

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

NO. 29.

DUNDONALD REPEATS THE STATEMENT ABOUT PORT SIMPSON HARBOR.

Canadian Commander-in-Chief Back from Trip to Pacific Coast, Tells How Wales and Pearce Islands Have Command of the Islands Allotted to the Americans--Government Wants More American Settlers.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—(Special)—Lord Dundonald returned from his tour to the Pacific coast today. He visited Winnipeg, Regina, Victoria, Vancouver and Port Simpson.

Lord Dundonald said that he was exceedingly well pleased with the soldiers which he saw in the west and more than pleased with the military enthusiasm shown. Men were anxious to belong to the militia, and anxious to be trained. They seemed to have fully grasped the idea of the necessity of being able to defend their own country.

"KID" SEELEY SENT TO DORCHESTER.

Colored Pugilist Pleaded Guilty to Three Charges and Got Ten Years.

Dorchester City at Halifax After Good Passage; Vessel Proceeds to St. John—Two Immigrant Children Died Coming Across in Steamer Arcadia.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Stipendiary Fielding this morning sentenced Charles Seely, the colored pugilist, known as "Kid," to ten years in Dorchester penitentiary and thirty days in jail.

DOLHARDY MARINER KILLED AT SEA.

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 23.—The two and a half ton yacht Kioura, in which the crew, a man named Bridgeway, attempted to sail from New Zealand to London by way of Cape Horn, has returned here.

Gambler Has Fatal Quarrel.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23.—As a result of a pistol fight in a gambling room today, James J. Reynolds is dead; James L. Beck is breathing his last in a hospital, and Julian Reynolds is wounded at his home. All are professional gamblers.

Lincoln's Old Partner Dead.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Hiram A. Beckwith, a law partner of Abraham Lincoln from 1836 to 1861, is dead at St. Luke's hospital here at the age of 72.

SIXTY-THREE DEAD IN B. & O. RAILWAY WRECK.

Thirty Seriously Injured in the Terrible Disaster.

The Train, Which Was a Fast Express from Pittsburg to New York, Struck a Pile of Lumber, and the Cars Piled in a Heap--Those Not Killed Were Stunned for a Moment by the Shock, and an Indescribable Scene Followed.

Conestoga, Pa., Dec. 23.—With a terrible crash and a grinding noise, the Duquesne limited, the fastest through passenger train from Pittsburg to New York on the Baltimore & Ohio, plunged into a pile of lumber at Laurel Run, two miles west of Dawson, at 7:45 o'clock this evening and it is estimated that fully sixty-three lives were lost and thirty persons were injured.

The train left Pittsburg this evening, running a few minutes late, in charge of Engineer William Thornley, of Conestoga. When passing Laurel Run, which is a particularly fine piece of roadbed, the train was running at a high rate of speed. Suddenly the passenger were thrown from their seats by the lightning like application of the air brakes, and a moment later there was a terrific crash.

The train was made up of two baggage, two day coaches, one sleeper and one dining car, and was carrying at the time, at the lowest estimate, 150 passengers.

The train ploughed along for a considerable distance and the cars were torn to pieces, passengers jumping, screaming, and falling from the wreck as it tore along. Suddenly the engine swerved to the left and the coaches plunged down over the embankment to the edge of the Youghiogheny river.

The minute the cars stopped rolling there was a wild scene. Many were pinned beneath the wreckage and screams and cries that rent the air were beyond description. Many were injured in the mad excitement and plunged into the river. Others, pinned beneath the heavy timbers, cried in agonized tones for release.

So terrific was the force of the wreck that nearly every passenger suffered a moment's unconsciousness and many of the shuddered men were unable to assist in helping the injured from the wreck on account of having fainted.

Official Statement. The official statement of Superintendent W. C. Loree follows: "No. 12 was derailed by running into some switch timber or timbers of about that size, derailing the engine and all the cars. All the cars are badly damaged. Do not think any of the equipment will be able to go away from the accident on their own wheels, except possibly the Pullman cars and the diner. The engine lies across both tracks. The baggage car is over the bank. The first coach is partly over the bank. The balance of the train badly twisted. I judge thirty-five people killed. All the people killed were in the engine, except a few who were in the dining car. The engine and diner were thrown into the first coach, scalding the people. Very few of the other passengers were injured. The injured have been taken from the wreck and are lying on the bank. Engineer and fireman cannot be found."

