colonies, England should not have taken a step so evidently calculated to destroy the splendid imperial feeling so gloriously manifested during the South African war.

A writer in the Standard takes an even more serious view:—  
Unless England makes some return to Canada for its preferential treatment she cannot expect help from the colony in future quarrels. England should not have taken a step so evidently calculated to destroy the splendid imperial feeling so gloriously manifested during the South African war.

What Canada did for the Empire during the South African war was not the sort of service which is done either because of or in hope of a price. It was in the best sense a voluntary proof of our feeling that England's cause is the cause of all who live under the flag.

It is true, however, that by ignoring what we have done for the Old Country by the preference, or by treating us unfairly in trade matters, Great Britain might cause us to view her commercial interests with increasing carelessness.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, intimated pretty plainly that if there were no sign of a return concession when the British budget was brought down, our government might amend the preference with a view solely to promoting Canada's commercial welfare. It is not the intention of the administration, evidently, to permit in a trade arrangement of which British statesmen do not admit the benefit and for which they show no desire to make a similar return.

But we are accustomed to something like stupidity in these matters—there is Hon. Mr. Hanbury, for instance—and we hope the English will learn in time. And it is true, however, that by ignoring what we have done for the Old Country by the preference, or by treating us unfairly in trade matters, Great Britain might cause us to view her commercial interests with increasing carelessness.

GOLDWIN SMITH TALKS.  
Goldwin Smith writes to the Manchester Guardian: "It has been shown what sacrifices Canada has made for the Imperial connection. If more are wanted let the British government say plainly how much and on what terms. Is Canada to be a mere military outpost, or to have a voice in the councils of peace and war?" There is something in this but it is not altogether sound, for Great Britain has not shown any disposition to regard Canada as the distinguished Smith suggests.

For will many Canadians sympathize with his statement that the United States would protect Canada from a European invasion without interference with our independence. We depend upon ourselves and Great Britain next. The Americans are good neighbors and we hope they will remain so. But they enter into no plans of ours regarding peace, war or future development except in so far as they have a market and we have a market.

Goldwin Smith's apparent object in writing to the Manchester Guardian was to silence certain journalists and politicians in England who cry out against us because of our refusal to assess ourselves at the request and according to the plans of the British Admiralty. That we are unwilling to bear our share of Imperial defence on fair terms cannot be successfully asserted. Meantime we care not over much about what certain of the English newspapers say of us. But we do not answer them by hinting at annexation when Goldwin Smith does so he speaks only for Goldwin Smith and does not reflect Canadian sentiment.

RUSSIA'S MENACE.  
Russia now assumes a bristling front that invites such a declaration of hostilities as the world never before has known and which can only be prevented by the exercise of the utmost sanity, humanity and the wisest statesmanship on the part of the nations thus challenged. Boston Transcript.

Such is the serious view of the thought-

ful Transcript regarding Russia's attitude in Manchuria. The writer says Japan cannot ignore Russia's position without such a loss of prestige as she will not submit to. Thus the Anglo-Japanese alliance becomes suddenly of new importance. "Great Britain must now make good, if called upon for a fulfilment of terms. If Russia insists upon her position, all efforts are off. She must call every hand." The United States would not be involved, the Transcript says, but that country's moral influence would be opposed to the Bear as she is the staunch friend of the countries whose interests are menaced. The writer characterizes Russia's moves as reckless and brutal and says affairs in the east promise to be of the profoundest interest from now on.

REV. MR. BARR'S TROUBLES.  
It is difficult to understand at this distance how things could have come to such a pass that some of the Barr colonists have threatened to raid the baggage tents and Mr. Barr has talked about shooting down any who tried it. If he used such language, even in the face of threats, he must have been guilty of a singular lack of tact. That a situation provocative of such language has arisen is proof that bad luck and bad management have been at work together. It appears now that Mr. C. W. Speers, Dominion immigration agent, practically assumed direction of the party some days ago, and were it not for his efforts and the common sense and business acumen of Rev. George E. Lloyd, it is not unlikely, according to the reports of correspondents with the colonists, that Mr. Barr would have been forced to leave the immediate neighborhood of the settlers. We read of his seeing a speaker at an indignation meeting and directing to put him out. Before Mr. Barr joined the party at Skatkaton 78 men refused to pay the \$1 transportation charges for tents. They seized the tents. After he arrived the baggage was not distributed fast enough to please them and after complaining of the cold and the lack of blankets, they threatened to take their baggage by force. A mass meeting was called by Mr. Barr. He wished to sign a blanket release to the railway company and distribute the baggage himself. They would not consent to this, and made more threats. Then, it is said, he talked about shooting.

We do not know how ungenerous the colonists may have been, or whether Mr. Barr has been as unwise as the correspondents assert. But it is clear that unless the Dominion immigration agent had interfered interminable delay must have resulted before the party reached their reserves.

