

AMERICAN SITUATION GOOD.

AGUINALDO'S MEN DESERTING TO THE CONQUERORS.

More Islands Seeking Protection and Offer Allegiance to American Flag—Reinforcements to be Sent.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 3.—Aguinaldo's army is disheartened as the result of the recent actions. Many companies of the insurgents have retired because their officers skulk and won't lead their men.

One hundred Filipinos ran forward toward the American lines one day recently, shouting, "We don't want to fight. Viva Americanos!"

The local press comment on Gen. Rios' failure to obtain the liberty of the Spanish prisoners.

Aguinaldo refuses to liberate the priests unless they give up their landed estates. He also imposes the condition that the pope shall recognize the full rights of the native clergy, who, because rebellious toward their superiors, are liable to excommunication.

The St. Paul has left for Negros, taking the native commissioners and one battalion of the First California regiment, under Colonel Smith and Major Simes. The commissioners were delighted with their reception at Manila. They entertained the American officers at a banquet and dined with General Ota at Malacanang Palace.

The latest news from Cebu is good. The natives are returning to the coast. The coolies are now willing to work at reasonable wages. Under the native government they asked double pay. Vessels are now loading, and business has been resumed.

The influential natives of the island of Masbate and Ticao request General Ota to send troops there. They say that 200 men could easily subdue the rebels.

The inhabitants are peaceable. They are disgusted with the extortions of three successive native governors. The two islands contain 80,000 head of cattle, which constitute the food supply of the rebel army of the south.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Reinforcements for both the military and naval forces in the Philippines were decided upon today. Six regiments were given orders to prepare for duty in the East, and the auxiliary gunboat Vixen was ordered fitted out for service with the Atlantic squadron.

The regiments, which will be transported to Manila as soon as possible, are the Sixth artillery (part of which is at Fort Wadsworth), Six infantry, Ninth infantry, Thirtieth infantry, and the Twenty-first infantry, stationed at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Officers of all the regular regiments have been notified that if any of them wish to see service in the Philippines applications should be made to the War Department. The regular regiments under orders will be granted.

As far as known all the troops will go via San Francisco, unless the transportation facilities are found inadequate. The six regular regiments under orders will take the places of volunteer regiments, which will be sent to the Philippines as they are needed.

Admiral Dewey has asked for still more light dragoon vessels to get close inshore and bombard the rebels, and the department promptly gave orders to the Vixen. It will take a month to make her ready at Norfolk.

MANILA, March 3.—This is the hottest day of the season. The sun is shining quiet inside and outside our lines, and the majority of the men were kept in the shade.

The transport Morgan City has arrived here, but the wives of the officers and other women passengers were not allowed to land, the authorities thinking the condition secure too unsettled.

Masbate and Ticao, the islands whose inhabitants are the latest to seek the protection of the United States authority, lie almost directly north of Negros and Cebu, Masbate, the nearest, being only about seventy-five miles distant. Masbate is reckoned among the ten largest islands of the group. Its estimated area is 1,315 square miles, coming next after that of Cebu, 630 square miles, and that of Negros, 2,300 square miles. Ticao is supposed to contain between 100 and 200 square miles.

Raising live stock is the chief industry of both islands. Extensive grassy plains afford good grazing grounds. The people of Masbate are comparatively peaceful and civilized. Only the residents of the southern part of the island are inclined to be troublesome. Agriculture is little practiced, the only important crop being rice, and of that not enough is raised to support the population. The capital is Zamboanga, a small town, a very small place on the east coast.

CECIL RHODES

Gives His Opinion of the Future of the United States Will Rule All the Continent But Canada.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 11.—Cecil Rhodes, who in the eyes of most Englishmen is the incarnation of the imperialist policy, holds views concerning the future of the United States even more far reaching than most American imperialists have broached.

Mr. Rhodes, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press on board the steamer Kapburg, in the Mediterranean, by which he came to Egypt in the interests of the Cape-Cairo railroad and telegraph, predicted most confidently that within a century the United States would have advanced the work begun in the acquisition of Cuba until it controlled all of the American hemisphere except Canada.

Mr. Rhodes expressed admiration for the work already done in Cuba, and predicted that it would be carried on in the Philippines. The United States, he considered, one of the nations best equipped for colonization, and repeatedly exclaimed, "You are taking it like mother's milk," apparently with the greatest delight.

He inquired with great interest what were the arguments of the opponents of imperialism in the United States, and

commented that they seemed to be animated by selfishness. "It is the duty of civilized nations to take charge of the barbarians and give them a white man's government," he said. "The United States is one of the great powers and cannot escape this duty."

He did not believe that the United States would ever withdraw its authority from Cuba, and thought the manner in which Spain had been evicted from her colonies and the United States had taken possession most businesslike. America's action in compensating Spain for the Philippines surprised him. "I would have bundled the Spaniards out and made them pay a war indemnity," was his comment.

He declared that the United States could never withdraw from the Philippines, because it was their duty to give these people a strong and good government; nor did he believe that, when they had begun to realize the results of their work there, Americans would desire to abandon the policy. They might grumble for a time over the expense, but that would be a mere "sea bite" to a nation so rich. Why not abandon some of the expense of the penitentiaries, which seemed so unreasonably large, if economy was necessary? Even if a large sum were needed, the United States could well afford one. So far as the fear of provoking foreign entanglements and wars went, while England and the United States stood together and maintained their present understanding, which was practically an alliance, no combination of powers was possible.

To the suggestion of the anti-imperialists that the Philippines would be only the beginning of colonization, he said: "There are no more islands in the sea to be acquired. They are all taken up. The territory of the savages is practically all pre-empted by the civilized. The ultimate work of the United States will be to govern South America. You will probably begin with Mexico, and then the Central American States, those on the continent of South America, until you hold all the country south of you. These states have incompetent governments—practically barbarian governments—and it will be your duty to give them the white man's government. Mexico is well governed; but a nation cannot depend on one man, and when Diaz is dead it may be ruled no better than before his time. Southward in the logical direction of the expansion of the United States.

The Philippines came to you by accident; these neighboring peoples it will be logically your duty to provide for."

When Blaine's efforts to arrange a friendly compact between the North and South American republics was mentioned Mr. Rhodes called them visionary. "You will possess all those states by force of arms and within a century," he said emphatically.

Asked if Canada would logically be included in this expansion, he said that Canada had a good government, and therefore there was no need for a change. Summarizing America's policy, he said: "You people of the United States can not always remain within yourselves. You cannot remain on making money. You must get out into the world and take up your share of the world's burdens. Already you are outgrowing your own country. You will absorb other countries and take up your share of the world's burden. Why shouldn't you? You have it in your blood. The Philippines will furnish new careers for your young men. The work will be done for you, and broaden your national character. Yes; already you are taking it like mother's milk."

