

The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

NO. 65.

PLAN TO RESCUE THE DYNAMITERS FAILED.

Armed Soldiers and Thugs from Buffalo—A Conspiracy of Secret Societies Unfriendly to Great Britain to Ruin the Canal.

Niagara Falls, April 23.—(Special)—A gang of 60 hard looking thugs came down from Buffalo last night with the evident object of making an attempt to rescue the three men in jail here charged with being the perpetrators of Saturday night's attempt to blow up the Welland canal lock at Thorold.

ALL THE CANADIANS ENGAGED.

Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23.—Colonel Alderson's corps of mounted infantry, consisting of the First Battalion of the First and Second Canadian Regiments and Strathcona's Horse, was engaged in the operations of Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French.

General Dickson's cavalry brigade, which made a wide detour to the left, found its further progress barred by a strong Boer position.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS' COMBINATIONS ARE WORKING.

The Boers Have Left Wepener and Are Now Seeking Safety in Flight—Several British Columns Are in Hot Pursuit.

London, April 24—5 a. m.—The strong body of reinforcements which Lord Roberts sent to assist the relief of Wepener and to endeavor to envelop and cut off the Boers from a retreat northward, furnishes further evidence that the Boers are assembling in much larger forces around Wepener than had hitherto been supposed.

A Boer despatch, dated Thaba N'chu, April 20, says that a fresh supply of cannon and ammunition has reached General Dewet at Jammersburg Drift. It also asserts that of Colonel Dalgety's guns has been smashed.

Apparently the British captured Paarde Kraal Sunday night. The Boers evacuated Leeuwa Kop during the night, removing the gun, and the British occupied the kop the next morning.

Although the Boers appear to be offering stout resistance to the British advance, their position is dangerous. They can scarcely delay further their retreat northward without incurring the risk of being cut off.

The report that a Boer commando was at Frankfort proved to be without foundation; but evidently there is a large force opposing Lord Methuen.

Eight Hussars—One killed, one wounded. Royal Artillery—Two wounded. Seventh Dragoons—Lieut. Jenkins and 10 men missing. Captain Rotton, Royal Artillery, broke an arm by a fall.

General Pole-Carew's mounted infantry seized Leeuwa Kop, a high hill a few miles north of their last night's position. The enemy evacuated hurriedly, leaving some rifles and ammunition.

General Rundle reports that 25 men of the First Worcesterers are missing. Fifty three were sent out with wood to an outpost after dark, and only 18 returned. Their numbers and names will be reported today, as well as four wounded yesterday.

The war office has given an explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the figures as to the men from the Worcester Regiment.

Some War News of Great Importance. Lady Randolph Churchill was Dressed in Blue Serge and Wore a Straw Hat.

Southampton, April 23.—The United States hospital ship Maine arrived here from South Africa this afternoon, unexpectedly early.

Lady Randolph Churchill, who was in the best of health, was dressed in blue serge and wore a straw hat with a ribbon inscribed "A. H. S. Maine" (American hospital ship Maine). Immediately after the vessel was moored the Nettley and other officers boarded the Maine and within an hour, all the wounded men were removed in ambulances and placed on board a train bound for Nettley.

Wepener Still Awaiting Relief. General Brabant is Swinging in the Relieving Force.

Maseru, Basutoland, Monday, April 23.—Gen. Brabant's force outflanked the Boers position at Bushman's Kop yesterday. The movement, which had not been completed when darkness fell.

At dusk British forces, apparently in force, were seen approaching from the west, with a view of surrounding the kop.

Col. Dalgety's garrison at Wepener was not molested today.

Alval North, Monday, April 23.—Col. Dalgety is holding out at Wepener. It is reported that all the Boers have crossed to the north side of the Caledon river.

Boer Messengers Distinguished Characters. They Boast That the Boers are Only Beginning to Fight.

Elandsfontein, April 23.—Boer messengers who arrived in camp this morning were identified as Reus, a solicitor from Boshof, and Edwards, notorious for his anti-English speech after the Jameson raid. They brought a letter from the Boer general commanding officers here. They were much surprised at the ordinary appearance of the camp.

Reus declared they were only getting used to the war now and that the soldiers were only beginning to fight. The messengers were finally escorted to the outposts.

Story of the Siege by Boers. British Prisoners Defy Them to Take Col. Dalgety's Force.

Boer Camp, Thaba N'chu, Orange Free State, Sunday, April 22.—Fighting continues day and night at Jammersburg drift. The English trenches have been so full of rain that the men have been obliged every now and then to clamber to the banks only to be shot down.

The Boers were so druncheon on Saturday that they were unable to sleep, so they started a debate on the subject of the good to be derived from virtue and courage. The discussion lasted most of the night, and at intervals interrupting the speakers.

Robertson's lower mill is reported to have been captured April 21 and it is said that the Cape Mounted Rifles captured the mill during the night of 200 men. The British prisoners defy the burghers to capture Col. Dalgety's camp even if the British are not reinforced.

A surprising number of relatives are fighting on opposite sides at Wepener.

Treason Trials Held in Cape Town. Sixty-nine Traitors Given from Three to Five Years Confinement.

Cape Town, April 23.—The trial of 69 rebels was begun here today in spite of an application for a postponement of the proceedings on the grounds that a fair trial was impossible at this place.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to five years imprisonment each. The sentence imposed upon the others varied from three years to six months, according to their ages.

Canadians Reported Seriously Ill. One New Brunswicker is Among the Number.

Ottawa, April 23.—(Special)—Sir Alfred Milne cabled to Lord Minto today as follows: Cape Town, April 23.—Regret to report that the following men are seriously ill at hospital: Wynour hospital—Privates, 7665, T. Moore; 7192, C. Finch; enterc fever; 7782, O. Matheson, gunshot wound.

Rondebosch hospital, 7360, L. McEivern, enterc fever.

Woodstock hospital, 17, R. Agassiz, Mounted Infantry, enterc fever.

(Signed) MILNER. Pte. O. Matheson is a New Brunswicker, a member of the 12th Field Battery, New-castle. He is in the Quebec "F" Company, of the first Canadian contingent.

Pte. C. E. Finch is of "B" Company of London, Ont. He is a 7th Fusiliers' man. Pte. L. McEivern is of "C," the Toronto Company. He enlisted from the Queen's Own Rifles.

Wepener is Practically Relieved. Thousands of Basutos Watching Brabant's Movements.

Maseru, April 23.—Fighting began early this morning at Bushman's Kop. The colonial division, under General Brabant, advanced cautiously, followed and supported by General Hart's infantry brigade. It was found that the Boers had evacuated their position on Bushman's Kop during the night. A running fight has been proceeding throughout the day, the British gradually advancing and the Boers losing ground.

General Brabant is moving in a north-easterly direction, keeping Basutoland close on his right flank. Thousands of Basutos are watching the operations. Our casualties so far are 25 wounded. The British are bivouacking tonight, according to the latest reports, about eight miles from Wepener, and the Boers who are besieging Colonel Dalgety appear to be preparing to retire.

A stubborn fight is believed to have occurred in the direction of Dewet's Drift, where the Boers are in strong force, and where also there is a relief column, apparently General Rundle's. Wepener, however, is already practically relieved by the withdrawal of a large portion of the besiegers.

Warren Appointed Administrator. Durban, April 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland. He sailed yesterday for Cape Town.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

A Resolution Providing for Prohibition by Provinces, an Amendment for Absolute Prohibition, and an Amendment to the Amendment for No Prohibition.

Ottawa, April 23.—When the House met at 3 o'clock Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and announced the death of Dr. Haley, M. P. He paid a high tribute to his work and his words were cordially endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was quite overcome with emotion, made a feeling reference to Dr. Haley's death.

On motion of the premier the House adjourned until 5 o'clock to enable the members to attend the funeral.

When the House resumed at 5 o'clock Sir Louis Davies laid on the table the correspondence with the government of Trinidad.

Mr. Foster asked if the minister of railways had any information of the amount of damage done to the Welland canal by the explosion.

Hon. Mr. Blair said a thorough inspection had been made and it had been found no material damage had been done, except to the gates, which could be immediately replaced. The canal would be open on the date announced, the 28th instant.

The following private bills were passed in committee, read a third time and passed: An act respecting the Ontario Power Company, an act respecting the National Sanitarium Association, an act to incorporate the Canadian Steel Company, an act respecting the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company, an act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.

In reply to Mr. Kaubiach, Sir Louis Davies said that satisfactory assurances had been given that there would be no discrimination against Canada in any reciprocal trade arrangements made between the government of the United States and the island of Trinidad, or any other of the West India islands.

After recess Mr. Flint rose to move the following resolution: "That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently maintain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote such legislation."

"That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, show that such measures were thoroughly supported by the people of Canada."