It looks now as if the government agents would have to take charge of future parties as soon as they leave the steamer and be responsible for them until they are on their farms. The British have great respect for officials and Mr. Barr has been hampered by the fact that he really lacked authority from the first. Lacking tact as well, a middle of some sort was inevitable. Respectable as some of the incidents have been, there does not appear to have been much serious hardship.

THE HOPELESS TORIES.  
Writing of the situation at Ottawa for the New York Evening Post and the Boston Transcript, Mr. E. W. Thomson draws a picture calculated to make all good Conservatives shudder and bitter tears. The painful part of it from the Conservative viewpoint is the fact that Mr. Thomson's analysis of the evidence regarding the strength of the administration's position and the hopeless muddle in which the Tories find themselves is unquestionably correct. Here is a sample:

The spectacle of a good man struggling with prosperity, he being in opposition to the administration, is not unfamiliar to Americans. It is rather amusingly exemplified in Canada these days. Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, exercises his considerable abilities in a perfunctory attempt to show the position of Canada less lovely than that sketched by Mr. Fielding. He is so far from succeeding that his criticism has no other effect than to keep public attention on the charms of the finance minister's picture. And such must be the sole effect of that prolongation of the budget debate which is sure to be insisted on by the lesser men of Mr. Borden's "tail." They will talk and talk, pump-like as Lord Castlereagh, in Tom Moore's verses, "in one weak, waxy oversteaming flood," and the more they speak the deeper must they carry the hydraulic excavation in which they seem doomed to be buried by the next general election. If their leader were as good at politics as he is at law and in the demeanor by which a public man gains personal affection, he might bring the debate to a conclusion as fast as possible. But in the dear delight of quoting lines of five, ten, and twenty-year-old speeches by way of showing that ministers are not consistent with their utterances as Oppositionists; that they are extravagant and condemned extravagance, and protectionists who inveighed against protection, the men of the back-benches must, it seems, be indulged. It is a pity, too, for the government would be none the worse if the opposition were much stronger, and they injure their chance of becoming so by endlessly debating the very matters in which the government is beyond assault. Nobody who votes for the opposition anyway cares one fig what ministers said as Oppositionists, and to blame them for increasing the public expenditure when revenue has so greatly grown is to blame them for not acting like fools.

There you have the futile opposition tactics described with accuracy and ability. They must be regarded as Mr. Borden's tactics for he has adopted them or is not strong enough to alter them.

Mr. Thomson talks, as if he believes there will be a general election before Christmas. That's surely a guess, but

NOTE AND COMMENT.  
Archbishop Bruch's denunciation of labor agitators and his advocacy of arbitration are timely and forcible.

The Montreal grave diggers are on strike and so are the carpenters. Cremation seems the only way "out" for the Montreal people who go the way of all flesh.

Of the immigrants arriving this year up to March 30, 1,879 declared their intention of settling in the Maritime Provinces. In 1902 the number making that declaration was 3,161.

Mr. McLatchey reminds the opposition that after election day they appeared to forget all about "the Muskoka deal," even

SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND TOP COATS ARE ALL IN.

There is no doubt about it: The man who wears fine ready-to-wear suits from Oak Hall is as well dressed as though a good Merchant Tailor had fitted him out with his best skill. We are unbiased in saying this, for we do merchant tailoring to order ourselves, and there's no more perfect organization than the one that is back of our made-to-order clothing business.

Fit? The clothing is made in graded sizes to fit the usual man. We make any necessary alteration—what more does the merchant tailor do? Think it over.

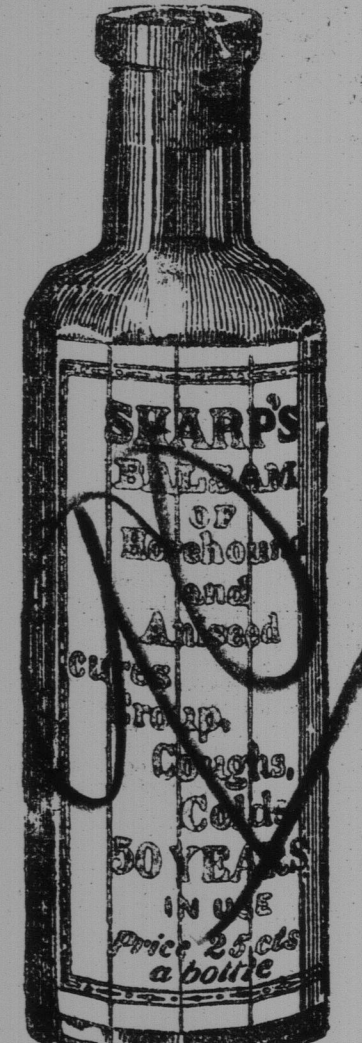
Style? Styles are absolutely correct. Distinctive touches that make the clothing here a bit "different"—points appreciated by the man who is particular.