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY BRIGHT.

Sir William Wilson Hunter Hails Her Advent as a Power for Good in the East.

LONDON, March 5.—In the introduction to his new history of British India, to be published tomorrow, Sir Wm Wilson Hunter, former member of the Indian legislative council, and former president of the Indian education commission, referring to the advent of the United States as a colonizing power, says: "America starts upon her career of Asiatic rule with an ample supply of resources and a sense of moral responsibility which no previous state of Christendom brought to the world. In her splendid and difficult task she will be untrammelled by no Portuguese inquisition of the 16th century, not by the seventeenth nor by the cynical rule for gain of the rulers which for a time darkened the British acquisition of India in the eighteenth century."

The United States in the government of her dependencies represents the political conscience of the 19th century. It will hail their advent as a new power for good, not alone for the island races coming under their care, but also in that great settlement of European spheres of influence in Asia, which, if we could see aright, forms the world problem of our day."

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DEATH BY DROWNING.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF GILBERT CRAIG.

Was Not Seen by the Toll Collector or Gate-man—Several Persons Swore They Saw Him on the Floats at Night 8 o'clock—Dr. Christie Gives an Account of the Post Mortem Examination.

The inquiry into the death of Gilbert Craig, whose body was found floating in the east side ferry dock last Thursday night, was held today at the coroner's office. The inquest was held in the court house and the following composed the jury: Foreman, Thomas Seed; David Watson, John Daisey, Jos Henderson, Edward S. Hennigar, Walter Campbell and Dr. Christie.

Frederick Fox, a laborer, of Carleton, was the first witness and said: "I was on the east side of the harbor Thursday night, was held last Thursday night by Coroner D E Berryman. The inquest was held in the court house and the following composed the jury: Foreman, Thomas Seed; David Watson, John Daisey, Jos Henderson, Edward S. Hennigar, Walter Campbell and Dr. Christie."

I saw him Thursday evening going down east side ferry dock at 8 o'clock. He was alone and staggering from side to side. The impression had been that he had been drinking. I saw him standing with his arms on the rails at the end of the floats. There was no one else on the floats at that time. I came off the boat with a crowd, but waited behind for a friend. I never saw deceased alive again. Craig would have had time to catch the boat before her return trip after I had seen him on the floats. I did not see a drunken sailor that evening. It is not uncommon to see drunken men on the ferry. I know a man, a new boy, who resides on Wright street, said he saw the evening papers, and was selling them on the ferry boat between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Thursday last. I visited the boat on that evening. He said, in company with the jury, and recognized the man lying dead there at the man saw on the ferry boat on Thursday evening last, shortly after 8 o'clock. He and I were on the floats alone. He had a talk with him. He asked me if I sold papers. I said, "Yes." He said, "Would you like to earn 75 cents a day and live like a king?" He appeared quite drunk, and could hardly stand. He told me his wife was dead and he had only a daughter. I was talking to him less than ten minutes, after which I left him and went about trying to sell papers. He said he was standing on the western end of the floats leaning on the rail. I did not leave the floats until 11:30 p. m. In conversation he gave me the name of W. L. Craig. I believe he had lots of time to get on the boat and go to Carleton street. He said he was talking to him on the boat and saw a knife in his hand and I ran away from him. I went west out while I was talking to him.

Robert Sullivan, gatekeeper on east side ferry, sworn, said he knew the deceased, Craig, by sight. He is a member, he said, Thursday evening last, I did not see him on that night. My hours are from 1 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. On Thursday evening I saw Craig between those hours beside myself. I am present all the time. I leave the duty of the gatekeeper to the other men present at the time. I leave the duty of the gatekeeper to the other men present at the time. I leave the duty of the gatekeeper to the other men present at the time.

James Christie, M. D., said he made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased on Friday, assisted by Dr. A. W. Christie and Dr. Ellis. I made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased on Friday, assisted by Dr. A. W. Christie and Dr. Ellis. I made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased on Friday, assisted by Dr. A. W. Christie and Dr. Ellis.

The lungs were perfectly healthy. The liver was very much enlarged and slightly congested. They filled completely the cavity of the chest. The trachea and the lungs were cut off and put in water and floated buoyantly. The lungs when incised exhaled freely a frothy mucus and there was also mucus in the trachea. The heart was perfectly healthy, but contained in the left ventricle a considerable quantity of dark fluid, blood, but no clots. The right ventricle had a small quantity of fluid blood in it. The stomach contained a small quantity of liquid with undigested food, such as potatoes, meat and turnips. Probably there was from eight to ten ounces in the stomach. The food had been in the stomach two or three hours before death. There was no odor observable from this. I did not detect the slightest odor of liquor. The brain was perfectly healthy. The blood vessels were a little fuller than normal. There was no congestion. I think the deceased was drowned. There was no water in his lungs and none in his stomach. The inflated condition of his lungs might have been the result of his floating. Had I made a post-mortem examination and not have known all the circumstances surrounding this man's case, I question if I could have given a decided opinion that the deceased died by drowning. There was nothing peculiar about his clothing that would have caused him to float. If he had become unconscious and fallen into the water, he would be unable to breathe. He would have died from asphyxia. This might have been the condition of affairs in this case.

Dr. Christie, a collector of east side ferry, said he remembered Thursday evening last. I knew deceased Gilbert Craig. He did not buy a ticket or pass

through the tramline on Thursday or Thursday evening last. Had he gone over in the steamer to Carleton between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock on Thursday he must or should have gone by the gates at the end of floats. I can see those going in or out of gates. I have been collector for 15 or 16 years. I have known people on the dock and gate between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock. I can see those going in or out of gates. I have been collector for 15 or 16 years. I have known people on the dock and gate between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock. I can see those going in or out of gates.

There is a city by-law saying no intoxicated man shall be allowed to go on the ferry floats or boats. I pass men under the influence of liquor. Sometimes the gatekeeper leaves the gates up and any one might walk through. Sullivan has left them up many times. I have known him to have left them up several times. He goes away from his post once every night anyway. He generally goes to bed, perhaps later. A drunken man could not have gone down the floats. I have known the gatekeeper to allow people to go down the floats without paying, and when asked by me what was meant said they were going somewhere else.

Alfred King, foreman at the waterworks, said he saw Craig on the ferry floats on Thursday evening, hanging over the railing. Later on, when the boat went out, he looked up and could not see the man. There was a drunken sailor helped on board the boat that trip.

Samuel Maxwell, sworn, told of discovering the body in the slip and helping to bring it out on the floats. William Barton said he saw Craig before 8 o'clock in the ferry house with a pocket book in his hand and was about to pay his fare, and he seemed to be intoxicated at the time.