The first report of the wreck said it was the Duquesne flyer which was involved but this train does not leave Pittsburg until after the wreck occurred. Details are lacking, but it is understood that the passenger train was passing a freight engine, and the freight engine, carrying some broken timbers from a car, struck the engine from the track, followed by the balance of the train.

Another Bad Accident. Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 23.—As the result of a head-on collision near Newcastle (Ala.), twenty miles south of Birmingham this afternoon between the second section of Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 3 and the Deatur accommodation, Engineer Wright, of the accommodation is reported dead, and ten persons more or less seriously injured. The list of injured includes eight of the accommodation train's passengers.

No. 3 which left Louisville at 3 o'clock this morning was made up in two sections, carrying a heavy holiday traffic and the ill-fated second section of the train was crowded with passengers.

of a century of industrial evolution, and that they have accomplished much good. "Second. There should be no war of extermination and plundering of the masses of abuses any more than that there should be a war of extermination against joint stock corporations and trusts because of abuses. "Third. There must be control, enforcement of laws and protection of life and property. The walking delegate, the monopolist and the subversive politician must be disposed of in regular order. "Fourth. The elimination of wild-cat currency under state control and the substitution of federal supervision and control. "Fifth. There must be publicity of corporate management. "Sixth. That combinations of capital, combinations of labor, or combinations of capital and labor in restraint of trade are always injurious. "Seventh. Limiting the hours of labor, whether of brains or of the hand, is a matter for mutual agreement and of public sentiment, not a subject for arbitrary legislative enactment. "Eighth. The better regulation and control of immigration. "Ninth. The development of artisan schools, with a certificate of diploma as the right to practice a trade."

UNIONS MENACE.

Manufacturers' Association Points Out Evils.

Now an Enemy to State-Committee Points to the Appearance in American Labor Organizations of German Socialism and Russian Anarchy.

New York, Dec. 22.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, at No. 105 Montague street, Brooklyn, this evening, Charles N. Chadwick, chairman of the Committee on Capital and Labor, brought in a voluminous report, tracing the development of combinations of capital and unions of labor. The report stated that capital and labor are instruments in the development of the industrial resources of this country, and are good and proper instruments, and capable of doing good work, if handled understandingly, but destructive instruments when used by an ignorant, careless and indifferent hand.

The report severely scolded labor unionism as at present conducted. Among other things the report says: "If the labor union is to solve within itself the problem of industrial civilization, it must take into consideration the interests of the industrial world; and, second, that it might be a constructive force."

JAMES PALMER, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., DIES IN FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 23.—James Palmer, a noted lawyer of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), died here today. He was 72 years of age and a brother of a former chief justice of Prince Edward Island.

BURGULARS STEAL SAFE AND ROB IT OF \$4,000.

Boulder, Mont., Dec. 23.—The sheriff has received word from Elk Horn, a mining camp several miles from here, of a daring robbery. Cracksmen entered the home of Harris Anderson and stole the iron safe which they carried away on a sled, a quarter of a mile from town. The robbers blew the safe open and secured about \$4,000 in gold coin. The safe was the banking place of many men in the camp.

MR. BLAIR SAID TO BE APPOINTED.

Reported That He Got Chairmanship of Railway Commission Friday.

BIG FOUNDRY CONCERN.

Sackville People Apply for Incorporation With Capital of \$100,000, to Be Known as Chas. Fawcett Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Tenders Asked for Rebuilding Bridges.

Fredericton, Dec. 23.—(Special)—Tonight's Gleaner has the following special from Ottawa: "It is stated that the appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair as chairman of the Railway Commission was made by an order-in-council on Friday last. Mr. Blair himself refused to deny or to confirm the statement, and the ministers maintain a discreet silence on the subject. The statement, however, is current in every quarter."