"That this House is now of the opinion in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that parliament should without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

In moving the resolution he said that the question of prohibition was one which was so thoroughly well known and discussed in all the provinces that one would be said by him to what already had been placed on record on the subject. However it was necessary that he should explain the position of the question and how it was that he was called upon to move the resolution of which, he had given notice. This he did and also pointed out the reasons why he had to pursue the course by resolution instead of a bill. He could not introduce a bill on the subject because there were constitutional barriers in the way.

In short it was necessary that the principle should be affirmed in the House by resolution, before a bill could be introduced by a private member. Mr. Flint then proceeded to show how the question came before the House at different times since 1854, when a resolution was introduced by Foster. Having done this, he took up the point as to whether it was a weakening of the cause of the cause to proceed by a resolution as such as he had given notice of, instead of on one for natural prohibition (pure and simple). Against the latter idea there was the province of Quebec which was hostile to prohibition, that being the case a good many believed that it would be best to proceed where they were strong and to lay to one side the points where they were weak. The Dominion Alliance supported that idea and he was carrying out its views. In regard to the advantages of temperance they were so well known to require no arguments in their behalf. His resolution proposed to bring prohibition into the dominion province by province.

He said there would be no constitutional obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the principle of his resolution providing that the machinery was extended by parliament for the enforcement of such a law. He took up the position of the government of Canada took as in contra distinction to the parliament of Canada in regard to the question. He always held to the opinion that the question of prohibition ought not be made a partisan one. As long as it was so one of the political parties would always be able to frustrate the granting of prohibition. He therefore asked the members on both sides of the House to support his resolution which, he said, was a reasonable step in the right direction. In all fairness he asked both sides of the House for support. The plebiscite vote was not as strong as many other evidences that could be produced in favor of prohibition. All the provinces were in favor of prohibition except one. He trusted that a vote on the subject would be reached tonight.

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island, seconded the resolution. He said that while the government made no promise to give prohibition on the vote of the plebiscite still there was an implied promise. What would be the result if the government did

on being divided on the question. The member for Yarmouth being made, assented by the government in this matter. He would go further than any of the prohibitionists who had yet spoken. He was in favor of a dominion law with all the force of the dominion parliament behind it, the same as a customs law was now enforced.

Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk) was a prohibitionist but the question was as to the power of the dominion parliament to enforce the law in the provinces. He pointed out at the general election 60 per cent. of electors voted. In the plebiscite later there were 44 per cent. or a reduction of 16 per cent. from the previous election. He said the only feasible course was by that resolution before the House. This resolution meant an extension of the Scott act to the provinces, and the providing of all necessary machinery to ensure the enforcement of the act. There was no necessity for the dominion paying out any expense for the enforcement of the law in the provinces so by the government taking hold of and controlling all liquor sales under the act. He would approve of the law remaining in force before a plebiscite vote was taken for five years instead of three as under the Scott act. He did not believe that the people of Quebec would oppose the resolution as it exempted them from the act.

Mr. McClure of Colchester, moved an amendment to the resolutions similar to that which he moved last year. The only difference was in the preamble. He did not base his amendment on the plebiscite vote because there were stronger grounds than any that could be found in the plebiscite returns. The resolution of Mr. Flint was nothing in advance of what the provinces could do now with the question of prohibition. Such a resolution would be nothing less than a farce. He asked for such a law. Half dozen gentlemen in Toronto and Montreal who ostensibly represented the Dominion Alliance but who really represented themselves, had been for the resolution. These gentlemen did not represent the prohibitionists of the dominion. They did not represent the maritime provinces, where their action was submitted and condemned. As to the plebiscite, it was never asked for by the prohibitionists. It was the proposition of one of the political parties, and the prohibitionists accepted it. The resolution was a party played with the whole question and when Mr. Foster was asked, now what he was going to do about prohibition, he replied, that he was to do nothing until the prohibitionists pushed the Liberals for their course in the plebiscite. He (McClure) refused to be made a party of any one to punish the party on behalf of another party who had pledged for prohibition. He cited the course of the liquor commission in returning evidence in favor of prohibition in an instance of how the Conservatives acted.

Mr. Foster—it will be necessary for young men, such as McClure is, to get some evidence before making such a statement against the commission that it gives solely excluded evidence favorable to prohibition.

Mr. McClure—I am a young man, it is I was old enough to attend the commission and saw that it excluded evidence favorable to prohibition. (Hear, hear!) I am young and I am old enough to see the reports of the committee who reported the Rev. Joseph McLeod, who said that did exclude evidence favorable to prohibition. (Cheers.) I am obliged to Mr. Foster for his interruption.

Mr. McClure concluded by moving the following amendment: "That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and this House is prepared to present such legislation in so far as the same is within the competency of the parliament of Canada."

Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) supported Mr. Flint's resolution.

Mr. Craig (East Durham) characterized prohibition as a political question. The member for Yarmouth (Flint) used it as a political lever when in opposition. He instance, Mr. Flint moved a resolution for national prohibition when in opposition and now when the government was in hole he wanted partial prohibition. This was because the government did not carry out their pledges in connection with the plebiscite.

Sir Louis Davies—You said that there should be 50 per cent. in favor of it. Mr. Craig—But I did not propose the plebiscite, that is the difference. He said that he still adhered to his statement in favor of 50 per cent. of those on the list being necessary to support a prohibitive law. He was still prepared to say that the vote on the plebiscite did not show any great anxiety on the part of the people in favor of prohibition. As Sir Job Macdonald once said, the people could

(Continued on page 8.)

HONORING A MEMORY.

At the Funeral of Dr. Haley in Ottawa

CANADA'S LEADERS

Showed Their Respect for a Man Who Honestly and Conscientiously Served His Country—Many Floral Tributes From Friends and Associates.

AN INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Cash Contributions Will Be Handled by the

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Charity will be Best Served by Money Rather Than Grain or Food—Farmer Contributors Requested to Sell Donations of Produce.

MONTREAL OFFICIALS.

Two of Them Were Turned Out Last Night—Criminal Lawyer Dead.

BOMBARDED AN HOTEL.

A Hundred and Twenty-five Shots Fired by a Jealous Soldier.

GOING BACK FOR MORE

London, April 23.—Some members of the Royal Canadian regiment who were invalided at Nettley hospital have returned to Africa and will rejoin the regiment at Bloemfontein.

The Canadians confined in Woolwich, who were reported as about to return to Canada, are not going. The authorities are awaiting instructions from Ottawa. Some who have been allowed seven days furlough complain that the funds supplied are insufficient even for economical expenses. The men say their treatment in the hospital was splendid.

AT LEEUWA KOP.

The Boers Failed to Hold a Very Strong Position.

BRITISH SUCCESS

London, April 24.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, describing the operations at Leeuwa Kop, says: "At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a 'pom-pom' on a range adjoining Leeuwa Kop. Unable to continue its march to the south, General Dickson's brigade fell back to the north to await the infantry attack."

WEPENER STILL AWAITING RELIEF.

General Brabant is Swinging in the Relieving Force.

CANADIANS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

One New Brunswicker is Among the Number.

WEPENER IS PRACTICALLY RELIEVED.

Thousands of Basutos Watching Brabant's Movements.

BOER MESSAGERS DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

They Boast That the Boers are Only Beginning to Fight.

STORY OF THE SIEGE BY BOERS.

British Prisoners Defy Them to Take Col. Dalgety's Force.

ASSISTANCE SENT TO GENERAL RUNDLE.

Roberts Reports Some Casualties and a Movement.

GOING BACK FOR MORE

London, April 23.—The war office late this evening issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23, 2.50 p. m.:

"Yesterday I dispatched the Eleventh Division, under General Pole-Carew, and two brigades of cavalry under General French from this point to assist General Rundle. The force reached Karrietfontein without success.

Casualties reported: Welsh Regiment—Private killed; Captain Prothero mortally wounded and seven men. Yorkshires—Eight wounded.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1900.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph, is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1900.

REFLECTIVE UTTERANCES.

In some respects Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Montreal was an effort to modify what he had said at Quebec. The impression had apparently been devoted to reflection, but we cannot see that the result was such as to cause his friends to regard that one of the greatest blunders ever made by a political leader had been atoned for. In fact, in one essential regard he made matters worse. At Quebec the ravages of his bitter attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperialism was that parliamentary union with Great Britain could cast unassailable burdens upon Canada. With an eye to the sentiments of his Conservative friends respecting the war, he declared that the cost of Canada's share for the army and navy alone would be \$88,000,000 a year. At Montreal he explained that this figure applied only to the present year. We cannot see that this softens his case. How does he know what the military bill of England will be for the current year? And supposing it would reach the large figure involved in his calculation, does he think it was fair to select an extraordinary year like the present, when Britain has 2,500,000 men in foreign field, for the purpose of criticizing a measure of general application. Leaving Sir Charles to popular judgment on that score, the question remains to be answered why he attacked imperialism at all. Not many weeks ago his tongue was set to quite another key. He was then denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Tarte and the government as a whole, with infidelity to imperial interests. He took to flattery the union to his soul that he himself deserved all the credit for sending troops to South Africa, which was the natural result of the policy of the least imperialist in Canada and the leader of an intensely pro-British party. After the many things that Sir Charles has claimed this further appropriation of money to be accepted by his friends and the government as a whole, with infidelity to imperial interests. He took to flattery the union to his soul that he himself deserved all the credit for sending troops to South Africa, which was the natural result of the policy of the least imperialist in Canada and the leader of an intensely pro-British party. After the many things that Sir Charles has claimed this further appropriation of money to be accepted by his friends and the government as a whole, with infidelity to imperial interests.