The jury returned the following verdict: "The jury impelled to inquire into the death of Gilbert Craig, and that he came to his death by falling over the east side ferry floats, and we believe that he was intoxicated, and we would recommend that life saving appliances be placed and placed in conspicuous places there, that the police men have access to them at any moment."

DRIVEN TO THE STREET.

Pastor of a Boston Church Shut Out and Holds Services on the Street in the Rain.

BOSTON, March 5.—The troubles in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church Society culminated today in the refusal of the standing committee to allow the pastor, Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, to conduct services. When Mr. Dixon arrived at the church this afternoon he and his adherents found all the doors closed and barricaded. The following notice has been posted on the big door at the main entrance: "There will be no services in the church today. By order of the standing committee of the society."

The notice was signed by George E. Ladd, clerk. The pastor, who had been informed previously that an attempt would be made to prevent the holding of services, was very indignant, and he called a meeting of the church members, while many were persons attracted to the scene out of curiosity. The crowd extended well along the Warren Avenue side of the church, notwithstanding a rain storm. Rev. Mr. Dixon decided to hold brief services in an open air. He and two deacons, friendly to his side of the controversy, stood on the church steps. Brief prayers were said and the audience joined in singing a hymn. The pastor and some of the assembly stood in the rain with their hats off. The service was probably the longest ever held in the church. Behind the pastor and the friendly deacons were placarded on the big doors of the church several notices, including minutes of the last meeting, the notice given above, and a warrant for a meeting of the society at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. The notices, which are called "see what action the society will take in reference to dissolution of any relations that may be existing between the society and the Rev. Joseph K. Dixon."

These notices were signed by a majority of the standing committee. This committee consists of 14 members of whom 10 had attached their signatures. The doors had been barricaded on the inside by a large number of persons. It was announced during the forenoon that three men had stayed in the church all night to prevent any attempt that might have been made to force the doors.

It appears that the standing committee had a meeting Saturday afternoon when it was decided to prevent Dr. Dixon from entering. This action was precipitated by the action of the pastor in declaring a notice carried at a meeting of the society last Friday night which increased the number of members of the committee.

Another meeting was held in front of the church this evening, at which Mr. Dixon announced that he had engaged counsel and that he hoped to be able to preach in the church next Sunday.

Germany and American Fruit.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Politische Nachrichten announces that the minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, with the approval of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, has instructed the officials at all places of entry in Germany that American so-called Southern fruits, like oranges, lemons and raisins, are not subject to the provisions of the decree of February 2, 1898, providing for the examination of fruit in order to determine whether they are infected with the San Jose scale.

The New York Herald of February 23 last published a despatch from Berlin stating that the German foreign office had notified the United States embassy that the government would henceforth admit American oranges, lemons and raisins without examination.

ANOTHER SLICE

TAKEN OUT OF CHINA—THIS TIME BY ITALY.

A Port and Railway Rights Wanted at San Mun Bay and Taken When Refused—Italian War Ships Land Marines—England Behind the Move.

PEKIN, March 5.—The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) has returned to the Italian charge d'affaires, Marquis Salvador Agli, his despatch containing the demand of the Italian government for a lease of San Mun Bay on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiao Choo Bay, accompanying it with a letter declaring that the Chinese government is unable to grant the request.

The demand of the Italian government for a 99 year lease of San Mun Bay, province of Che Kiang, as a coaling station and naval base, included also a demand for the concession of three islands off the coast of Che Kiang with the right to construct the railway from San Mun Bay to Po Yan Lake, and to preferential railroad and mining privileges within a sphere of influence covering the southern two thirds of Che Kiang province.

According to a despatch to the Associated Press from Peking last Friday the action of the Italian government has caused great excitement there, not only among the Chinese, but also among the foreign diplomats, the Chinese being convinced that Great Britain was chiefly responsible for the demand and that it had been made to emphasize Great Britain's displeasure at the turn which the northern railroad question has taken.

The representative of a great power, according to the same despatch, was reported to have said that the moment had arrived for international control of China, and it was also asserted that if the policy of spheres of influence to be inaugurated, the United States would double its efforts to secure a probable preference for the province of Chi Li.

Roma, March 5.—Little attention is paid here to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun Bay to be used as a naval base and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the Chinese will make after further negotiations.

Rear Admiral Grenet embarked today on the Italian cruiser Stromboli at Naples to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

London, March 5.—The Home correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian warships have landed marines at San Mun Bay, thus virtually taking possession."

Italy will pay nearly \$20,000 for the concession. The Tsung Li Yamen wishes to reduce the lease to 50 years.

London, March 6.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "It is asserted that since the Tsung Li Yamen returned Italy's despatch, Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, has presented a note supporting Italy's demand, and it is probable that Italy will now take possession of San Mun Bay, encountering practically no resistance."

London, March 6.—According to the Peking correspondent of the Times the Tsung Li Yamen supports Great Britain against the protest of the Russian government regarding the terms of the Niu Chwang railway extension loan, recently subscribed in London, the ground of Russian objection being the clause appointing a British subject chief engineer of the line in connection with the Russo-Chinese agreement.

Toral Imprisoned.

MADRID, March 4.—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court martial on the charge of capitulating to General Shafter at that place on July 14 last.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Lord Minto Loses Pictures in the Labrador—Hudson Bay Explorations.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Lord Minto, governor general, was a loser to a considerable extent by the wreck of the ill-fated S S Labrador. His excellency had on board the steamer two valuable cases of paintings on ivory, which were shipped for him by the Canadian Express company of this city. The value of the cases amounted to over a \$1,000.

Mr. Dawson, director of the geological survey, has received a letter from A P Lowe, dated at Great White River, east side of Hudson Bay, December 30. Mr. Lowe has surveyed the eastern coast of Hudson Bay from Cape Wolstenholme southward to Great Whale River, having made an accurate log. A survey of about five hundred miles of coast line, half of which has never before been charted except in the roughest way. He confirms the reports as to the existence of coal in the northeast part of Hudson Bay, although he is unable to speak of the extent in the value of the fish. The letters contain further information respecting valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore, previously known to exist on the shores of Hudson Bay. Mr. Lowe will spend the balance of the winter on an extended exploration in the Ungava region and upon the opening of navigation in the summer the expedition to the islands in the northern part of Hudson Bay, returning by way of the Moose river. Mr. Lowe's letter to Ottawa came by way of River Assiniboia, Lake Assiniboia and Lake Temiscamingue.

It is understood the cabinet has under consideration the case of Cordelia Vian and Sam Parlow for murder of Polier on Saturday afternoon. Although the matter was not disposed of the general opinion here is that the law will be allowed to take its course.

THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

A Good-Sized Rebellion Disturbing the Interior of the Celestial Empire.