Charles Fawcett, Horace E. Fawcett, Charles W. Fawcett, Fred W. Ryan, Walter Fowler and Kate J. Fawcett, all of Sackville, are seeking incorporation as The Charles Fawcett Manufacturing Company, Ltd., with the object of carrying on a general iron foundry business. The capital stock is to be \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100.

Notice is given that a special sitting of the Equity Court of Canada will be held in St. John on Friday, May 13 next. Chief Commissioner Lallois will be calling for tenders for rebuilding Black River bridge, parish of Simonds, St. John county, and for repairing Elliot Bridge, Queens county, and Abotshagan bridge, Westmorland county.

NORTHUMBERLAND'S SHERIFF DROPS DEAD.

R. R. Call, Who Was Attending the Funeral of John S. Fleming, Expired at Newcastle Station.

Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Col. R. R. Call, Sheriff of Northumberland, died very suddenly here today while attending the funeral of John S. Fleming, Chief Commissioner Lallois will be calling for tenders for rebuilding Black River bridge, parish of Simonds, St. John county, and for repairing Elliot Bridge, Queens county, and Abotshagan bridge, Westmorland county.

NO CHANGE IN FAR EAST SITUATION.

London, Dec. 24.—Special despatches to the London morning newspapers add practically nothing to the news already given by the Associated Press on the Far East situation, and deal mainly with the alleged Japanese naval preparations. The Daily Mail's correspondents today admit that the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have not yet been chartered and that no mobilization orders have been issued, but they give a rumor of the intention of Russia to seize Chin-Wang-Tao and report that a Japanese squadron of six battleships has left Sasebo, twenty-five miles north of Magasaki.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R. OFFICIALS PROMOTED.

Montreal, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today, David McNeill was elected vice-president of the company.

D. McNicoll Elected Vice-President, and Wm. Whyte Second Vice-President.

Montreal, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today, David McNeill was elected vice-president of the company. William Whyte was elected second vice-president with headquarters at Winnipeg, in charge of the maintenance and operation of the company's line and the general administration of the company's affairs in the Territories between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast.

BITTER CONTEST WILL BE KEPT UP OVER CHICAGO FUNERALS.

Undertakers Have Decided to Try to Bury the Dead Without the Union Label Being Necessary—Police Will Escort Each Cortège and See That It is Not Disturbed by Strikers.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The struggle between the livermen's and undertakers' association and the livermen's union, which for the past six days has seriously interfered with the burial of Chicago's dead, as no hearses or carriages have been available for funerals, is to be a fight to the finish, all efforts looking to a settlement of the strike by conciliation having been abandoned tonight. During the past two days the prospects of a settlement by arbitration seemed bright, but today the contending parties drifted further apart than ever and all peace negotiations have been declared off by the employers.

At a meeting tonight of the employers affected by the strike, it was decided to open for business tomorrow morning on the "open shop" principle and employ union or non-union men. Before the decision was reached arrangements were made to petition one of the circuit court judges the first thing tomorrow morning for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the business of the employers. The conservative element at the meeting worked hard to prevent the opening of the business, but was defeated. The Conservatives proposed to make overtures to the strikers on an arbitration basis. This was not given heed by the more radical element. The union officials predict trouble when the "open shop" plan is tried in anticipation of opposition by the union men who have tonight called upon Chief of Police O'Neill for further protection against violence and picketing. In reply Chief O'Neill said: "The police have been ordered to extend you the utmost protection in carrying on funerals. If you experience trouble, call up the nearest police station and if this does not help, call me up."

Chief O'Neill's plan is to have policemen accompany all funerals in Chicago. Members of the association said tonight that should the police fail to maintain order the sheriff would be called upon for protection and should that measure fail the governor would be asked to supply militiamen.

I. C. R. TRACKMEN LEAVE FOR HOME DISAPPOINTED.

Committee Will Consult Their Lodges Before Passing on Schedule—Machinists and Boiler-Makers Ask for Increased Pay.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 23.—(Special)—The committee of the I. C. R. trackmen are not satisfied with the offer of increase of wages made by the I. C. R. management. They had a conference with General Manager Pottinger today and the chairman of the committee informed The Telegraph's correspondent that a final decision had not yet been reached.