- Suits, - - - \$5.00 to \$25.00
Top Coats, - - - 7.00 to 20.00
- BOYS' SUITS.
We believe we sell more dollars worth of Boys' Clothing than does any other Saint John store—no matter how famous. Now, that means something—big, growing, continuous business isn't the result of chance. It must surely pay to buy boys' clothing here.
- Boys' Rain Coats,
Sizes 6 to 18 years.
In fancy cheviot; Grey and Bronze Cover Cloth, \$6.75, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$10.
- Boys' Top Coats,
Sizes 4 to 18 years.
In Fawn Whipcord and Grey Cheviot, \$4, \$4.50, 5, \$6, \$8.
- Boys' Reefers,
Sizes 3 to 15 years.
In Blue Serge and Fawn Whipcord, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.
- Boys' Sailor Suits,
Sizes 3 to 10 years.
Our stock of Sailor Suits is the largest and contains the best styles of any clothing stock in the city. It abounds with novelties that are exclusive with us, 75 cents to \$12.
- Boys' Norfolk Suits,
Sizes 7 to 12 years.
In Tweeds, Cheviots and all the new weaves for spring, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$5.50.
- Boys' Vestee Suits,
Sizes 9 to 17 years.
In Tweeds, Serges, Woodsteds and Cheviots in all the newish colorings and effects, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.
- Boys' Double Breasted Suits,
Sizes 7 to 12 years.
In Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.
- Boys' Russian Suits,
Sizes 3 to 8 years.
In Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50.

Our Spring Sample Book mailed to any address. Have you had one?
Greater Oak Hall, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.
King Street, St. John, N. B.
Cor. Germain.

Headlight Parlor Matches
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Some salesmen will tell you they can give you a match just as good as the Headlight. Do not be deceived. There is only one Headlight, and that bears the name of the H. B. Eddy Company, Limited. ASK FOR EDDY'S HEADLIGHT MATCHES and insist on having them. SCHOFFIELD BROS., P. O. Box 331 Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

SHARP'S BALSAM
The New York Sun, in a double-leaded editorial, nominates Roosevelt for president in 1904—which means that J. P. Morgan and Wall street would rather bear the Republicans' ills than have them fly to others that they know not of. The lesson from the Neal case is that when there is a violent death it is better to first try to find out just what happened and discuss murder and accident theories later, in the light of the facts. Quick action is of great importance in police matters. Members of the legislature sat up expectantly when Mr. Oman said one serious charge that the opposition had brought against the government in the public accounts committee completely overshadowed the Gagey scandal in Ontario. There was a laugh when he said the charge was that canned lobsters had been sold to officers of the department at twenty-five cents a can. The records of Brown and Woodworth, the bank burglars, show that they were desperate men. There may not be evidence to connect them with the murder of Mrs. Neal, but there is much regarding their movements in St. John which needs clearing up. Every effort is being made to discover if the night they were absent from their lodging was the same on which the woman was killed. In Algeria the horses outnumber the human beings. Mr. Hanbury, the recently returned Arctic explorer, who has been studying the Eskimos, says they have no religion—not even a belief in a supreme being.