TAOJIA, Wash, March 4.—Chinese advice received here contain the startling news that thousands of rebels in the central Chinese provinces of Honan, Anhui, Kiangsu, Hunan and Hupoh have combined their forces and are wresting immense territory from the authority of the imperial government. Late in January a series of battles took place about Kayang, in which 4,700 rebels are known to have been slain. Hundreds of Chinese troops were also killed. The rebels were literally moved down by the quick-firing guns and machine rifles, with which several regiments of the imperial troops were armed. Later the imperial troops succeeded in recapturing Changde and might have followed up their success by other victories had not several other regiments of raw troops become panic stricken and run away. After capturing the city named they followed up the rebels into Changde, that city having been captured by the rebels some time ago. Changde was retaken by the imperial troops after fierce fighting.

London, March 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the leader of the rebellion in the province of An Hoi, the notorious desperado Nui, has been captured, 52 of his followers being killed.

Lucky Wedding Days.

It is superstitious that leads us to select different seasons of the year or particular days for the celebration of our weddings, and we are indeed in a good part for this to the ancients. At Athens winter was regarded as a favorable time for the wedding of the month of the full moon. The Romans were great believers in favorable and unfavorable days. The calends, the nones and the ides of each month were regarded as unfavorable for marriage ceremonies, as were also the months of May and February. June was the most esteemed of all, and is still great favor among many nations.—Frederick Boyd Stevenson in the January Woman's Home Companion.

KIDNEY-SICK PEOPLE!

By far the largest army of sufferers in the world are the kidney-sick people—but by far the largest army of the cured ones attribute their recovery to South American Kidney Cure. Cures Bright's disease. Cures diabetes. Cures all bladder ailments.

Kidney diseases are the most insidious of all diseases common to humanity. In the past few years medical science has made wonderful strides in coping with its ravages. South American Kidney Cure has proved rich in healing power, and every day testimony is piled up for its great curative qualities. Where kidney disease exists it is generally indicated by certain changes in the urine, such as mucus, sediment, albumen, brick dust, acids and blood—pain is not necessarily an accompaniment, which only aggravates the insidious nature of it. Testing and experimenting has disclosed the fact that the passing through these organs of the solid particles in the ordinary course of circulation do in a remarkably short while clog up, grind out and impair them so that the functions of these organs are not performed as nature lays hold on the patient with a ruthless hand. Kidney diseases require a solvent—South American Kidney Cure is a solvent—it is a kidney specific—claims to be no more—it has been tested by eminent medical authorities on kidney diseases, and proved and testified to by them as the surest and safest cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It is a purifier—a healer—a health builder—efficacious alike to man and woman.

Good News from the North Country.—A young musician in a large manufacturing concern in Northern Ontario, fell a victim to the dropsical form of kidney disease, through atmospheric changes in following his daily labors— he continued his work until almost comatose, so quit by the physician from whom he had been receiving treatment. He visited Toronto and consulted an eminent authority on kidney diseases. The doctor prescribed a course of treatment of himself as he could give, but wrote privately to the young man's physician that it was a matter of life and death. He would claim another kidney victim. When he was a matter of life and death. He would claim another kidney victim. When he was a matter of life and death.

SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE—Has lifted men of a bed of pain after a few days' use, who have not been free from suffering for years. It is a purifier—a health builder—efficacious alike to man and woman. OINTMENT cures blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerating piles in from three to five nights. 35 cts.

F. CLINTON BROWN, Druggist, Cor. Union and Sydney Streets.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements
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charged 10 cents per line per week. For
advertisements of 10 lines or more, a
special rate will be made. For notices of
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1 cent for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misarrangement of letters
sent to the office, we have decided to
request our subscribers and agents
when sending money for this paper to
do so by post office order or registered letter,
in which case the remittance will be at our
risk.

Without exception names of no new sub-
scribers will be entered until the money is
received. Subscribers will be required to pay
for their subscription in advance. If the
money is not sent, the office will not be
responsible for the non-receipt of the paper.
If a well settled principal of law that a
man must pay for what he has. Hence, when
you take a paper from the post office,
whether directed to him or somebody else,
must pay for it.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception names of no new sub-
scribers will be entered until the money is
received. Subscribers will be required to pay
for their subscription in advance. If the
money is not sent, the office will not be
responsible for the non-receipt of the paper.
If a well settled principal of law that a
man must pay for what he has. Hence, when
you take a paper from the post office,
whether directed to him or somebody else,
must pay for it.

Write plainly and take special pains with
the name. Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address. Do not
omit the name of the street. Write nothing for which you are not
prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 8, 1899.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE.

The New Brunswick Magazine for
March was published Friday, and is
a very good number. The first paper is
one on "The New Brunswick Militia,"
by Lieut. Col. Mansell, who was so long
connected with the force. This article
is rather discursive and not well ar-
ranged, but it contains many interesting
facts which will be highly acceptable to
our young militia men. A history of
the New Brunswick militia would be a
serious undertaking and would involve
much research, but the papers by Col.
Mansell, of which this is the first
will doubtless present a vivid picture
of what he has himself seen dur-
ing the thirty-five years he has
been connected with the militia of this
province. Dr. I. Allen Jack gives a sec-
ond paper on "Old Times in Victoria
Ward," which is extremely interesting,
and will stimulate the appetites of read-
ers for those articles by the same
hand which are yet to come. The Rev.
W. O. Raymond's ninth paper, "At Port-
land Point," is like its predecessors,
a highly valuable contribution to our
local history. "The Acadia Dialect,"
by Hon. Pascal Poirier, is a translation
of an extract from his valuable work
"La Parole Lefebvre et l'Acadie,"
and is rather rhetorical than
historical, but anything that Senator
Poirier writes deserves to be read
with attention. Mr. Hannay contributes
his sixth paper on "Our First Families,"
dealing with the names of Grouard,
Gaudet and Gaudet. "A Railway
Reminiscence," by a writer who does not
give his name, tells of the first railway
trip out of St. John, on the 17th March,
1857. He falls, however, into the strange
error of placing the Smith-Anglin gov-
ernment in power at that time, the Gray-
Wilnot government being then in office.
The Smith-Anglin government did not
come into existence until 1855. The New
Brunswick Magazine is doing excellent
work, and it should receive a large
measure of support from the public.

ARCHDEACON BRIGSTOCKS.