The Republic. That the movement is thus regarded is apparent from the use of the respectful term "imperialism" and we are bound to see that such an epithet would give rise to complicating problems among the armed nations of Europe. Coincident with this largely increased expenditure on the navy will be the continued levying of the war tax. Last year the extra excise on beer, the license fees from various sources, and the stamp tax yielded an increased revenue of \$100,000,000, over and above an unusually abundant income from customs duties. The experience of the first two months of the current year warrants the expectation that this sum will be swollen during 1900 by a further \$20,000,000; so that the problem of meeting the war debt may be regarded as having been solved. It is not surprising that many people should have looked for a reduction of these special burdens during the present year; but this does not seem to be the plan of those who are in executive control. The taxes are to be continued and the money employed in enlarging the armament of the navy and increasing the strength of the army. The one feature which we may be permitted to remark upon in this connection is the cheerfulness with which our neighbors, already carrying relatively larger burdens than we do, submit to these fresh drafts upon their resources. The explanation is probably found in the large measure of prosperity which they are just now enjoying, in common with ourselves.

LIBERAL WEIGHT AND GENIUS.

The Conservatives who presented Sir Charles Tupper with an address at Montreal recently, made the following statement to their chief: "The people of Canada having had an opportunity of testing the principles and motives of the party now temporarily in possession of the reins of power, having weighed them in the balance and found them lamentably wanting in the genius of administration, and recalcitrant to every principle they advocated while in opposition, are turning confidently to the Liberal-Conservative party to replace an aggregation of opportunists by a Liberal-Conservative government, founded on principle and conducted on lines of patriotism opposed to those of political expediency." Disregarding the gratuitous assumption by the Conservatives of Montreal, that they know accurately the judgment of "the people of Canada" on these matters, we may be permitted to ask when and where was this weighing of the Liberal party done? Who manipulated the scales, and what was put in the other pan? These are important things to know before one can be satisfied that it was a bona fide affair. It is easy to understand that if Sir Charles Tupper himself had charge of the operation, the weight of his own opinion would probably be held to more than counterpoise anything which could be put on the other side. No one has ever heard him express an exact notion of the weight of his judgment; but it is probable that the man who could look an audience in the face and say, "I am the history of Canada," would not be apt to use small figures. What warrant have the Conservatives of Montreal for saying that the Liberals have been found wanting in the genius of administration? Most people would be disposed to think they had been doing very well. Is there a single department of the government in which the minister has not made a record for capacity and administration far beyond that of his predecessor? Who would think, for example, of comparing Mr. Daly with Mr. Sifton, in the hope that the work of the former would stand the test; Sir Adolphe Caron with Mr. Mulock, Mr. Ouimet with Mr. Tarte, Mr. Haggart with Mr. Blair, or Clark Wallace with Mr. Paterson. It is certain that the Conservative ministers referred to were not conspicuous for the success with which they carried on the particular branch of the public service entrusted to them, while their successors have been singularly zealous and effective in that regard. This need not be denied by any man who desires to be fair.

AMERICAN AMBITION.

Our American neighbors are just now struggling with a severe attack of what one of the more Democratic journals calls imperialism. They want a large navy and a large standing army—both of which are costly luxuries for any country. The sum appropriated for the navy last year was \$4,000,000, which, following upon the war with Spain, was not seriously nor generally objected to. This year, however, the sum asked for is \$61,000,000, and it is not, perhaps, unnatural that such a demand has aroused a great deal of adverse criticism. It is charged by those who are on the opposition side that this large expenditure simply means the United States is regarding to challenge the supremacy of the seas, which would be a long step away from the notions of those who founded

GENERAL BULLER.

Before the beginning of the present war General Buller was thought to be the best fighting general in the British army. This view was accepted mainly on the dictum of Archibald Forbes, who had been with Buller in several campaigns. Forbes was regarded as a good authority, and when it was announced that the great Buller was to have the supreme command in South Africa, the whole Empire was satisfied. Everyone felt that the business of commanding the Boers was in good hands. The Telegraph accepted this view of Buller's ability and, notwithstanding some suspicious circumstances, did not lose faith

in his ability after the defeat of Quito, where he lost eleven guns and a great many men. We concluded then that a general that had no higher ideas of strategy and tactics than to make a front attack on a position defended by long-range cannon and Mauser rifles, with a river in front, was not the man to lead a British army to victory, and we did not hesitate there and then to express an unfavorable opinion of General Buller. This view did not commend itself to some of our readers, but the British war office seems to have been of the same opinion, for General Roberts was promptly replaced by General Buller. Since then Buller has not regained his reputation. He has proved himself to be a hard fighter, but nothing more. Since the relief of Ladysmith he has been torpid, and should be recalled.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena was chosen as the prison of Napoleon because it was the safest place in which to keep the disturber of the peace of Europe. After his abdication in 1814, he had been assigned the island of Elba as his residence, and within his own little realm could do as he liked; but he broke faith with Europe, again landed in France and was again overthrown at Waterloo. It was therefore very necessary that he should be put in a secure place, and so St. Helena was chosen. There were many plots formed for his rescue from that island prison, but they all failed and there Napoleon died. In sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena, the British government has violated no law, international or otherwise. It is simply providing for the security of the men it has captured. The fact that many of them attempted to escape as soon as they got to Cape Town showed that extra precautions would be needed to retain them in the midst of a population, many of whom would be disposed to assist them. At St. Helena, they will be safe and it will not be necessary to confine them within narrow limits. Their health will be better and their comforts greater than if confined within a stockade or in a prison ship. There is, therefore, no ground for protest against their removal to St. Helena, either on the part of the Transvaal government or of its sympathizers in Cape Colony. St. Helena is the best place for them and there they will remain until the end of the war.

THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

The Ontario opposition appears to be conducted on the principle that anything that will injure or defeat the provincial government is a good weapon to use, quite irrespective of the principle involved. On Wednesday last a notable instance of this occurred when a motion was brought up by a private member for the purpose of reopening a case which had been decided many years ago in the time of Sir Oliver Mowat. A man named William A. Scott was proceeded against for making illegal returns of pine and other timber cut by him during the years 1865 to 1871 inclusive, and after a long investigation by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, by a commission and finally by Sir Oliver Mowat, a fine of \$2,000 was imposed and collected. Scott is now dead, and his family are now moving to have part of this fine refunded on the ground that it was excessive. At their instance a motion was made in the legislature to appoint a select committee to inquire into the charges against Scott, and as it was sprung suddenly on the government and received the support of several Liberal whose sympathies had been worked upon, and of the entire opposition headed by Mr. Whitney, it was carried. Here we have a man who expects some day to be leader of a government, using all his influence with his party to reopen a case which was decided almost thirty years ago, and that for no other purpose than to embarrass the government. There could not be a better proof of the entire unfitness of the Ontario Conservatives to be entrusted with power.

DOWN ON DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey does not seem to be making substantial headway in his candidacy for the presidential chair. His free and easy announcement that he was willing to be a candidate of either party has not strengthened his position, and the tone of American comments to hand are distinctly hostile. Most of the journals talk lightly of the admiral, which is, to say the least, very sharply in contrast with the ecstatic encomiums heaped upon him a month or two ago. The "greatest hero of history" seems suddenly to have become the laughing stock of his whitest worshippers. Sic transit gloria mundi. While moralizing upon the uncertainty of popular admiration, we cannot fail to see the whimsical side of Admiral Dewey's character as revealed by this new ambition. It suggests the question of what qualities should be conspicuous in the make-up of the executive head of a great nation like the United States. "The Nation" in a recent issue, discusses this matter in a broad spirit. "What must be the qualities," it asks, "possessed by a man fit and able to come forward to put back the American presidency on its old pedestal? Evidently, no mere hero will do. We are glad to believe that Americans now take their hero-worship more easily; that we shall not easily make again the mistake of supposing that a successful military commander will be a successful president. The military habit as such is a distinct handicap in the White House. No man is fit for civic training which the times now call for more loudly than ever as we are invited to rescue us from our political evils. He must be, distinctly, an

old American—not one of our heady new Americans, forgetful of the principles in which our institutions are rooted, and carried about by every wind of imperialist doctrine. He must be for sound money and a pure civil service. He must be a man of rugged, four-square build, able to resist the 'ardor civium prava juben-tum.' If ex-Speaker Reed were a presidential possibility, he would illustrate these necessary qualities. Even now, if he had it in his mind to put himself at the head of the dissatisfied, the disgusted, the independent voters of the country, we do not doubt that he would soon display formidable strength. At any rate, he would be a candidate for whom men could vote with respect, both for themselves and for the office of president; and would at least meet that longing which we are convinced is widespread throughout the land, and which Admiral Dewey's entering the lists has but served to accentuate—a longing for a full-blooded man in the presidency, to restore it to the honorable position of an elder day." Such criticism cannot be regarded as helpful to the gallant admiral.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The return of famine in India after so many previous famines in recent years is a disquieting circumstance, and one which seems to demand the best thought of the British people and parliament for the purpose of devising a suitable remedy. It was thought that by a large expenditure on irrigation works and the building of railways through the districts usually affected by famine all danger from that source had been removed, but the present famine seems to be even more widespread than its immediate predecessor and the latter was one of the worst on record. There does not appear to have ever been an actual shortage of food in India taking the country as a whole, even in the famine years, but food was short in certain localities, some of which were not easily reached for the purpose of relieving the scarcity. In other words while India as a whole is able to provide its own food and something more certain districts are too densely peopled and cannot always be counted on to produce sufficient food for their inhabitants.