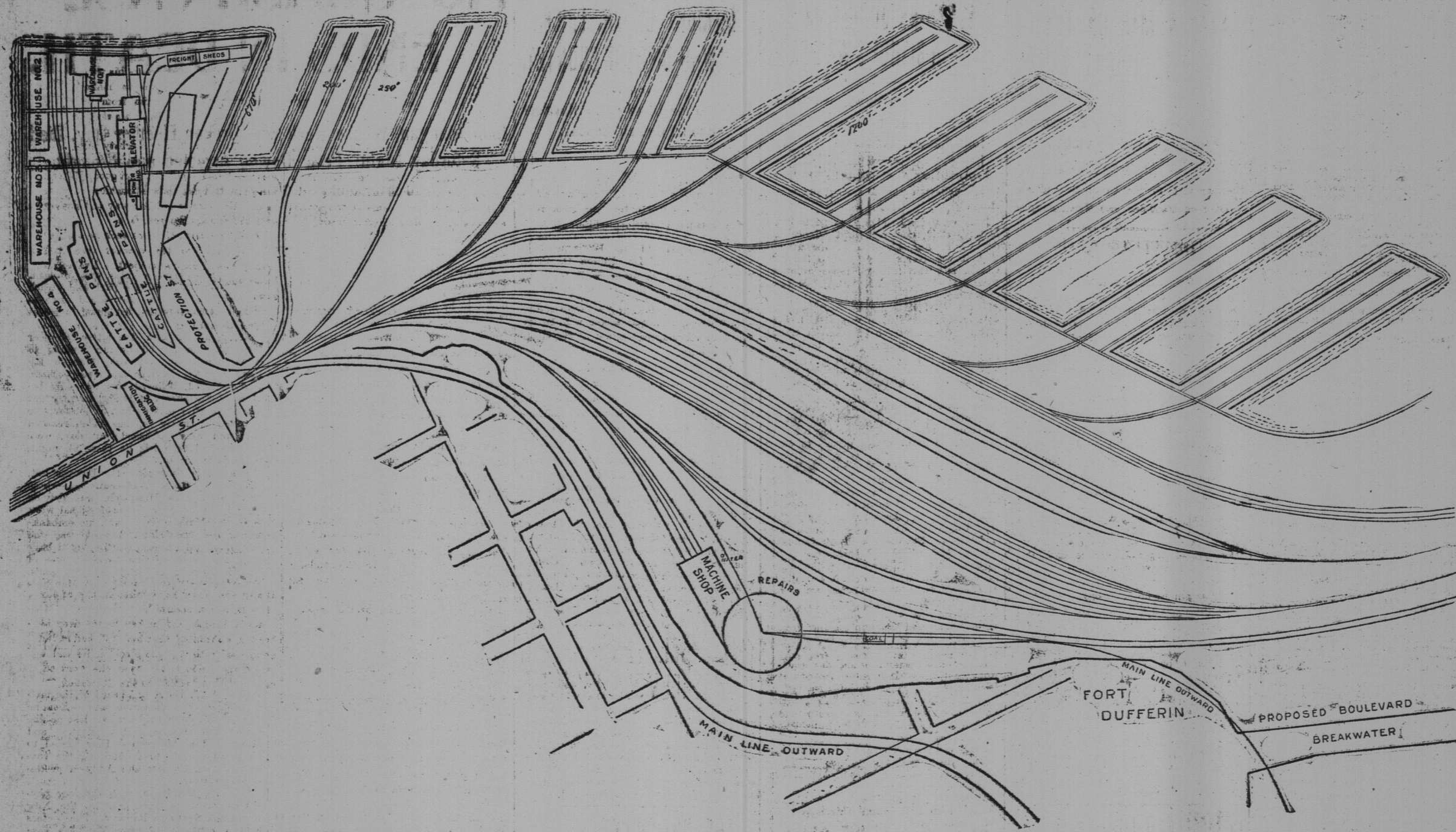


Baird & Peters Selling Agents, St. John



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1905

THE SCHEME TO GIVE ST. JOHN THIRTY MORE STEAMER BERTHS.



THE PLANS OF MR. OBORNE OF C. P. R.

Extensive Scheme Which He Has Worked Out, and Which Committees of the Board of Trade and Common Council Will Consider.

The Telegraph here presents a plan showing the proposition of Superintendent James Osborne, of the C. P. R., for enlargement of St. John's harbor facilities. The plan which Mr. Osborne has conceived was explained by him when he laid it before the board of trade the other day, but the drawing here shown will make it more readily understood than a word description. All will recognize Sand Point with its warehouses, cattle sheds, berths and elevator. The proposed new work would start, according to Mr. Osborne's view, at the present C. P. R. wharf on the harbor front, Sand Point, and run down the harbor to the Beacon light, giving the first five slips shown 11 additional steamer berths. These slips as shown by the plan, would be 670 feet long by 250 wide. Then from the Beacon towards Fort Dufferin would be a line of five more piers, double ones, giving accommodation for 18 or 20 more steamers. These slips would be 1,200 feet long by 300 wide. The curved lines represent railway tracks which would serve each berth and in the immense yard which they would traverse would be room for more than 50 miles of tracks. Extending from Fort Dufferin to Partridge Island along the line of the present breakwater, would be an esplanade, perhaps 1,000 feet wide, with roadway and street-car lines. The lines marked "proposed boulevard" and "breakwater" show only the beginning of the proposed esplanade, it would extend to the island, act as a breakwater and also, on the shore side, give room for more steamer berths. Mr. Osborne's idea is that the piers running to the harbor should be built at once, and the other work could be for the future. His plans will be discussed by committees of the board of trade and common council, which will meet in joint session to consider harbor improvements. TO CURE COOLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Balm Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. A Riverhead (L. I.) man has played a practical joke which succeeded far beyond the expectations. A Kentucky whisky firm offered to pay a small amount to any one who would send them names of people who would buy whisky, so the liverhead joker sent in the names of all the prominent church people and temperance advocates of his town. He has just secured a check for \$10.00 as commissions on goods sold to them. No young man is rich enough to smoke 25 cents cigars.



CHARLES DE LA TOUR IN ACADIAN HISTORY.