The news of the death of Archdeacon
Brigstockes was a great shock to this
community, in which he has lived and
labored for more than a quarter of a cen-
tury. The progress of his illness had
been watched with anxiety, but all danger
seemed to be over, and no one
dreamed of a fatal termination. In fact
it would seem that his death had no
necessary connexion with the illness
which has confined him to his home for
the past fortnight, but was due to another
cause, one of those mysteries of the
human system which come without
warning, and which serve to remind us
that we also are mortal.

thousand golden threads. At the
baptismal font, and at the communion
altar, he stands as the central figure and
the representative of the Master, and in
the same capacity as well as the repre-
sentative of the civil authority, he unites
two beings by ties that can only be dis-
solved by death. For these and many
other reasons the death of the incumbent
of a parish and the pastor of a church is
an event which is likely to cause more
widespread regret than that of almost
any other individual and this regret be-
comes the more poignant when the
event comes without any previous warn-
ing and the people are in a moment de-
prived of their leader, spiritual director
and friend.

Dr. Brigstocke was a native of An-
other land, but much more than half
his active life was spent here as rector
of a church which is undoubtedly the
greatest in this province. The best
proof of the manner in which he dis-
charged his duties towards his people is
to be found in their steady attachment
to him, which "grew with their growth
and strengthened with their strength,"
an attachment which was founded on
mutual respect and esteem, on services
at all times faithfully rendered and
gratefully acknowledged. True, after
all, are the true bases of love and affec-
tion; they are the foundations on which
we may safely build a fabric of regard
and personal devotion. The people of
Trinity loved their rector because their
interests were his, and now that he is
dead they will never cease to regret his
sudden death or to venerate his
memory.

REORGANIZING THE CONSERVATIVE
PARTY.

The Conservative party is receiving a
great deal of reorganizing in these days.
Recognizing the fact that it is in a state
of utter collapse and decay the persons
who claim to be leaders of the party are
putting it through a new process, by
means of which they hope to restore it
to life and health. Last year the Con-
servative party in this province was
completely reorganized, and this work
was done so thoroughly that at present
there is very little left of it. Having
resolved to oppose the provincial gov-
ernment at the recent general election,
it has emerged from that contest with
just five representatives in a legislature
numbering forty-six members, and these
five elected by such narrow majorities
that a change of one hundred and fifty
votes would have defeated the whole of
them. Such is the great Conservative
party in the province of New Brunswick
as reorganized under the management of
Mr. Geo. E. Foster.

In the province of Quebec the work of
reorganizing the Conservative party is
going on apace under the superintend-
ence of Mr. Henry Dalby. Many of our
readers may never have heard of Dalby,
the great Dalby, if so we can only ex-
press our regret that newspaper fame
goes such a very little way. Dalby was
the managing editor of the Montreal
Star, that thoroughly independ-
ent paper which is never for
sale except when a knighthood,
a senatorship or a sufficient sum of spot
cash floats across its line of vision.
Dalby was regarded by the proprietor of
the Star as the greatest master of satire
in all America. He was supposed to be
almost the equal of that "Mr. Brown,"
whom Bret Harte mentions in one of
his ballads, and of whom he says—
"He was a most sarcastic man this quiet Mr.
Brown,
And on several occasions he had cleaned out
the town."

When the government of Sir Wilfrid
Laurier assumed power the proprietor of
the Star ordered Mr. Dalby to place his
large stock of satire on tap immediately.
It was supposed that the moment
he began to turn his awful powers
of sarcasm against the government
they would surrender at
once. Blair and Tarte were
specially marked for destruction
and the showers of sarcasm with which
Dalby overwhelmed them reminded the
readers of the Star of the outbreak of
Mount Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii
and Herculaneum eighteen centuries
ago. Strange to say neither Mr. Blair,
Mr. Tarte nor any other member of the
cabinet seemed to care a straw for
Dalby's satire and after trying the ex-
periment for two years and a half, with-
out result, Mr. Hugh Graham concluded
that Mr. Dalby would be more useful to
the Conservative party as an organizer in
the province of Quebec than as a writer
of editorials for the Star. Thus it hap-
pens that the Conservative party in that
province is now being put through a
process similar to that which the same
party in this province had to undergo
last year, and the end will doubtless
be the same as it has been in
New Brunswick. There are now
some fifteen Conservative representa-
tives of the house of commons from the
province of Quebec, but after the next
election, when Mr. Dalby's work has had
time to bear fruit, there will probably be
not more than five.

We are also informed that the Con-
servative party in Ontario is to be
thoroughly reorganized. This will ac-
count for Sir Charles Tupper's recent
visit to that province, and also to the
grand round of speeches which Mr. Geo.
E. Foster is delivering there. The Con-
servative party in Ontario has, until re-
cently, been tolerably strong, but when
Tupper and Foster got through with it
its condition will probably be no better
than that of the same party here.

THE GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE.

Most people had a general idea that
the British empire had grown very con-
siderably, both in area and population,
during the past thirty years, but until
Sir Robert Giffen took the subject up and
dealt with it before the Royal Colonial
Institute the extent of this growth was
but imperfectly understood. The Cana-
dian Tories, who object to Mr. Mulock's
postage stamp because it tells us that
"We hold a vaster empire than has
been," will no doubt be distressed to
learn that the growth of the empire in
recent years has been so great, but to
the vast majority of our people Sir
Robert Giffen's figures will be most
welcome.

The British Empire, adopting the
statement of Sir Robert Giffen, in 1871
included an area of 11,500,000 square
miles, or 13,000,000 in 1897, and in this territory
there was a population of about 407,000,
000, or 420,000,000 in 1897 and the Sudan
were included—a population about one-
fourth of the whole population of the
earth. Of this population, again, about
50,000,000 were of English speech and
race, the rest being in the United
Kingdom, in British North America, and
in Australasia, and the remaining 350,
000,000 to 370,000,000 were the various
subject races, for the most part in
India and Africa, the proportion of the
governing to the subject races being
thus about one-eighth, except in the
case of South Africa, where the propor-
tion of subject races is much greater.
Sir Robert Giffen brings the statistics of
the empire down to the end of 1897. He
finds that the increase in area and popu-
lation in the empire, excluding Egypt
and the Sudan, has amounted, since
1871, to 2,854,000 square miles of area, or
more than one-fourth of the whole, and
to 125,000,000 of population, also more
than one-fourth of the whole. The in-
crease of the ruling race amounted to
about 12,500,000, or about one-fourth of
the number in 1871, and the increase in
the subject races to 112,000,000, or nearly
one-third the numbers in 1871. The in-
crease in subject races was largely, but
by no means exclusively, due to annex-
ation.