British India has an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 300,000,000. That is less than 200 persons to the square mile, a number exceeded by many European countries. But India contains much waste land, large areas of mountains in its northern districts and also large areas of jungle or forest. The mountain districts have but little land suitable for cultivation, while the jungle is of course incapable of producing anything in the shape of human food that is reclaimed. In the cultivated districts of India therefore the population is greatly congested, and it would seem that the only remedy for famine is the removal of a part of the population to other districts that are less densely peopled. If after providing every appliance necessary to irrigate the land and guard against drought the majority still prefer removal of a part of the population would seem to be the only remedy. Yet such a remedy will be most difficult to apply especially in India, where caste has so much potency and where large classes refuse to associate with each other.

BRIBING THE CONSTITUENCIES.

It is well known that prior to the last general election Sir Charles Tupper exacted every means in his power to obtain a majority and a return to power. Every source from which money could be extracted was drawn upon; contracts for large amounts of supplies were entered into with wealthy contractors and promises of subsidies were made to new railway companies to secure their influence and support. A great deal of amusement was caused in the House the other day by the reading by Mr. Blair of a form of circular letter which was sent by Mr. Haggart, then minister of railways. This circular was drawn up by Mr. Dickey, then minister of justice, and it was thought would be efficient for the purpose of stimulating the energies of those who were public officials who did not dare to disobey the government's orders. This government having done all the damage he could to British interests in the West Indies is going back to England to remain, and it is to be hoped that no more of his kind will be sent out to any colonial possession. The British government should exercise more care in the selection of its governors and not appoint men to important positions who will be likely to thwart by their actions what is now the aim of all good men, the unity of the Empire.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

From time to time those distinctive tenets of faith which bear the name of Calvin form the subject of bitter controversy among ecclesiastics, or in the courts of the church holding to those particular doctrines. Dr. N. D. Hillis, who recently succeeded to the pulpit of Plymouth church in Brooklyn, has aroused a great deal of public interest in a sermon respecting predestination. The element of heresy enters into the discussion from the fact that Dr. Hillis was at the time a member of the Chicago Presbytery, although his name has since been struck from the rolls. What he said in the sermon which has given rise to so much debate and comment was this: "On one page Jonathan Edwards says: 'God holds the unworshipper over the pit as a loathsome insect over the fire, and from time to time the generation in darkness fades, without thought, without blame, without remorse, and sweeps flies into the flames.' And today one of our great & distinguished divines declares that the tremendous statement in its confession of

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sidies to the amount of upwards of \$8,000,000 had been promised for that single year, and no doubt every railway promoter in the country received a letter from Mr. Haggart similar to the one we have quoted. That was the Tory plan of carrying election in 1896, yet it failed.

THE TRINIDAD ARRANGEMENT.

It is well to remember and we trust that the attention of the British government will be called to the fact that the proposed tariff arrangement between Canada and Trinidad which would have operated so beneficially to both countries was defeated by the efforts of the governor of Trinidad, an imperial officer, and one whose sentiments ought certainly to have been in favor of an intercolonial arrangement rather than one with a foreign country. In Trinidad the system of government is similar to that which prevailed in these provinces a century ago; the governor is an autocrat, the members of the government owe their offices to his favor and therefore are subservient to his wishes. For that reason the vote in favor of a tariff arrangement with the United States rather than with Canada, which was taken in the Trinidad council was not a free vote because nine out of the twelve who formed the majority were public officials who did not dare to disobey the government's orders. This government having done all the damage he could to British interests in the West Indies is going back to England to remain, and it is to be hoped that no more of his kind will be sent out to any colonial possession. The British government should exercise more care in the selection of its governors and not appoint men to important positions who will be likely to thwart by their actions what is now the aim of all good men, the unity of the Empire.

faith, saying that certain men and angels are foredoomed to everlasting death, being 'particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can be either increased or diminished,' and every young man who is burned at the stake rather than hold solemnly swear to believe and teach this frightful view. "And every attempt to revise and except that statement from the creed has been successfully combated by a majority that wishes to retain the doctrine. It would seem that if men believed it reason would be shaken to its foundation. It would seem as if a man would prefer to be burned at the stake rather than hold or assert, or charge such infinite cruelty upon the all-merciful and all-loving God. The day the scholastics wrote that chapter in the Confession of Faith they got the devil confused with God. What! reading the story of Christ's life, love, suffering, and death, and then charge God with particularly and unchangeably designing the majority of His children to eternal torment? I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal, and fling every vile epithet toward His stoniness through-out eternity, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it. For the man who does believe that hideous doctrine the hour of judgment has now come. His sun is already darkened; his moon is turned to blood; his stars have refused to give their light."

These views have been endorsed by some of the secular papers, treated in a non-committal way by others, and condemned by a few. The controversy is still active. Such discussions are usually marked by warmth and fruitfulness, and this particular one will probably not be exceptional in these respects.

BAD GOVERNMENT MATERIAL.

Under the heading "A hint to Sir Charles," the Montreal Star warns the leader of the opposition that in the event of the Conservatives being successful at the next general election there will be an "absolute necessity for improvement in the personnel of the next Conservative cabinet." Sir Charles is told that the electors are growing independent and will not tolerate any more nonsense. "Sir John A. Macdonald, by continuous years of leadership of a dominant party, had become so strong that he could afford to take some weak men into his cabinet and count on the electors condoning it. Not so with the new leader. The very best material must be chosen by Sir Charles if he wins and if he hopes to retain public confidence. It would be well for Sir Charles Tupper to rise to the fact that he must have a clean government and a capable government or it will not last. The electors of Canada are in the humor to let party leaders know that they will not tolerate bad men." This article is double leaded and therefore intended to attract an unusual share of public attention. The "hint" to Sir Charles might have been sent to him in a private letter, but it would not have been known to the public if this had been

done. The Star's hint, therefore, is really a threat, an order from Mr. Hugh Graham to the leader of the opposition that he must do as the Star bids him. There will be a good deal of curiosity to learn who is aimed at by the Star, which of the Conservative candidates for a cabinet position are to be thrown aside and who the Star has in view for promotion. Of course when Sir Charles is asked to construct a good Conservative government out of the material he has in hand he is required to do an impossibility. The Egyptian task-makers required the Israelites to make brick without straw and Sir Charles is asked to construct a good cabinet out of rubbish. We will say nothing of the leader himself, who must feel rather awkward when he is told that the electors of Canada will not tolerate bad men. If Sir Charles has become good in his old age the electors have not yet found it out, and we are inclined to think that he is the same Sir Charles that he has been for the past forty years. Now what material has Sir Charles out of which to construct a cabinet if he should be called upon to form one? By his side sits Mr. George E. Foster, who cannot be regarded as a very good man, except as a speaker about election times, yet he is by far the best of the lot. Apart from him Sir Charles has only Clarke Wallace, Haggart, Montague, Prior and Casgrain, all third class men and not one of them likely to inspire respect. It is true that Taylor, Davin and Dr. Sproule have been making a strong bid for recognition among the leaders of the party, but they are even less available than the others we have named. The Conservative party in the House of Commons is a wreck and it does not contain the material out of which to form a government of respectable ability. But there is no danger of Sir Charles being required to form a government; when the next dominion general elections are over the Tories will be even weaker in the House of Commons than they are now.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

When the Conservatives of Montreal tell Sir Charles that the genius of administration is all on one side, they accomplish the double purpose of flattering their leader and amusing everybody else. The opposition are seeking to make a point out of the fact that the imports of binder twine rose from \$227,000 in 1895, to \$818,000 in 1899. When the Liberals were in opposition they repeatedly moved that binder twine should be on the free list. When they came into power they put it on the free list, and the larger importation shows that the change accomplished the purpose in view. The farmers of Canada have got the benefit, and the Tories ought not to complain, since it was Sir John Thompson who started the manufacture of this product in the penitentiaries. An extreme rigor is sure to arm every thing against it.—Burke.