Glimpses of the Past, by Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond—Struggle Between England and France for Sovereignty in Acadia—The Baronets of Nova Scotia—Missionaries' Trials Learning Language of the Indians.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. (Chapter II continued.) THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN. The missionaries, Biard and Masse, were anxious to cultivate the friendship of Pontak, knowing that he could greatly assist them in learning the Indian language, a knowledge of which was essential to the work they hoped to accomplish amidst the forests of Acadia. Inspired by their motto "ad majorem Dei gloriam," they abstained from no toil or privation. Father Masse passed the winter of 1611-12 with Biard and his family at the River St. John with only a French boy as his companion, his object being to increase his knowledge of the Indian language. He suffered many hardships, was at one time seriously ill, but eventually returned in safety to Port Royal. He describes the winter's experience with the savages as "a life without order and without daily fare, without bread, without salt, often without anything; always moving on and changing. . . for roof a wretched cabin, for couch the earth, for rest and quiet odious cries and songs, for medicine hunger and hard work." Trials of the Missionaries. The missionaries found immense difficulty in acquiring the language of the natives. The task was not so difficult so long as they sought to learn the names of objects that might be touched or seen, but when it came to such abstract words as virtue, vice, reason, justice, or to such terms as to believe, to doubt or to hope, "for those," said Biard, "we had to labor and sweat; in these were the pains of travail." They were compelled to make a thousand conjectures and signs that greatly amused their savage instructors who sometimes pained off on them words that were ridiculous and even obscene, so that the Jesuits labored with indifferent success in the preparation of their catechism. Their work was still in the experimental stage when the destruction of Port Royal by Argal in 1613, and the capture and removal of the missionaries brought everything to a stand and put an end to all attempts at colonization in Acadia for some years. The First Martyr of New France. The Indians, however, were not forgotten; the Jesuits had failed, but in 1619 a party of Recollet missionaries from Aquitaine began a mission on the St. John's

These humble missionary laborers had no historian to record their toils and privations, and unlike the Jesuits they did not become their own annalists. We know, however, that one of their number, Father Bernardin, while returning from Miscou to the River St. John, in the year 1623, died of hunger and fatigue in the midst of the woods, a martyr to his charity and zeal. Five years afterwards, the Recollets were compelled to abandon their mission which, however, was recaptured by them before many years had passed. Meanwhile the fur traders established a post on the River St. John as a convenient centre for trade with the Indians.

La Tour in Acadia. The French, with young Biencourt at their head, still kept a feeble hold on Acadia. Biencourt had as his lieutenant, Charles de la Tour, who had come to the country many years before when a mere boy of 14 years of age. Biencourt and La Tour—such was their poverty—were compelled to live after the Indian fashion, roaming through the woods from place to place. In this rude life La Tour acquired an extensive knowledge of the country and its resources, and in all probability became familiar with the St. John river region. Biencourt at his death left him all his property in Acadia. The destruction of Port Royal by Argal was the first incident in the struggle between England and France for sovereignty in Acadia, a struggle that for a century and a half was to remain undecided.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia. The next attempt at colonization was made on the part of the British, but it proved as futile as that of de Monts. James I. of England, in the year 1621, gave to Sir William Alexander, under the name of Nova Scotia, the peninsula which is now so called, together with a vast adjacent wilderness as a fief of the Scottish crown. For several years this favored nobleman seems to have contented himself with sending annual ships to explore the shores of his domain and to trade with the Indians. Later he devised a scheme to facilitate the settlement of a colony by the creation of an order of baronets of Nova Scotia, each of whom was to receive an estate six miles in length and three in breadth in consideration of his assistance in the colonization of the country. In the course of 10 years more than 100 baronets were created, of whom 34 had estates within the limits of New Brunswick. To that part of Nova Scotia north of the Bay of Fundy, now called New Brunswick, Sir William gave the name of the Province of Alexandria. The St. John river he called the Clyde and the St. Croix, which divided New England and New Scotland, he not inaptly called the Tweed.

When war broke out between England and France in 1627, young Charles la Tour found his position in Acadia very insecure. However, he was naturally resourceful and by his diplomacy and courage continued for many years to play a prominent part in the history of affairs. He sought and obtained from Louis XIII. of France, a commission as the King's lieutenant-general and at the same time obtained from Sir William Alexander the title of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He procured from his royal master a grant of land on the River St. John and obtained leave from Sir William Alexander to occupy it.

Ancestors of the Acadians. By the treaty of St. Germain, in 1632, Acadia was ceded to France. Immediately after the peace de Rully came to the country at the head of a little colony of settlers, many of them farmers, whose descendants are to be found among the Acadians of today. With de Rully came d'Aulay Charnisay, who was destined to become La Tour's worst enemy. De Rully died in 1635, leaving his authority to Charnisay, his relative and second in command. Charnisay made his headquarters at Port Royal and nobody disputed his authority except La Tour, who claimed to be independent of him by virtue of his commission from the crown and his grant from the Company of New France. The dissensions between La Tour and Charnisay at length culminated in war and the strife was long and bitter.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Who would believe that on this morning only 43 years ago all Britain and the United States were agog over a prize fight that was to—and did—take place in the course of the day? Tom Sayers, the English champion, was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height. His opponent, Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," was a Californian, who boasted 6 feet 11 inches of stature. They beat each other almost to death without decisive result. The battle was drawn, each combatant receiving a plated belt. The admirers of Sayers subscribed \$3,000 for him, and he died four years later at the age of 38. Heenan died of consumption in his native country at an early age. History records that the Sayers-Heenan fight was witnessed by many poets, members of parliament, painters, poets, authors, and even clerics. Thackeray immortalized it in a "Roundabout Paper," in which he had to contradict a report that he was present at the fight; and Sayers has been deemed worthy of a long and eulogistic article in the "Dictionary of National Biography." This historic prize fight was the subject of a parody that ranks high among works of that nature, by the late Cholmondeley Pennell. It was "after" Lord Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius." Some fragments occur to us: And he went in and smote him Through cheek-piece and through cheek. And Heenan smote him back again Into 'th' ensuing week. Full seven days hence he smote him With one resounding snook. And 'th' undaunted Champion straight Discovered that he was five feet eight. Went flat upon his back. After the two-hour's stand made by Sayers with his right arm broken— They gave him of the standard. Was glad, both high and low, And books were voted snobbish And gloves were all the go. And each man told the story, While women's hearts would melt. How Sayers, the British champion, Did battle for the Belt. And the strange thing was that the