Adding the statistics of the Empire in
1871 and the increase since that time
would give it an area, including Egypt
and the Sudan, of 15,354,000 square
miles, and a population of 545,000,000.
This tremendous political fabric far sur-
passes in extent as in the number of its
inhabitants any other empire that has
ever before existed. It is not surprising
therefore that other nations view it with
jealousy, and that plans have been even
formed for the purpose of dismembering
it. The dislike with which Great
Britain is regarded on the Continent of
Europe has been mainly due to her
great growth and prosperity and to
the rapid growth of the empire. The
statistics of the revenue and trade of the
empire are quite as remarkable as those
of its area and population. According to
the same authority whose figures we
have been quoting the present revenue of
the different parts of the empire
amounted to 227,355,000, and the im-
ports and exports to 2,175,000,000. The
increase since 1871 amounted to 215,
143,000 for the revenue, or more than 40
per cent. of the present total, while the
increase in imports and exports amounted
to 242,000,000, or about one-third of
the present total. The revenue of the
self-governing English parts of the em-
pire amounted to 214,000,000, having
increased 200,000,000 since 1871, and
the imports and exports to 2,158,000,
000, having increased 227,000,000 since
1871.

Apparently Mr. Kipling is now out of
danger, and the lovers of good literature
have their fears relieved. The other
day we published the tribute of the
New York Herald to Kipling, and the
following, which appears in the New
York Evening Post, is equally worthy of
the occasion—"Mr. Kipling's improve-
ment brings relief as general as the
anxiety with which his acute illness has
been followed by the English-speaking
world. No author of his years has
ever received such a tribute. It has
been a tribute, not so much to his
achievement as to his promise. Great
as the powers have been which he has
displayed, and the delight which he has
spread in widest commonality, his most
attentive readers have felt that he was
only at the beginning of his career. He
flashed brilliantly upon the horizon as a
new light in the literary heavens. It
has been his distinction to appear to be
one of those happy writers who, by dint
of a fresh handling of the old material,
by walking among the oldest and mould-
ered literary conventions with a native
vigour, succeed in recreating for the world
from time to time the vital charm of
literature. And there has been no ap-
parent exhaustion of Mr. Kipling's origi-
nal force. He has held himself well
in hand. Money bribes have not tempted
him to write himself to the drag. Such
accounts as we have had of the severe
conscientiousness with which he does
his work have encouraged us to hope
that with him the best was yet to be,
"the last of life for which the first was
made." It is, therefore, with a grateful
sense of a recovered, instead of a lost,
possibility of high attainment in letters
that the good news of Sunday and this
morning from Kipling's sick-bed has
been read round the world."

Rheumatism, salt rheum and all diseases caused
by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla,
which is America's Greatest Medicine.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

HOWARD CLARK'S LIFE GOES
OUT BENEATH THE
WHEELS OF A
LOCOMOTIVE

On the C. P. R. Near Blue Rock—
What Was Adjudged at the
Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict.

A horrible accident occurred Mon-
day morning about 10 o'clock in the C.
P. R. yards, West End, and Howard
Douglas Clark, a C. P. R. employe, was
the victim.

The unfortunate man had arrived at
Fairville Monday morning as a brake-
man on a C. P. R. Special freight train,
and after getting off duly he came to
the East Side on the Fredericton express
train and proceeded afterwards to his
home in the West End.

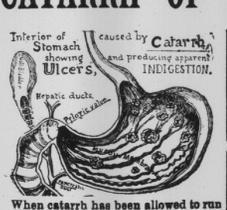
On his arrival at Sand Point he
stopped at the tank house at the head
of Protection street to have a few min-
utes' talk with some friends. Leaving the
tank house he proceeded towards his
home a few hundred yards distant up
the track. Clark in walking towards his
home was on the Shore Line track
shunting engine No. 580, in charge of
Engineer John Lee, was pulling a train
of cars out from Sand Point. Clark jump-
ed on the foot board of the tender to get
a ride to his home. He caught hold of
the hand rail which apparently gave
way and he fell across the rails and was
killed instantly. The rear truck passed
over his body about the stomach and
nearly cut him in two. The engineer
heard a scream and at the same time
the wheels of the tender truck left the
rails. Engineer Lee reversed his engine
quickly, blew for brakes and stopped the
locomotive as quickly as possible. He
then looked out and the sight that met
his gaze was a ghastly one. The
mangled remains of Clark were under
the wheels. The kidneys and in-
testines were scattered about the railway
ties, where the body had been dragged.
A crowd of men soon gathered on the
scene and it was found necessary to re-
move the foot board and run the engine
ahead a few feet before the remains
could be extracted.

Coroner F. L. Kenny, of the West End,
was summoned and ordered the removal
of the remains to the Carleton City
Hall. When the remains were viewed
by a TALKER reporter the sight was
a horrible one. The body was cut clear
round the middle, and the two parts
were only held together by the intestines.
The left arm was cut off at the shoulder
and the right arm was cut off at the
elbow. There was a cut over the left
eye about two inches long, while his
legs feet and hands were badly scathed.
His watch was found on the engine in
the gravel and the watch chain was cut in
two places.

The cause of the accident is only
about 200 yards from the deceased's
home. "Dug" Clark, as he was familiarly
known, was a well built man and of a
joyous disposition like the Carleton City
Hall. He was popular with all who had the pleasure
of knowing him. He leaves a wife and
one daughter about 10 years of age, also
a young mother, a sister Mrs. William
Irons, and two brothers, Messrs Samuel,
C. P. engineer, and John Clark, a con-
siderable member of Golden Rule
lodges, I. O. O. F. of the West End.

About 10 years ago, on the 16th of
March, he was the victim of a severe in-
jury at Fairville round house, when a
locomotive boiler exploded, and he re-
ceived a severe injury to the chest. The
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, not
from the C. P. R., as stated in an evening
paper. His family and relatives have
been in the company of the community
at large in their sad bereavement.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.



Is your flesh soft and flabby?
Do you suffer with heartache?
Do you feel bloated after eating?
Have you rumbling in your bowels?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Do you feel languid in the morning?
Do you have pain just after eating?
Have you pain in pit of stomach?
Do you have chilly and then hot
flushes?
Do you have a desire for improper
food?
Is there a sour or sweet taste in the
mouth?
Is there a gnawing sensation in stom-
ach?
Do you feel as if you had lead in
stomach?
Do you feel faint when stomach is
empty?
Do you see specks floating before your
eyes?
Have you a feeling of emptiness in
morning?
Have you a burning in back part of
throat, called heartburn?
If you have some of the above symp-
toms and want to get cured, mark yes or
no after each, cut out, and send to Dr.
Sprule, he will then thoroughly diag-
nose your case, and if curable tell you
how much his treatment will cost.

Write to Dr. Sprule, B.A., (formerly
Surgeon British Naval Service), English
Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Dis-
eases. Address 7 Doane street, Boston.

The engine was coming from
the direction of Sand Point.
To the jury—Clark only rode on
the engine a short ways when he was
killed. The train stopped immediately,
the engine blew for brakes and the fire-
man got down and took Mr. Clark's
bucket from underneath the tender. I
don't know whether he was sober or not,
but he has a rolling walk after he got on
the footboard, as he had ridden on the
engine about 20 or 30 feet. It was not
uncommon to see train hands and boys
on the footboard. The train hands
knocked the footboard off with sledges
to get the body out.