Attempt to Destroy a Canadian Canal.

Toronto, April 22.—Two men attempted to blow up lock 24 of the new Welland canal at Thorold with dynamite on Saturday night. All four gates of the lock are badly damaged, but it is hoped to repair them in time for the opening of navigation Tuesday next. The explosion shook the ground in the vicinity like an earthquake and shattered hundreds of windows in the town. The dynamites were seen running away and constables started in pursuit. The Ontario government police at Niagara were notified and intercepted the dynamites who were making for New York state. The men were arrested and locked up at Niagara Falls. They gave their names, John Walsh, Washington, D. C., and John Nelson, Philadelphia, Pa. Subsequently a third man, Karl Dullmann, of Washington, D. C., was taken into custody. The police then searched rooms at the hotel where the men had registered several days ago, and found a quantity of exploding fuses. The government has sent detectives to investigate the canal dynamiting, which is supposed to be a Fenian plot.

Niagara Falls, April 22.—It is believed an attempt is to be made by Americans to recapture the prisoners. Troops are guarding the jail.

Ottawa, April 22.—A despatch was received here today stating that lock 24 of the Welland canal at Thorold, was blown up. It was learned at the department tonight that a despatch had been received from Mr. Thompson, superintendent of the canal, who said that the damage was so serious that there would be no delay in the opening of the canal on the 26th inst. He was sending down a diver to examine the bottom of the lock and ascertain the actual damage, but he was satisfied that it was serious.

Hon. Mr. Blair was seen and said that he had two telegrams from Mr. Thompson. The last one said that the diver was being sent down to make a full examination.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 22.—A Niagara Falls special to the Express says: Chief Youngs, of the Dominion police, his force of half a dozen regular policemen, and 200 men armed with rifles, were sent to Clifton, Ont., where are confined the three men charged with blowing up lock No. 24, at Thorold, last evening. The extraordinary precautions taken for the guarding of the men is the result of a rumor that reached Chief Youngs this afternoon to the effect that 400 guerrillas were on their way here to liberate the prisoners. The militia of the district, the 44th Battalion, has been warned for service and are en route to Clifton on short notice. It is the belief of many persons in Clifton and nearby Canadian villages that the dynamites were the agents who blew up the canal. The rumor is that the passage of grain through the canal would be closed. With the canal closed it is argued, the scorpions of Buffalo might have more work than they could handle with the canal open. This line of reasoning, aided by rumors of an impending invasion of scorpions from Buffalo, resulted in the heroic measures taken by Chief Youngs.

It is said in Clifton tonight that the grain handlers of Buffalo had organized for the raid and that they would reach the Canadian town tonight. No knowing what to expect after such an unusual thing as the assault on the lock yesterday, the authorities determined to take no chances. It is believed that the force at Clifton will be able to repel any party that may attempt to release the men from jail. That with 200 attendants, including 44 officers, the health of the prisoners generally is good.

General and Mrs. Cronje Have Joined the Majority and Moved.

St. Helena, April 21.—Much excitement has been caused by the signalling of a French warship in Prosperous Bay on Thursday. The vessel was first seen close to the shore in San Jago, south of the island, where it remained until late in the day. It then steamed in the direction of Jamestown and has not been seen since.

Information from Responsible Sources Shows Them to Have Been Numerous.

London, April 22.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times under Saturday's date says: "Information received from responsible sources shows that at one time the two republics had 100,000 men in the field including the colonial rebels. According to the same informant, they can still muster 80,000, of whom 50,000 are in the Free State, 10,000 in the Bitterwater district, and 15,000 in the districts of Fourteen Streams and Klerk's Drorp. It is now believed that before the war the burgher lists were deliberately falsified in order to deceive the British intelligence department."

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has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

Scott's Emulsion
and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If you had your address would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

Peter Mangan and Charles Moore Went Fishing Saturday Strong and Vigorous and Found Dead Sunday in Their Anchored Boat off Bay Shore.

While the city was waking from its slumber to be greeted by the bright warm sun, a little boat lay anchored near the black tops of the slag rocks at Bay Shore, and with its every rise and fall responded to the waving of the waters, the bodies of two young fellows moved in and out of the boat. They had left their pretty Carleton home Saturday night as fine specimens of men as could be found even among the hardy St. John fishermen, they lay now in their tossing boat lifeless, while the church bells later pealed and people flocked to worship in the churches. What had caused their great life and strength to leave them none can say. The night had its mystery and had wrapped in its dark mantle a tragedy such as has not moved men here for long days.

The two unfortunate men were Peter Mangan, aged 28 years, and Charles Moore, aged 27 years, fishermen. Both resided with Miss Langan, sister of the former, in a neat little home on Clifton street, near Clifton Heights. Their death was the chief topic throughout the West End yesterday and about town when the news had crossed the harbor.

Mangan was a fisherman by occupation, while Moore was in the fishing business during the spring and summer months and at times followed the life of a sailor. Moore had been boarding with Mangan for the past five years and during the latter part of last week was engaged at the home mending salmon nets, getting them ready for the fishing which comes later in the season. The gaspous fishing now being on, and some very good hauls being made, Mangan has been at work early and late, and he owned a boat and nets for this business.

He had as his mate last week Charles Scammell, a west side fisherman, and both were out on Monday morning. Scammell was seen yesterday by a Telegraph reporter and stated that Mangan had told him to never mind working on Saturday afternoon or night, as Moore would take his place and for him (Scammell) to go home and have a good rest and be ready for work on Monday. Moore was quite willing to take Scammell's place in the boat.

The three men left Mangan's house Saturday morning about 10 o'clock for Sand Point. They worked about the boat until afternoon and then rowed down the harbor. It was about 3 o'clock when they reached the Point breakwater and at this place Mangan and Moore placed Scammell ashore and proceeded to the Sand Cove fishing grounds. At this time Scammell says the men were in good spirits, and he can assign no reason as to the cause of his comrades' death. It was remarked that Mangan had a quantity of money on his person, but Scammell told The Telegraph that he had about \$12 or \$13. There had been no lunch with them when he left from Port Colborne.

Following by enquiry as best could be, the movements of Mangan and Moore as fishermen reached the fishing grounds all right. There were also a number of other fishermen at work there. William McKee, of Lancaster, one of the fishermen at work in Sand Cove, states that about 9 o'clock Saturday night he took up his nets and started for home, leaving Mangan and Moore still at work with their nets. Both were all right at that time.

It appears that McKee was the last person to see the men alive, and he was as deep in mystery to him as to the hundreds who have tried to effect its solution. Just what happened will probably never be known, at least at present there is very little light on the subject, and diligent enquiry has been made.

On Sunday morning about 6 o'clock several men living at the Bay Shore noticed a small boat apparently full of water and lying quite still near the slag rocks. About 9 o'clock Edward Brogan, John McBride and Charles McNeil, young men, rowed out to the rocks. They found the boat full of water and were startled beyond measure to discover the bodies of the two men. The young fellows waved their hats and cried out to the shore and Patrick Lemlin, accompanied by John Ward and Jim. Quilly, launched another boat from the breakwater and rowed off to the scene. The boat with its lifeless occupants, was lying at anchor near the rocks, and was filled nearly to the gunwales. In the bow between the seats in a sitting position with his head out of water and resting near the gunwale was the body of Charles Moore, dead, and in the stern of the boat, his broad chest resting on the after thwart, of the boat, lay the remains of Peter Mangan. His face was in the water.

Bill Introduced to Incorporate a Company Which Proposes Purchasing the Shore Line and Making it One With the Washington County Railway.

Ottawa, April 20.—In the House today in reply to a question Hon. Mr. Sutherland said that after an inquiry by cable to the high commissioner, the government had been informed that the embargo placed on Argentine cattle in England would not apply to cattle from the United States, as it was found that the American cattle which had the disease at Deptford had contracted it on the other side.

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Henderson of Halifax who spoke until recess. After recess the bill respecting the Thousand Island Railway Company was agreed to in committee.

Mr. Henderson continued his speech and was followed by Mr. Sampson of Centre Wellington on the government side. Application will be made this session for an act to incorporate a company to purchase the Shore Line Railway of New Brunswick, and when purchased to vest in this company all the franchises, rights, powers, privileges, assets and property of the Shore Line Railway Company, also to connect the railway with the Washington County Railway in Maine, and for such purpose to construct a bridge across the St. Croix river at St. Stephen, New Brunswick. It is also asked in the application to extend the Shore Line Railway so as to connect it with other railways in New Brunswick and to purchase the said railways and when purchased, also that the franchises, powers and privileges of the railways shall be vested in this company to purchase, amalgamate or consolidate the Shore Line Railway Company with the Washington County Railway Company. The usual powers to construct and maintain wharves, warehouses and yards and enter into traffic arrangements with other roads are applied for.