MUCH SYDNEY STEEL TO UPPER PROVINCES.

Second Cargo of Pig Iron Now Being Loaded for Glasgow.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 23.—(Special)—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company are making large shipments of steel billets to Montreal and other points in Canada by rail at present and hardly a day passes without twelve or fifteen freight car loads being sent out over the I. C. R.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR STEALING TWO CENT STAMP.

Sion City, Pa., Dec. 23.—Ellsworth P. DeFrance today stepped from the state penitentiary a free man after having served a term of 15 years, less good time allowance. DeFrance was convicted in the U. S. District Court of Philadelphia for holding up a mail car. Although it was shown at his trial that he secured only a two cent postage stamp, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The matter was brought to the attention of President McKinley during his term of office and he commuted the sentence to 15 years imprisonment.

LIVE DOGS EJECTED FROM TORPEDO TUBES.

Test, Which Was Satisfactory, Made to Show How Human Lives Could be Saved in an Emergency.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23.—It was demonstrated in the recent evolutions of one of the submarine torpedo boats that it is possible for a living being to leave one of the boats while it is submerged.

RECORD XMAS MAIL.

New York, Dec. 23.—The White Star steamship Tonic, which sailed today, carried 2,883 sacks of mail for Great Britain. The shipment included over 700,000 letters and is said to be the largest amount of mail that ever was sent from this port to Great Britain on one ship. The departure of the vessel was delayed about half an hour through the loading of the mail.

ENGLISH GLASSBLLOWERS TO BE DEPORTED.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou has ordered the deportation of the skilled glass blowers from Stourbridge (Eng.), who were detained at Ellis Island under the alien contract labor law. They landed at Montreal and were bound for Corning (N. Y.).

MORE DELAY IN DREYFUS REPORT.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Dreyfus commission at its session today considered the report of M. Victor Mercier, one of the directors of the ministry of justice and the report of the Dreyfus commission on the evidence submitted by War Minister André. The members of the commission say the documents in the case are voluminous and they propose to thoroughly study them, so that a decision is not now expected to be rendered for some time. It is generally supposed that the commission will support M. Mercier's findings and that they are favorable to Dreyfus.

FRANCO-ITALIAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Rome, Dec. 23.—M. Camille Barrère, the French ambassador, has sent a communication to the Italian government which says that the French government is now prepared to sign an arbitration treaty between France and Italy on the lines of the treaty recently signed between France and Great Britain. It is understood that such a treaty will soon be signed in Paris.

MILES OF TUNNELS IN GIBRALTAR FORTRESS.

Electric Lights and Telephones Galore—Has Limitless Stores of Coal—Heavy Guns Can Clear Straits of Hostile Ships—Improvements Employ 11,000 Men.

Gibraltar, Dec. 2.—What is commonly called the Island of Gibraltar is not an island at all, but a peninsula connected with the mainland of Spain by a flat, sandy isthmus. It is a solid rock of limestone, stretching north and south, three miles long, three-fourths of a mile wide at its widest part, and the highest point is 1,385 feet above the sea. The lookout and signal station are 1,265 feet above the water. The north and east sides are steep and almost vertical, the sides of the rock perpendicular for at least 800, and in some places 600 feet. On the south and downward, the upper one being covered with cactus, a thick growth of underbrush and a few trees where soil has lodged, but seventy per cent. of the surface is bare rock. Among the rocks, several are kept in large numbers, and are kept from overrunning the island by the soldiers, who are allowed to shoot as many as they like. There are also forty Barbary apes at large, having been released and allowed to look after themselves by generations ago. They are seldom seen by the people, however, and are very shy. They do not come near the settlements.

The Rock of Gibraltar has been compared to many things, according to the imagination of the comparer. Thackeray said: "It is the very image of an enormous lion, crouched between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and set there to guard the passage for its British mistress." But to me it looks more like a rocky mountain, rising out of the water, than anything else I have ever seen.