William Crawford, sworn, said he re-
sided at Fairville, his occupation being
a locomotive fireman. He said: The en-
gine I work on is No. 580 of the C. P. R.,
which was the engine that ran over
Mr. Clark. We were hauling 12 cars
from the elevator to put them on the
main line. The engine was in the yard
and I was in the engine house. I saw
Clark on the Shore Line track. When
I heard him scream I re-
versed the engine, blew for brakes
and stopped the engine just as soon as I
could. When I heard the scream I
looked out and saw Clark under the
wheels on my side of the engine which
was next to the Shore Line track. I had
no idea that he was on the engine. I
got out of the engine and saw what had
happened and called the yardmen for
my assistance. I supposed Clark was
dead when I first saw him under the
engine. I don't know what caused him
to fall off the tender and come to rest
on the tender. The back track of the
tender went off the track. I suppose
that it went off the track when it ran
over the man, the wheels left the rails
when I heard the screams, not before. I
looked at the tender afterwards. There
was a hand rail that was broken off.
The rails were all right, there
being no cause of the wheels leaving
the track other than going over the
body. It is the engineer's duty to look
after the engine; to see that it is in good
repair I examine the tender every
time I take charge of her, also when I
oil her. I oil her three or four times a
day. I noticed the hand rail when I
went around the engine this morning
when I took charge. It was all right
when the work was done, as the man
work mostly on the other end. I noticed
there was a break in it on one end
and intended to have it fixed on my
next trip to Fairville, where all the re-
pairing is done. I noticed the break
yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.
I had not been to Fairville from the first
time I noticed the break until after the
accident. I did not consider the break
dangerous to any of the employes work-
ing round the engine.

The coroner then charged the jury
who were out over an hour and re-
turned the following verdict—
"We, the jury empowered to inquire
into the death of Howard Douglas Clark,
find that the said Howard Douglas
Clark came to his death on the 6th day
of March, on the rails of the C. P. R. on or
near Union street, St. John, N. B., and
that his death was caused by a broken
or defective handrail on the back of the
tender of the C. P. R. engine, No. 580,
which said handrail caused him to fall
onto the rails and the said tender passed
over him."

A Cure for Pneumonia.

LONDON, March 6.—The announcement
comes from Berlin that Professor Wasser-
mann, one of Professor Koch's ablest
pupils, believes he has discovered a
serum for the cure of pneumonia.
Experiments with animals have been
successful and he is now operating upon
human beings.

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman, Walked
the Floor During the Night for Hours
at a Time—She Makes a Statement.
TORONTO, Ont.—"I was troubled
with nervousness. It was impossible for
me to keep still and all the spells came
over me during the night I had to get up
and walk the floor for hours at a time.
My blood was very poor and I was subject
to bilious attacks. My feet would swell
and I was not able to do my own house-
work. I treated with two of the best
physicians here but only received relief
for a time. I became discouraged. One
day a friend called and advised me to try
Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought at the ad-
vice but I was prevailed upon and pro-
cured one bottle. Before I used it all I
began to feel better. I took several bot-
tles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills.
Now I can eat and drink heartily and
sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has
entirely cured me and also strengthened
me so that I now do all my own work.
I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla to all sufferers from nervousness,
weakness or general debility." Mrs. H.
E. FARM, Degraaf Street.

C. P. R. The number of my engine is
580. I know Douglas Clark. I first saw him
this morning about 9:15 o'clock standard
time. He was then on Shore Line track,
just above the Sand Point switch and
near where the accident happened. He
was walking towards his own home. I
was driving 680 and was going towards
him. I was going about four miles an
hour at the time. We were slowly
catching on to Mr. Clark and we
got up pretty near to him on the curve.
The switchmen are on top of the cars. I
looked to see if the track was clear.
It was clear. Clark
was on the Shore Line track,
then looked towards the yardmen to
see if there were any signals from them.
I just looked for a moment, and as I
looked around again, I heard a scream.
I did not see him leave the Shore Line
track or get on the engine. It was only
a few moments that I was looking for
signals from the yardmen. I saw
Clark on the Shore Line track. When
I heard him scream I re-
versed the engine, blew for brakes
and stopped the engine just as soon as I
could. When I heard the scream I
looked out and saw Clark under the
wheels on my side of the engine which
was next to the Shore Line track. I had
no idea that he was on the engine. I
got out of the engine and saw what had
happened and called the yardmen for
my assistance. I supposed Clark was
dead when I first saw him under the
engine. I don't know what caused him
to fall off the tender and come to rest
on the tender. The back track of the
tender went off the track. I suppose
that it went off the track when it ran
over the man, the wheels left the rails
when I heard the screams, not before. I
looked at the tender afterwards. There
was a hand rail that was broken off.
The rails were all right, there
being no cause of the wheels leaving
the track other than going over the
body. It is the engineer's duty to look
after the engine; to see that it is in good
repair I examine the tender every
time I take charge of her, also when I
oil her. I oil her three or four times a
day. I noticed the hand rail when I
went around the engine this morning
when I took charge. It was all right
when the work was done, as the man
work mostly on the other end. I noticed
there was a break in it on one end
and intended to have it fixed on my
next trip to Fairville, where all the re-
pairing is done. I noticed the break
yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.
I had not been to Fairville from the first
time I noticed the break until after the
accident. I did not consider the break
dangerous to any of the employes work-
ing round the engine.

Benjamin Waters was called and said
he resided in St. John, was employed as
a yardman for the C. P. R. at Sand
Point. When the accident occurred this
morning I had just got in the engine. I
was in the yard when I saw the
engineer Lee reverse the engine and
blow for brakes and he said: "My God,
Dugger Clark is under the wheels." Be-
fore the accident I had not seen Mr.
Clark. I got out of the engine after
the accident and I saw the man under the
tender. He did not appear
to be moving. I assisted to
remove the footboard, which did not
seem to be broken. I did not see the
hand rail until the body of it being
broken. It is generally the engineer's
duty to examine his engine.
To the jury—Clark was usual practice
when the engine goes in the round-
house to be cleaned by a cleaner. This
engine works night and day. The ten-
der would to a certain extent be in the
charge of a person on the footboard from the engin-
eer's view.

HENRY T. STEVENS.
Henry T. Stevens sworn said he was a
journalist. I was sitting at the window
of my house on Union street. My atten-
tion was called by the train stopping. I
walked down to the place and saw that
a man was there. They were working
at the removal of the body. I did not
stop there long, as it was a ghastly spec-
tacle. I saw that the truck was off the
track. I live close to the track and I
have seen parties jump on that board
and thought it a dangerous business.

VISITED THE SCENE.