Page Woven Wire Fence. This is a small advertisement for a product called 'Page Woven Wire Fence'. It features an illustration of a wire fence and some text describing the product's benefits and availability.

police were supposed to be making strenuous efforts to prevent the fight, which came off, unknown to them, a dozen miles from London—London (Eng.) Daily News.

About Famous People. R. W. Scott, the Canadian secretary of state, has just celebrated his 75th birthday. He is the Nestor of Canadian liberalism and the patriarch of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. His call to the Canadian bar dates from 1848 and in 1882 he was mayor of Ottawa. Five years later he entered parliament and he has been there ever since.

It is an open secret that if Sir Thomas Lipton succeeds in taking the America's cup back to England he will be made a peer. Of late it has been the fashion in England to give a newly made peer a title taken from the scene of the exploit by which he reached the peerage—like Kitchener of Khartoum and Roberts of Kandahar. So if Lipton takes back the cup he may perhaps come to be known as Lord Lipton of Sandy Hook.

When the late General Macdonald last visited his relatives in Scotland he wore a very curious watch. The curiosity did not lie in the watch itself, which was of large size, but in the glass, which was rough and thick, but served its purpose as well as another. Macdonald was very proud of this glass and told its story with much circumstance. One day during the Sudan campaign he had broken the original glass and was puzzled to find a substitute for it in the desert. At last, however, he smelted a tumbler. The bottom he ground on a stone until it was fine enough, and the size he shaped until it fitted tightly into the setting. And so good was the handiwork that it lasted until he returned home. He never had it removed.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle cherishes many interests and one of them is religious work. Last week the knight opened a bazaar in aid of a fund toward a chapel to the memory of the late Hugh Price Hughes and he took advantage of the occasion to remark that he did not agree with the system of keeping religion in water-tight compartments, each having no connection with the others. All, he said, were working for the promotion of mankind and he had profound respect for all and would gladly help them. Sir Arthur, by the way, was brought up a Roman Catholic.

"Act Well Thy Part." With full intent. When money's spent On foolish pleasure's store, To draw the line. Our course define. And make a break no more. Yet all the same We play the game, And then again say we: Our fate is hard, Unlucky card. Enough, enough for me! We feast our friends, The larder ends— Behold the cupboard bare; Unwelcome sight, Keen appetite, And not a beggar's share. Thus day by day We have to pay For lessons dearly bought; But know that fate Oulives create, So suffering is wrought. We see perforce Our only course, Our duty to obey, And by its light Judge well's right In trading life's highway. Then heart content, On purpose bent, Our clouds by sunlight driven, We live again; Dig not the hand, Enjoying blessings given.

Treated for Dog Bite and Cured of Epilepsy. Vienna, April 26.—It is related here that a high official afflicted with epilepsy, recently went to the Pasteur Institute at Budapest for treatment for hydrophobia. Under the Pasteur treatment the wound caused by the bite of a dog soon healed, and with this cure his epilepsy also disappeared. The case is attracting much interest in medical circles.

Mr. Hammer—"We professionals have a hard time of it. I'm about discouraged." Mr. Mann—"Why, what are you complaining about? Want's Burke just saying your acting in the play last night was simply glorious; that he never saw you do anything near so well before?" Mr. Hammer—"It was my understanding who took the part last night. I was out of the cast."

Cleveland (O.) is to have a bald headed club. All men who have a hairless cranium will be eligible. So far as known it will be the only one of its kind in the country.