This great rock is literally burrowed with tunnels, there being eighty miles of them altogether in different directions and in different directions, connecting the fortifications with each other, and with the barracks and the supply stations for food and ammunition. Shafts have been driven down in several places to the sea level, and several reservoirs have been chiseled in the living rock for the storage of water. Whatever human genius can do in the way of defensive and offensive operations has been done, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended in the way of making it stronger still, because fortresses like Gibraltar are out of fashion and have to be kept up to date if they are to be made useful.

The eighty miles of "galleries" as they call them, with which the rock is honeycombed are said to have been suggested by one Sert. Ince, of the Royal Engineers, during the siege by the French and Spaniards in 1782, and the larger part of them were completed by the soldiers before 1783, when the rock was raised. Since then they have been much enlarged, improved and extended, fitted up with electric lights, telephones, hoisting apparatus, pneumatic conveyors and other facilities for communicating between the different fortifications and transferring supplies and ammunition rapidly and safely. The tunnels are allowed to rise a portion of the old galleries, which are practically obsolete, but those which were made in the last few years are taken to prevent the public from knowing any more than is necessary about the condition of affairs behind the guns. An American, if he should bring a letter of introduction from his consul, may perhaps be allowed to examine some of the tunnels, but the long ranges that are supposed to be able to shoot twelve and sixteen miles, but no subject of a European power, is allowed to enter under any circumstances.

Enormous improvements are now being made. Dry docks, warehouses, machine shops, barracks, fortifications, arsenals and other establishments are being erected not only for the use of the army, but to protect a naval station, which is expected to be the greatest in the world. There is to be a new harbor created by erecting a breakwater 12,800 feet long on the eastern side of the peninsula, affording accommodation for twenty-four battleships, twelve cruisers and twenty gunboats and destroyers, with the proper equipment of dry docks, machine shops, gun factories, repair shops, arsenals, supply warehouses and other accessories. The plan of the British government now being carried out contemplates the expenditure of \$22,000,000 during the next few years. This was recommended by a commission appointed by parliament to examine the necessity for the improvement in long-range guns. The Spaniards on the mainland have the advantage of a range of mountains, with foothills and the sea, and the British fortifications, and batteries could be placed so as to take the entire harbor upon the west side of the island, and to have an arsenal for 150 years, and was considered entirely safe from danger. The town is on that side of the rock; the ferryboats land there, and the ocean steamers which pass back and forth daily stop there to discharge and receive passengers and cargo. Upon that side of the rock more than \$100,000,000 has been expended by the British government for military purposes, but to the amazement of all mankind who read such things, the parliamentary commission (which was one of the results of the disasters in South Africa), reported that Gibraltar was practically defenseless as a naval base, and that the money expended upon guns and fortifications and barracks upon the west side of the island facing the Spanish town of Algeiras was practically wasted.

England has had two purposes in maintaining this great citadel; one is to command the entrance to the Mediterranean, which is very important, owing to her interests in Egypt and the east. The straits are twelve miles wide, and the guns on Gibraltar are so placed that they can sweep the water clear if an enemy's England attempted to send a fleet either way, in or out of the Mediterranean. And the rock has been considered equally important as a naval base, as a supply and repair station for the fleets of his British majesty. Thousands of tons of coal are kept there in storage continually; there are shops capable of producing and repairing any article that is needed in a war; a breakwater has been extended from time to time, until it now incloses sufficient water to float a fleet of thirty or forty cruisers and battleships, and the people of Great Britain have felt that the rock was not only impregnable, but could shut

SCHOOL TEACHERS NOW IN PROVINCIAL UNION.

Minimum Scale of Salaries Adopted Tuesday.