The debate was continued by Mr. Sample, of Wellington, and Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Russian Press Advises European Intervention—Turkish Minister Says There will be a Settlement.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—In discussing American-Turkish affairs the Novoe Vremya today says: "The reports could easily avoid undesirable reprisals, by asking for the friendly mediation of neighboring European states. In the present international conflict friendly intervention is possible, upon the basis of the Hague convention, and such intervention would both serve the cause of peace and save Turkey from troublesome complications."

Washington, April 20.—Ali Ferrough Bey, the Turkish minister, said today that he probably would hear from his government in a short time concerning the American claims. He said that an amicable settlement could be arranged and repeated his statement already published that in view of the high esteem in which he held the Sultan and the character of his acting in a diplomatic matter, Minister Strauss was not justified in making the promise that the Sultan had broken his promise in regard to the settlement of the claims.

The Jump Made by a Woman Who Wished to End Her Life—Was Not Seriously Injured.

New York, April 20.—Miss Marie Dineo, of this city jumped from the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon and apparently sustained no serious injury. She was the second woman who has ever attempted to end her life in this way. She is now in the Hudson street hospital. The physicians found that no bones were broken, but they say it is possible that she has sustained internal injuries. She had no money and had ordered the middle span of the bridge was found a brooch on which was engraved "M. Dineo, May 22, 1887," and she was also identified through papers on her person as Miss Dineo. She is about 30 years old and was formerly a dressmaker in the city. She was seen on the New York and was also identified through papers on her person as Miss Dineo. She was seen on the New York and was also identified through papers on her person as Miss Dineo.

The Attempt of the Boers to Capture it Was Foiled.

London, April 22.—A special despatch from Swart Kop, Johannesburg, dated April 21, says: "This morning 1,500 Boers made a determined attempt to capture the town of Boshof. The British succeeded in repelling the attack and their fire became so heavy and well sustained that the Boers fell back with considerable loss. The British casualties were 10 killed and wounded. The convoy reached Boshof safely."

Both Report to President Kruger, but the Brigade was Photographed.

Pretoria, Friday, April 20.—President Kruger has received through President Steyn an official report sent by General Dewet under date of April 20, to the effect that the latter had surrounded General Brabant's columns at Wepener and that he has captured eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer. The report adds that the British coming from Alwal, are destroying farm houses on the way.

A Report Has Been Received from Cape Town.

Toronto, April 21.—The Telegram's special cable from London says a report has been received from Cape Town stating the following Canadians who have been on active service in South Africa are reported seriously ill: Pte. H. Magin, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Pte. C. E. Finch, 7th Fusiliers, London, Ontario; Pte. G. Matheson, 12th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, Quebec, Canada; Pte. L. McGivern, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Canada; Pte. R. H. G. Agassiz, 2nd Dragoons, Winnipeg, "A" Squadron Mounted Rifles.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flatulency, Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Irritability of the Stomach, Indigestion, Frigidity of Menstruation, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These pills will relieve all ailments arising from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach.

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Prince of Wales Home Again.

London, April 20.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Dover this evening on his return from his visit to Copenhagen, and was met at the station by a scene of remarkable enthusiasm.

The return of the Prince of Wales was made the occasion for a spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm by persons who thronged the Charing Cross Railroad station and its approaches, waiting patiently to show their gladness at the near approach of the Prince of Wales. The whole route to Marlborough House, especially Pall Mall, was thick with people, and around the Charing Cross station the Prince had the utmost difficulty in controlling the crowds. The Duke of York awaited his father's arrival on the platform of the station, and when the train bearing the Prince drew in, a mighty shout went up from the mass of spectators. Before that time the King of Sweden, now on a visit to England, was seen in the waiting crowd, had joined the Duke of York.

Horsemanship and Cattle Have Evils and Cramps.

Pain-Killer will cure them both. Horses and cattle have evils and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them both. Horses and cattle have evils and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them both. Horses and cattle have evils and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them both.

Steamer Sold to Sydney People.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 20.—The steamer Pawnee, owned by the Pawtucket Steamboat Company, has been sold to John A. Young, of Sydney, N. S. The Pawnee was formerly the Hlanter, built at Athens, N. Y., in 1830, gross tonnage is 105; 115.8 feet long; 23.6 feet breadth; 6.7 feet depth. She was rebuilt and lengthened in 1865, at which time her name was changed. The price paid is made public.

Applications Must be Made Soon.

Ottawa, April 20.—(Special)—Applications to attend the examination for entrance to the Royal Military College, to be held at the headquarters of the military districts, commencing May 15, must, in order to be in time, reach the headquarters not later than Monday, the 30th inst.

A Footlight Favorite's Escape.

Newport News, Va., April 20.—Clay Loftus, the English comic hall singer, who is residing at 210 Bond Street, London, escaped from a fire at night. While walking on the pier she suffered an attack of vertigo and rolled overboard. Coxswain Delem, of the United States training ship Monongahela, leaped into the water and effected a rescue, bringing the lady safely ashore after she had two gone down.

Artilleryman Drowned.

Toronto, April 20.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "The war office has received a report stating Driver Bradley, of the Royal Canadian Artillery in South Africa, was accidentally drowned April 17, in order to be in time, reach the headquarters not later than Monday, the 30th inst."

Some of the Railway Subsidies Which Were Promised by the Late Government to Keep Themselves in Power—Could Not Deliver the Goods.

Ottawa, April 19.—Yesterday added two more speeches to the budget debate, those of Mr. A. Campbell of Kent, Ont., who made a good speech on the side of the government and Mr. Nicholas P. Davin, who delivered a bad one for the opposition. Mr. Davin has become the bore of the House of Commons and as soon as he begins to speak the reporters' gallery becomes empty. For the greater part of the time he was speaking last evening there was not a solitary reporter, either Liberal or Conservative, in the gallery and so he will find many columns of that publication, but no newspaper will publish his speeches which are mainly made up of abuse. Mr. Davin has ability enough to become a good member, but he has descended to the condition of party hack who does the scavenger work for the Conservative leaders.

Attacking Mr. Tarte.

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There is nothing very terrible in this interview, even if Mr. Tarte had been correctly reported, nothing to be concerned about. Mr. Tarte's recent Quebec speech in which he declared that Canada would not consent to a closer union with the mother country or contribute to Imperial federation. But Mr. Tarte has been misreported and his enemies in Canada are trying to have him condemned. Nothing is more notorious than the unreliable character of French interviews, and until Mr. Tarte admits his truth his interview must be regarded as the work of the imagination, the same as his alleged interview with Dr. Leyds, whom Mr. Tarte never saw. With regard to his London speech that was delivered at a public meeting so that there can be no question as to what he said, yet Mr. Tarte receives no credit from the Conservatives for the noble and patriotic sentiments contained in it.

A Few of the Straws.

A question which was answered by Mr. Blair in regard to the railway subsidies given or promised by the late government on the eve of the last general election, produced some singular revelations. It appears that Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues, promised railway subsidies in the most lavish manner, without the slightest regard to the finances of the country or the merits of the railways themselves. The answer of Mr. Blair, however, speaks for itself. It is as follows: "The minister of railways and canals, in reply to question 2, I would say as to question 2, it is difficult to answer this question. If by the inquiry the hon. member desires to know what was the amount of railway subsidies voted by parliament in the first session of 1896, I would answer him, none, but if he means promised on behalf of the late government by members of the cabinet, the answer is, I would be justified, from the evidence in possession of the government, in saying that the amount was over \$80,000,000 in the session of 1896, covering grants to the amount of \$7,728,294, but these do not appear in the budget of 1896. The sums that had been passed upon by the government of that day, if the evidence which is at hand is to be accepted, are the files of council papers, 1896, showing a list of subsidies amounting to over \$8,000,000, but there is no record or report in council approving of such subsidies, attached to this list of subsidies is a letter bearing the signature of the Hon. Mr. Dickey, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Prior, a member of the government of that day. The letter of Mr. Dickey is in the following words: "Office of the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, April 25, 1896. Dear Col. Prior, the files of the railway and possibly the mileage. You might consult my cabinet about this. I am, &c., A. R. DICKEY. The Hon. E. G. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue. The circular referred to in the above letter is as follows: "Dear Sir,—Owing to the persistent objection of the opposition, the government felt that it would be quite useless to bring down, as they had intended, a resolution with regard to subsidies for railway projects, amongst which would have appeared a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the ... about which you wrote me. I have every confidence that the next elections will leave the Conservative party in charge of the affairs of the Empire. It is my duty to submit to the opinion of the majority, for Canada is in reality a republic, and unless the minority gives way, no progress can be made. I should be misunderstood to remember that we are loyal to the British Empire. We are obliged to be for all intents and purposes an integral part of this. This will be easily understood by every Frenchman who has lived in Canada. Moreover, it must be admitted that the British Empire does not worry us. It leaves us full liberty to keep our language and social organization." "Resides," Mr. Tarte, "Canada has not sent troops against the Transvaal." She has only authorized the enrolling of volunteers intended for the campaign. Her letters are clothed and transported to the scene. That is not quite the same thing."