SEEDS SWEEPING REDUCTION IF VARIETIES ORDERED ARE SOLD OUT WILL SUBSTITUTE OTHERS EQUALLY GOOD. TO CLEAR OUT SURPLUS. 20 Packets for 25 cts. 42 Packets for 50 cts. YOU can indicate preference by mentioning the numbers of the varieties you wish, and if in stock it will be complied with, but the choice must rest strictly with us. You will receive well assorted vegetable and flower seeds, New crop and of finest quality. Order by number only, or cut out list and mark varieties wanted. Send money, your name and address, and seeds will be mailed promptly. VEGETABLE 1 Beans—Early Wax. 2 Beans—Early Red. 3 Beans—Early Green. 4 Beans—Long Green. 5 Beans—Early Green Turnip. 6 Beans—Long Green Turnip. 7 Cabbage—Early Summer. 8 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead. 9 Cabbage—Red Dutch. 10 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn. 11 Cauliflower—Early Paris. 12 Celery—Fine Seed. 13 Corn—Early White. 14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet. 15 Cucumbers—Green Pickling. 16 Cucumbers—Table Variety. 17 Herbs—Sweet Majoram. 18 Lettuce—Summer Savor. 19 Lettuce—Sweet Majoram. 20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage. 21 Melon—Water, Early Sweet. 22 Melon—Water, Late Sweet. 23 Melon—Crown, Preserving. 24 Onion—Large Red Wethershead. 25 Onion—Small Silverkin. 26 Parsley—Extra Curled. 27 Parsnip—Honey Crow. 28 Peas—Earliest of All. 29 Peas—American Wonder. 30 Peas—Large Red. 31 Peas—Large Green. 32 Peas—Large White. 33 Peas—Large Yellow. 34 Peas—Large Green. 35 Peas—Large White. 36 Peas—Large Yellow. 37 Peas—Large Green. 38 Peas—Large White. 39 Peas—Large Yellow. 40 Peas—Large Green. 41 Peas—Large White. 42 Peas—Large Yellow. FLOWERS 43 Alyssum—Sweet. 44 Aster—Fine Mixed. 45 Balsam—Mixed. 46 Candytuft—White. 47 Nicotiana—Large. 48 Morning Glory—Climbing. 49 Nasturtium—Heart Mixed. 50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed. 51 Petunia—White. 52 Phlox—Fine Mixed. 53 Pinks—Beautiful Mixed. 54 Poppy—Snow White. 55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors. 56 Stock—German Mixed. 57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed. 58 Verbena—Shower Variety. 59 Wall Flower Garden. 60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.



SYNDICATE HAS AN OPTION ON THE LANDS

Prominent Montreal and St. John Men Given Opportunity to Buy New Brunswick Land Company's Tracts—More Letters on the Subject.

As evidenced, there is a great deal of interest taken in the proposed purchase by the New Brunswick Land Company of the lands held by the New Brunswick Land Company.

After reading your representative's interview with a retired lumber operator, also the letter signed by a lumberman, in regard to the N. B. Railway land purchase, I have thought it proper for me to make an effort to throw some more light on this matter.

The amount of cedar is incalculable. It is very much within the mark to estimate an average of 2,000 sp. ft. per acre, or 3,200,000,000 sp. ft. in all.

As I am informed that the books of the company will show that the amount cut from these lands will not exceed an average of 40,000,000 sp. ft. yearly, I am at a loss to know why there should be no lumber there now than when first operated.

When selected they were reported upon by as capable men as we had in the province and they were pronounced as good, if not better, than any wood lands in the province.

Prof. J. E. W. Johnston, in his report on the agricultural resources of New Brunswick, placed these lands as among the most fertile in the province.

The late Edward Jack, in his report to Mr. Alexander Gibson, trustee for the bondholders of the New Brunswick Railway, says:

the willing to stand quietly by and allow all the property that should accrue from good colonization, to pass our doors.

As a great many persons in discussing this matter do not seem to understand the amount of 40,000 acres being bought for 25 cents per acre, and a price of \$1.00 being asked for the balance, I offer the following as an explanation.

The 16,000 acres have been about all cut off as regards the spruce, and on some portions of some the firm has had its way, but as this does not burn the land for the purpose of lumbering the government were permitted to purchase this area at the price named, in response to the government's claim that they had certain rights on a certain area of the land.

As to Other Considerations. In a recent report on these lands Mr. Whitehead estimated that there were on an average 1,830 superficial feet of spruce per acre, and I presume that it was from this report that the lumberman secured his figures for his letter in this morning's issue of The Telegraph.

Mr. F. H. Hale, who has operated these lands for years, stated in a letter, that he considered Mr. Whitehead's report too conservative, but perhaps the retired operator may not recognize his knowledge.

With all due respect for Mr. Murray's opinion of Mr. Whitehead's knowledge of the upper part of the St. John River, an expert in which he has had a personal knowledge of said lands.

Mr. F. H. Hale, who has operated these lands for years, stated in a letter, that he considered Mr. Whitehead's report too conservative, but perhaps the retired operator may not recognize his knowledge.

As an example of what the annual growth of well timbered land of Mr. Alexander Gibson owns a tract of 200,000 acres, just about one-eighth as large as the N. B. Railway tract, and from these 200,000 acres there have been cut 25,000,000 superficial feet annually for the past 40 years, and Mr. Gibson's co-operation, Messrs. Gilroy, Rankine & Co., cut these same lands for about the same length of time.

DAVID RUSSELL'S LATEST FINANCIAL OPERATION A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Well-known St. John Man Buys Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

The Price Was \$2,800,000 and Promoter Put Up \$100,000 Forfeit on a 30 Days Option—Stock of the New Company Many Times Over-subscribed.

Montreal, April 27.—(Special)—David Russell is completing one of the largest financial operations ever undertaken by a private financier in Canada with Canadian capital.