The coroner and jury, accompanied
by Sergt. Ross, then went to the place
where the accident occurred, and also
examined engine 580 and the broken
hand rail. They then returned to the
City Hall and the inquest was resumed.

JOHN NICHOL.

John Nichol, sworn, said he was a
railroad employe and knew the deceas-
ed, Douglas Clark. I just saw him alive
about 9:55 o'clock last night. This morn-
ing, he was perfectly sober at the time.
I saw him in the tank house Sand Point.
I was talking to him. I did not see the
accident. It was not over five
minutes from the time I saw
him alive until I heard of the accident.
My duties on the railway are to look
after the switch lights, and tending the
tank-house.
To the jury—The handrail is for the
use of switchmen; it should be looked
after. I heard no talk around about it
being loose.
To Mr. Wetmore—Clark was walking
when I last saw him, which was about
15 yards from the tank-house.

HARDSHIPS IN ALASKA.

Victims of Edmonton Trail Relate Many Hair Breadth Escapes from Death—Five Men's Terrible Journey Through Unexplored Wilds Without a Guide.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

SEVENTY-MILE RIVER, Alaska, Dec. 30, 1898.—There is a story of hardship, characteristic of Alaska, with incidents of cold and semi-starvation, a perilous journey for help through an unexplored wilderness, and a prompt and heroic attempt at rescue.

J. A. Ritchie, of Montreal; D. A. Moffat, of Winnipeg; Roy Moffat, of Pembroke, Ont.; Philip Billneau, French Canadian, of Dalnuth; and "Alec" Holmes, of Fresno, Cal., were five victims of the much-lauded Edmonton route, who found themselves on the headwaters of the Porcupine river this season too late to attempt the descent of that river by boat.

With no other guide than one of Ritchie's chaps, they started, sometime after winter had set in, to make a southward cross-country trip of about 200 miles to reach the Yukon.

Ritchie and McPhee left the others October 31. They crossed the three little lakes at the extreme headwaters of the Porcupine, till, over a low mountain range, with snow about two feet deep, traversed a wide and uneven valley drained by three tributaries of the mysterious Ogishie river, climbed over another low range, and found their lives on the head of the Left Fork of Big Sheep creek, which pours into the Yukon six or seven miles below here, or about 130 miles below Dawson.

They had seen some game on the way, but as it was proverbial case with starving men, the men were unable to get any of it. They were followed by one of a band of the huge Alaska timber wolves.

These were so threatening that the young men saved their remaining ammunition to protect themselves in case of attack. Alaska wolves, by the way, though of the largest size, have rarely, if ever, been known to attack man, but instances are not rare of their boldness in attack on a dog team on the road.

Only a few days ago, a party on the way here from Circle City lost a dog in the night. A big Malamute, dragged away from camp several hundred yards by a wolf and killed and partly eaten, before the men had time to rush out and rescue the brute.

The two young men found good friends at the cabin. It was occupied by four "old-timers," Al, and Leo Pate, George Stiller and Julius Sternberg. These men at once volunteered to return to help the rest of the party out of its predicament.

Young McPhee had an indignant attack of scurvy, and also a frost-bitten toe. Young Ritchie, who, despite his late ravine diet, was in good shape to travel again in a few days, acted as guide for the return party, his companions being Leo Pate and Julius Sternberg.

With several extra pairs of snowshoes, borrowed at their, the party set forth November 13, with 30 days' food supply. As the young men had come through in 10 days, the relief party had no doubt of making the round trip within a month.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

ORGANIZING THE SOCIETIES OF THE CITY FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

The citizens of St. John, particularly those interested in charitable work, were invited to assemble at the mayor's office, Friday afternoon, and consider the advisability of organizing the charities of the city for the benefit of the poor and the prevention of fraud. In response to the invitation, a large number of citizens gathered at the office of the chief magistrate.

The mayor acted as chairman, and opened it by stating that the meeting was the result of a number of gatherings held at the residence of Mrs. J. V. Ellis. Great interest had been taken in these meetings by Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. MacMichael, Miss Leavitt and Miss Murray.

Minutes of these meetings were read showing how the matter had been developed by the ladies who had during the later meetings had called upon a number of experienced gentlemen to assist them in working out the details.

Mrs. Skinner was on motion appointed secretary of the meeting. A statement of the situation of the organization was read by Mrs. Ellis, which showed the intention of organizing Associated Charities of the City, and had been brought to the attention of the Women's Council by the King's Daughters. Information had been given by Mrs. Ellis, which showed the necessity of organizing charities to prevent the practice of fraud on philanthropic persons and societies by impostors.

The report stated that the whole city would have to co-operate. The society proposed to be a charitable society, for the relief of the poor, and to be organized for the purpose of preventing the practice of fraud on philanthropic persons and societies by impostors. The report stated that the whole city would have to co-operate.

There was a general discussion which resulted in the following constitution being adopted: The name of the organization shall be "The Associated Charities of St. John."

The objects of the society shall be to secure the concurrent and unanimous action of the different charities of St. John; in order to reduce the needy above the need of relief; prevent begging and imposture, and diminish pauperism; to encourage thrift, self-dependence and industry through financial aid; to aid in the dissemination of knowledge and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children growing up as paupers; to aid in the dissemination of knowledge and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children growing up as paupers.

It is in order to promote these objects that the society shall be organized. Behind every great man you will find a great mother. Behind every great man you will find a great mother. Behind every great man you will find a great mother.

Weather Changes

Boys and Girls

Peculiarly weakening to the human system are sudden changes of weather. Taking cold is as dangerous as taking a fever. Colds impair the vitality and if allowed to run result in general and permanent debility. Every cough brings on a slight congestion of the lungs and a sufficient number of such congestions injure the structure. This is the invitation which consumption is watching for.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case of failure. 50c. and \$1 a bottle in the United States and Canada. In Great Britain 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d.

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bright's Disease and Kindred Kidney Troubles Have Lost Their Terror—South American Kidney Cure Wages a Successful War.

A young man studying for the ministry, and the son of a well-known western merchant, dropped into a drug store, and in a few moments was in the hands of the proprietor, I am quit my studies and going home to I know not what. My physician said I had Bright's Disease and can not pursue my studies. The druggist knew from experience the almost miraculous cure in his own case of South American Kidney Cure. He recommended it to the young man and in less than a month he was back to his studies again, a perfectly well man.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—see The Times, July 13, 1884.

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GRANGERS WALK.

Stock Market Was in Somewhat of a Decline.

New York, March 2.—The stock market displayed weakness particularly in the Grangers, Pacifics and specialities practically all day with but incidental rallies.

Americans Will Protect Germans.

Berlin, March 5.—A despatch from Manila announces that the American authorities there have undertaken the protection of German interests, and the cruiser Kaiserin Auguste has left Manila Bay.



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