Some of the Railway Subsidies Which Were Promised by the Late Government to Keep Themselves in Power—Could Not Deliver the Goods.

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HEART-SICK.

There are a great many people who have heart sickness, who have no chronic derangement of the heart, but whose stomachs are diseased. It may affect many other organs, and produce all the evidences of diseased heart, diseased liver or kidneys, or disease in some other organ. The inexperienced practitioner treats the wrong disease, and hence the constant statement of Dr. Pierce's correspondents: "Doctors could not help me." Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the assimilative power, and purifies and enriches the blood. When diseases of organs remote from the stomach are caused by the stomach, the cure of the stomach results in the cure of the other diseases, in heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc. "Six years ago my stomach and heart troubled me so much I had to do something, as Dr. A. A. Knapp of San Jose, California, Box 22, writes to me, 'I had stomach and heart trouble, and was better for some time, then it came back, and I was cured by your medicine.' These medicines cured my stomach. I do not have the pain and indigestion as I did. It is very hard for me to tell you what I suffered before I commenced taking your valuable medicine. I recommend it to all the sufferers who I meet." To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The Russians are Pushing Their Line as Rapidly as is Possible.

Washington, April 20.—Minister Conger reports that the Russians are working with feverish activity to finish the railway between Moulken and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway, and he says the belief is that Russia's two great strategic points in the far east, Port Arthur and Vladivostok, where she is said to have garrisons variously estimated at from 120,000 to 200,000 men, will be connected by rail not later than August of this year.

Table of market prices for various commodities including flour, sugar, and other goods.

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Table of market prices for various commodities including meat, fish, and other goods.

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Table of market prices for various commodities including textiles, hardware, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including metals, minerals, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including various types of oil and fuel.

Table of market prices for various commodities including various types of sugar and other goods.

Advertisement for Ladies' Jackets, highlighting great bargain opportunities and low prices.

Advertisement for Dowling Bros., 96 King St., St. John, N. B., advertising longer sittings to shorten the session.

End of the Budget Debate in Sight—What Mr. Davin Did Not Do; What He Claimed to Have Done; What Mr. Davies Thinks of Him.

Article discussing the budget debate, Mr. Davin's actions, and the political implications.

Article titled 'The Animals Growing Tamer' discussing the behavior of animals in a specific context.

Article titled 'Truly a Great Lawmaker' discussing a significant legislative act.

Article titled 'A Champion' discussing a notable figure or event.

Article titled 'A Successful Operation' discussing a successful business or political operation.

Article titled 'Strike in Toronto' discussing labor strikes and their impact.

Article titled 'Germany Does Not Want Them' discussing international relations and German policy.

HONORS DECIDED: The University Senate in Session Last Night.

THE LIST WITHHELD: Tenders for the New Science Building—Plans to be Prepared at Once—Date Fixed for the Laying of the Corner Stone.

LONGER SITTINGS TO SHORTEN THE SESSION: End of the Budget Debate in Sight—What Mr. Davin Did Not Do; What He Claimed to Have Done; What Mr. Davies Thinks of Him.

VENEZUELAN DESPOT: Both the Army and the People Turning Against the New President.

FIRE ON THE BORDER: Perry Opera House in Presque Isle Burning.

Moncton News: Moncton, April 23—Mrs. Coleman, wife of Dr. H. H. Coleman, who formerly practiced at Sackville, died at her home here last night, aged 41 years.

On the West Coast: A quantity of ammunition for the Maxims is being forwarded to the front.

A Successful Operation: London, April 21—Lieut. Commander Culwell, U. S. N., the former United States naval attaché here, is being a hospital in this city.

Strike in Toronto: Toronto, April 23—The Ontario government concluded negotiations with two more large companies for the manufacture of pulp and paper in New Ontario.

Germany Does Not Want Them: Berlin, April 22—The semi-official Berliner Post publishes an inspired article, in which it is stated that the sentiment regarding the Boers still remains friendly.

Going to Fredericton: Fredericton, April 23—Mr. Fenety has persuaded the Valentine Stock Company to pay Fredericton a return visit of two nights on their way back to the United States.

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THE PROHIBITION QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

(Continued from Page 1.)
have prohibition just as soon as they were in earnest by sending prohibitionists to parliament.

Mr. Holmes (West Huron) said he would go a step further this year by supporting the amendment of Mr. McClure. If the Conservatives thought the government was in a hole then let them vote for one of the resolutions before the house.

Dr. MacDonald (Huron) supported Mr. Flint's resolution. Mr. George Taylor (South Leeds) did not say what he would do, but said that Mr. Flint's resolution was put forth as an apology for the government.

Mr. Ganong spoke in a similar strain. He criticized the members of the cabinet not do something? It was well known that Liberals were the active workers for prohibition. If nothing was done these men would refuse to vote or take any part in political contests.

It is not connected in any manner with any proposition looking to mediation between the British government and our republic. Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, who has been making a visit on the continent, has returned to London and will himself direct the business of the embassy during Mr. White's absence.

DUKE OF ARGYLL DEAD.
Possessor of One of Scotland's Famous Titles Passed Away Yesterday.
London, April 24.—Geo. Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died this morning.

He was born in 1825, succeeded his father in 1874 and was thrice married. He was educated privately, was postmaster general from 1855-58 and was secretary of state for India from 1887-74. He was lord of the privy seal from 1883-85, 1889-90, 1898-91.

AUSTRIA WANTS TERRITORY.
Will Arrange With Germany for the Occupation of Macedonia.
London, April 22.—A special despatch from Vienna, dated April 21, says: "It is reported and believed in diplomatic circles that Emperor Francis Joseph during his visit to Berlin will ask the German emperor to give up the occupation of Macedonia by Austria. This project has been the subject of communication for months between the Austrian and German foreign ministers. Italy has been kept advised but has made no protest."

End of the Shipping Season.
Quite a number of the men who have been engaged here during the winter port season left for upper Canada yesterday afternoon, their work for the season at St. John being ended. Many friends were glad to bid them "safe home" and an interesting scene resulted as the train drew out from the station.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
Englishmen and Their Sons Honor the Anniversary of Their Patron Saint.
Flags flew from many buildings yesterday in honor of St. George's day, and on the level of the city the rose was worn.

Deaths and Burials.
Mr. William King, of North End, died at Portland, Me., Saturday. He had been ill for a long time. The body will be brought here today and the funeral will be held Wednesday evening. Deceased leaves a large family.

No Bait for the French.
St. John's, Nfld., April 22.—The season for taking bait fish opened Thursday, and about half a dozen boats were out. The French fishermen of St. Pierre are looking out for bait. He walked out the Bay Shore bank and saw that the water was full of water. He met Hugh McGill and Edward Brogan, who were launching a boat and when they got alongside the two bodies. He felt Charlie Moore to see if he was alive and found he was dead.

Earthquake Magnet.
The Japanese are said to have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake, the magnet temporarily loses its power, and they have ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a horseshoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of beer. The armature is attached to a weight so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed the weight drops and striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

Treat All Alike.
Constantinople, April 22.—The port has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

Wishing Us Good Luck.
London, April 21.—The Daily Mail says: "Zimmerey Williams has sent through the German ambassador a message wishing us success."

Idently Holding Hands.—"Is that young man in the parlor with Maude still?" asked her father, suddenly looking up from his paper. "Very still," replied her mother. [Chicago Evening Post.]

MOORE AND MANGAN WERE DROWNED.

The Autopsy Showed that Water Had Taken their Lives—There Was No Indication on their Bodies of Violence which Would Have Caused Death.

The inquiry into the deaths of Peter Mangan and Charles Moore, who were found in their boat Sunday morning off Shag Rocks, was commenced last evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Carleton city hall before Coroner F. L. Kenny.

The jury empaneled were: Foreman, L. Smith; J. H. Fitzgibbon, Charles Belye; Edward McNulty, Jos. B. Stubbs, John Long and Jas. W. Brittain.

After being sworn the jury viewed the remains of the two fishermen called by Belye. Edward McNulty, Jos. B. Stubbs, John Long and Jas. W. Brittain.

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AMERICAN NAVAL BILL.

The Price of Armor Plates Objected To.

THE FIGURE WAS TOO HIGH

And the House Had the Bill Re-committed and the Objectionable Clause Removed -- Two Battleships and Five Cruisers Provided For.

Washington, April 21.—The animated controversy over the naval appropriation bill which was begun yesterday was not resumed today and the brief considerations of the measure were passed.

Mr. Underwood, (Ala.) whose filibuster had brought affairs to a temporary standstill explained that there was no purpose to delay but merely to insist that time be given for consideration and that a vote be taken on the government armor factory proposition.