Mr. Russell secured an option for 30 days on this concern including their mills, elevators, buildings, plant and offices, putting up a cash deposit of \$100,000 to be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price was not paid before the expiration of the date named on the option agreement.

Within a week the stock for the new concern was over and over subscribed, over \$5,000,000 in subscriptions being received from Canadian investors, many without a call on the general public.

The plan of organization calls for \$1,000,000 in bonds, \$1,000,000 in 7 per cent. guaranteed cumulative preference stock and the balance of the capitalization in common stock, all in shares of \$100 each.

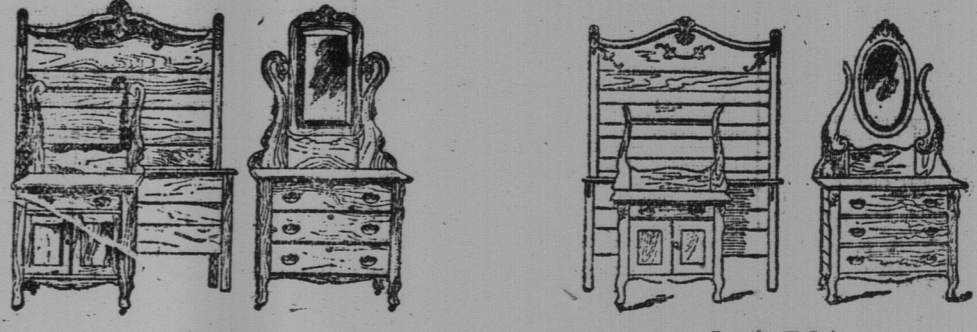
The original Lake of the Woods Milling Company had a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and the basis of the sale to Mr. Russell was on a basis of \$1.80 for each dollar of stock, the stockholders in the old company having the privilege of taking one-half that price in cash or in common stock at par in the new concern, with the additional privilege of taking up to one-fifth of the 7 per cent. preference stock.

So favorably did the stockholders in the old company regard the property and so good was the standing of David Russell as a company promoter with them that nearly the entire amount of the selling price has been taken up in stock of the new company.

Mr. Russell, who was the heaviest owner in the old company, called that he would take his entire holdings, \$540,000, in common stock, and would buy the entire amount of the new stock at par.

TWO SPECIALS: Low Price Bedroom Suits.

We illustrate below two Elm Bedroom Suits which we are selling at very special prices. These suits are grand value, well made in every way, nicely finished, and have perfect mirror plates.



\$13.50 and \$14.50.

Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x2 1/2 ins. | Elm Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x23 ins.

WRITE FOR PHOTOS OF BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 King Street

English Cambrics and Muslins. Scotch Zephyr and Gingham. Irish Lawns and Dimity. French Organdy and Silk Muslins.

We have just opened a splendid line of these goods in all the latest colorings and patterns for evening wear and summer, 1902. The patterns are the neatest and most carefully selected we have ever shown.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Sept. 25, 1886, says: "I was asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally used, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORDYNE. I never travel without it, and I can give a general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and regulates the nervous system when exhausted.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Wm. D. Little

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 71 HURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SAVE THE BABY.

"I can truly say that had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets, I do not believe my baby would have been alive today."

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, being lot number 14, containing one hundred and forty acres and running southward preserving the same with one hundred feet and lying between Westworth and Carmarthen streets, and the buildings thereon, the same being subject to a lease bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1894, and made between Ann Howe of the one part and Thomas Wilson and William J. Dean of the other, and for the period of five years from the first day of June next, reserving one annual rent of eighty dollars per year and containing a covenant for the renewal thereof.

When overcome by bodily fatigue, or suffering with brain exhaustion, no stimulant serves so well the purpose of refreshment and rest, both bodily and mentally, as milk. Make it very hot, and sip it slowly from a glass. Milk should never be taken quickly, as this renders it indigestible. Always sip milk, taking five to 10 minutes to drink a tumblerful.

Constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound on the outside of the body. So long as it is done the wound will not heal. Let a person, when tempted to cough, draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes the air cells, and some benefit will soon be received from this process.

What is said to be the largest circular saw in the world has just been completed at Williamsport (Penn.). It is 7 feet 4 inches across and weighs 300 pounds. It is made of steel 5/16ths of an inch thick, and has 40 teeth, each four inches long. The saw will be used to cut pipe stumps into stumps.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, being lot number 14, containing one hundred and forty acres and running southward preserving the same with one hundred feet and lying between Westworth and Carmarthen streets, and the buildings thereon, the same being subject to a lease bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1894, and made between Ann Howe of the one part and Thomas Wilson and William J. Dean of the other, and for the period of five years from the first day of June next, reserving one annual rent of eighty dollars per year and containing a covenant for the renewal thereof.

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Landed!

One Car American Fertilizer. One Car Sensation Seed Oats.

JAMES COLLINS, 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1 1/2 lbs. tins, labeled E.S. EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR

To Those... Fredericton Business College... W. J. OSBORNE, - Principal, Fredericton, N. B.