Mr. VanDiver submitted this proposition in a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the naval committee to frame a provision for a government factory. The instructions were ruled out and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote. As finally adopted the measure provides two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers and the \$645 figure on armor is stricken out.

Premier Emerson Looking After New Brunswick's
Ottawa, Ont., April 23.—(Special)—Premier Emerson of New Brunswick, was seen tonight by your correspondent in regard to the visit of himself and Mr. Tweedie to the city. Mr. Emerson said that he was here endeavoring to have a date fixed for the arbitration of the Eastern Extension Railway claim and also in connection with the fisheries question which is in dispute between the provinces.

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BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Last Sitting of the Present Board Discuss

FIRE AND POLICE.

Services of the City were Considered Yesterday Afternoon—Recommendations to Council Include Leases and Renewals and Changes in the Fire Department.

The safety board of the common council met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Ald. McGoldrick, Ald. Neston presided and there were present Ald. Allan, Maxwell, Robinson, Waring, Stackhouse, Tutts, Chief Kerr of the fire department, and Director Wibley.

Ald. Maxwell said that he wished to bring before the meeting the petition of the Anti-Tobacco Association for a lease of a lot of land at the foot of Princess street.

Ald. Maxwell moved that Mr. Rourke, father of the Anti-Tobacco Association, be heard.

Mr. Rourke went into the history of the society. He explained that the land was needed as a playground and a site for a hall. Mr. Rourke condemned the tobacco habit in the strongest terms and at some length.

It was decided that the petition should stand over until the next meeting to get the opinion of the engineer on the matter.

M. J. Potter notified the board that he had a lot on the Manawagomis road would expire on May 1 and asked that he be relieved of the property. It was decided to grant Mr. Potter's request and recommend a lease of the property to Robert Brayley at \$100 a year.

James Holly & Son asked for a renewal of lease of a lot of land at Green Head at \$80 a year.

George F. Beverly asked for a three years lease of store occupied by him in the new lot building at \$300 a year. On motion of Ald. Allan it was decided to recommend a lease as requested.

Mr. John Sime asked that he be allowed to purchase a building at Fairville now under lease to Mr. James Masson. Mr. Sime was present and said he was willing to give \$200 for the property or \$75 a year for a long lease.

Ald. Maxwell moved that Mr. Sime be given a lease of the property at \$25 and \$80 for pasture land adjoining.

Ald. Waring was of the opinion that the property along with other properties at Fairville should be sold and moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to visit the property.

Ald. Maxwell, as one of a committee previously appointed to inspect the property, said that the city found some very valuable properties at Fairville, and held that the offer of Mr. Sime was no offer at all. The property was worth at least \$1,000.

Ald. Maxwell's motion carried, the amendment having been lost.

David Johnson asked for a lease of lot at Fairville, now under lease to David White.

It was moved that the director be authorized to rent the lot at Fairville for 50 cents a foot, with the exception of corner lots. Motion carried.

The North End salvage corps notified the board that it had accepted the resignation of Mr. Hazen Brown as driver of the corps wagon at its last regular meeting and recommended the appointment of W. P. Morrey, who is at present acting as driver.

Ald. Maxwell thought that the corps had done wrong in accepting Brown's resignation, as he had been appointed by the council and should send his resignation to that body. He thought that the corps should be notified of its error so as it should not happen again.

It was decided that the communication from the corps be laid on the table and that Mr. Morrey would have to make his application in the usual way.

Hugh Dever applied for the position of driver of North End fire engine and William Daley and Charles Saunders applied for the position of driver of North End salvage corps wagon. The communications were laid on the table, as was a communication from George W. Mullin asking that he be appointed to the position of city engineer in succession to Mr. John E. Wilson.

WITH A DEAD CAPTAIN.

Ship Monrovia Reported at Partridge Island and

PROCEEDED UP THE BAY.

She was Bound from Rio Janerio in Ballast and Stopped Here to Report Captain Hibbard's Death to the Owners, William Thomson & Co.

Signals on the custom house last evening told of a ship at the island. The tug Neptune went down and found her the Monrovia, one of Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co.'s vessels. She was on her way up the bay to Hopewell Cape and had come from Rio Janerio. When the tug hailed her, she reported the death of her captain at sea on April 5. He was Captain Robert Hibbard, of Nova Scotia. He had been buried at sea. The Monrovia proceeded on her way to Hopewell Cape. She is in ballast and will load deals for Mr. W. M. Mackay for the west coast of England.

Captain Hibbard, news of whose death is thus for the first time made public, was about 45 years of age. He belongs to Bayton, Yarmouth county, where his wife is now at home. He was of quiet disposition, a skilled mariner and an officer who was well thought of by Messrs. Thomson. He has been in their employ during the past five years ago. He formerly commanded the barque Forest. Then for a time he was in the employ of Messrs. Elkin's ship the Mabel Taylor, and lastly of Messrs. Thomson & Co.'s ship Monrovia. His death will be mourned by many friends here and in the neighboring provinces.

GERMAN TOPICS.
Chamberlain Considered a Dangerous Man to Have About in the World—Some Surgical Marvels Reported at the Annual Convention.

Berlin, April 21.—If the reichstag, which reconvenes during the coming week seriously attempts to dispose of all the work awaiting it, the session would be prolonged until midsummer. Hence it has been agreed among the party leaders that the naval bill, the acceptance of which is now to be reckoned certain, will be dispatched. Next comes the supplementary budget including the African line and pension bill. Then will come the bill regulating chain trade and including daily shop closure on holidays and Sundays throughout Germany and forbidding domestic shop work on those days. It is now not believed that either the Lex Heinze or the meat bill will appear this year, unless it goes to the Reichstag. The government really succeeds in effecting a compromise with the reichstag majority, for a time seemed sure, but which is now unlikely. All the other important measures, including the compulsory accident and insurance bills, will be over for next winter.

The parliamentary, Doctor Barth, and other Anglophil leaders of public life here, are now planning a thoroughly representative gathering, whose object and following show that the Liberal and Radical portions of the German people have remained friendly to Great Britain. Wish her well and have undiminished admiration for the land and people, but that even they disapprove of the present and the participation of Germany in the course of British politics and consider that leaders like Mr. Joseph Chamberlain are not safe and are likely to provoke quarrels with other nations. This project of meeting is intended to make an opinion in Great Britain regarding the real state of feeling here. The meeting will probably be called within a month and the participants will be German leaders in politics, sciences, arts, commerce, industry and banking.

The past week was prolific of conventions, a score of which were held. The greatest in public interest were the surgeons and the physicians conventions. The latter held at Wiesbaden produced astonishingly little that was new excepting about the Malta fever and the following reports. Dr. Goepel reported eight cases where he had healed abdominal ruptures by inserting a fine silver wire net, closing the aperture. Dr. Credler reported a new and successful method performed in stomach and intestinal operations which is much more simple than heretofore, lasting but forty minutes.

The Konitz murder case continues sen- sation. A man named Israel's has been arrested for committing the crime. Dr. Josefoshin is wanted for the same crime. In the whole neighborhood around Konitz, the population exhibits bitter anti-Jewish feeling, leading to a number of riots.

A boat containing 13 workmen employed by the Bremen Warehouse Society upset, on the Weser, near Woburn, mershansen, nine being drowned.

The foreign office says it has information indicating that the United States' amicably in a few days. The foreign office does not believe a naval demonstration will become necessary. Questioned as to how the European powers would regard such a demonstration a foreign office official replied that no exchange of views had yet been held.

Canadian's Death Reported.
Carnarvon, Cape Colony, April 23.—Trooper Woomcombe (3), a Canadian, died in the hospital here today of pleurisy, though he received every attention. He was buried with military honors. The remaining sick are convalescing.

A further contingent leaves for the port April 20.

THE FIGURE WAS TOO HIGH

And the House Had the Bill Re-committed and the Objectionable Clause Removed -- Two Battleships and Five Cruisers Provided For.

Washington, April 21.—The animated controversy over the naval appropriation bill which was begun yesterday was not resumed today and the brief considerations of the measure were passed.

Mr. Underwood, (Ala.) whose filibuster had brought affairs to a temporary standstill explained that there was no purpose to delay but merely to insist that time be given for consideration and that a vote be taken on the government armor factory proposition.

Mr. VanDiver submitted this proposition in a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the naval committee to frame a provision for a government factory. The instructions were ruled out and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote. As finally adopted the measure provides two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers and the \$645 figure on armor is stricken out.

Premier Emerson Looking After New Brunswick's
Ottawa, Ont., April 23.—(Special)—Premier Emerson of New Brunswick, was seen tonight by your correspondent in regard to the visit of himself and Mr. Tweedie to the city. Mr. Emerson said that he was here endeavoring to have a date fixed for the arbitration of the Eastern Extension Railway claim and also in connection with the fisheries question which is in dispute between the provinces.

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Positions of Trust and Honor They Have Attained.
There are a number of women veterinary surgeons in the United States.

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