About All the Different Counties in the Provinces Were at the Moncton Convention—Officers Elected and Bye-Laws Adopted—Resolution Passed Deploring the Issuing of Inspectors' Licenses.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 22.—(Special)—A convention of delegates called by the executive of the New Brunswick Teachers' Union, met in Aberdeen school building, here, this morning. President R. Ernest Estabrook, in the chair. There were present R. Ernest Estabrook, Harcourt, Kent county, president; N. B. T. U.; Henry Harvey Stuart, Hopeville Hill, A. county, secretary-treasurer; N. B. T. U.; S. W. Irons and G. J. Oulton, Moncton; W. H. McLean, representing St. John county; W. J. S. Myles, St. John city; D. P. Kirkpatrick, Sussex, Kent county; A. E. Pearson, Richibouctou, Kent county; Miss Bessie M. Fraser, Grand Falls, Victoria county; Aaron Perry, Woodstock, Carleton county; Miss Maggie F. Gagnon, Salisbury, Westmorland county; Miss Ella B. Copp, Sackville, Westmorland county; F. J. E. McGinn, Sackville, Westmorland county; R. D. Hanson, Bathurst, Gloucester county.

Reports of County Unions. Reports of county unions were called for. Miss Bessie M. Fraser reported that Victoria county had formed an association on Oct. 9. All the teachers present had joined and paid the fees. Aaron Perry reported that Carleton county had attended the union meeting, and many had joined. D. P. Kirkpatrick reported the formation of a Kings county union, Sept. 15, with thirty-eight members. W. J. S. Myles, of St. John city, reported for the St. John Teachers' Association. The committee had been organized in December, 1902, which met in January, 1903, and finally organized in March, 1903. A great majority of the St. John teachers are members. On Dec. 18 the association appointed a delegate to the N. B. T. U. convention.

W. H. McLean reported for St. John county. The teachers attending the institute desire to co-operate with other counties, and appointed a delegate for that purpose. H. H. Stuart reported for Albert county and the beginning of the provincial union. The N. B. T. U. was organized in Albert county Nov. 15, 1902. Two-thirds of the teachers in the county belonged. Miss Ella B. Copp reported for Westmorland county. The teachers appeared unanimously in favor of the union. F. J. E. McGinn, S. W. Irons, and Miss Maggie F. Gagnon supplemented Miss Copp's remarks. A. E. Pearson reported for Kent. The teachers met after the institute and formed a union. There were twenty-nine at the institute. Nearly all joined the union.

HANGED SELF TO TRY HOW IT FELT. ARMORED AIRSHIP DESIGNED FOR WAR. One of the Gang Recently Arrested at Revere, Mass., Tells How the Bogus Money Was Made and Circulated.

Death Unexpectedly Made Tragedy of Experiment. British Surgeon Constructs a Dirigible Balloon. The Largest in the World—Constructed to Carry a Crew of Seven and is Rendered Impervious to Shot.

Had Meant to Cut the Rope—Knife Was in a Pocket When Father Broke Open Bathroom Door to Find Lad Lifeless. London, Dec. 22.—If the hopes of Dr. F. A. Barton are fulfilled he will soon rise in and steer the most wonderful and terrible airship in the world.

The monster, which is as at once a balloon and a war vessel, is now in a shed at the Alexandra Palace, and it is Dr. Barton's aim to carry his craft from the palace around St. Paul's Cathedral and back to it as he did again. The Barton airship is a combination of a cylindrical balloon with movable aeroplane. The latter are fixed on a frame between the balloon and the car, and depress or raise the ship. There are thirty of them in three banks of ten. The balloon is the largest in existence, being 175 feet long and 43 feet in diameter, with a cubic capacity of 235,000 feet and a lifting power of 16,450 pounds. It has an outer cover, and is impervious to shot. There will be a captain and a crew of six. Two will be on each motor deck, where they will look after the 50-horse power motor propellers, three on each side of the deck, which will make 200 revolutions per minute, and drive the vessel at twenty miles an hour. The airship, which weighs 16,000 pounds, is steered by an immense rudder at the stern, and is kept on an even keel, even though the crew walk about the deck, by the pumping of water from a forward to an aft tank or vice versa. Dr. Barton is in treaty with several governments, and is asking \$500,000 for the sole rights, or \$50,000 for a single ship. As a bomb-dropping war vessel, it would be a terrible engine of warfare.

Rev. A. C. Crews to Lecture at Mt. Allison. Toronto, Dec. 22.—(Special)—Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary of Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues, will leave in January for Sackville, where he will give a three-weeks' course of lectures before the theological students of Mount Allison University.

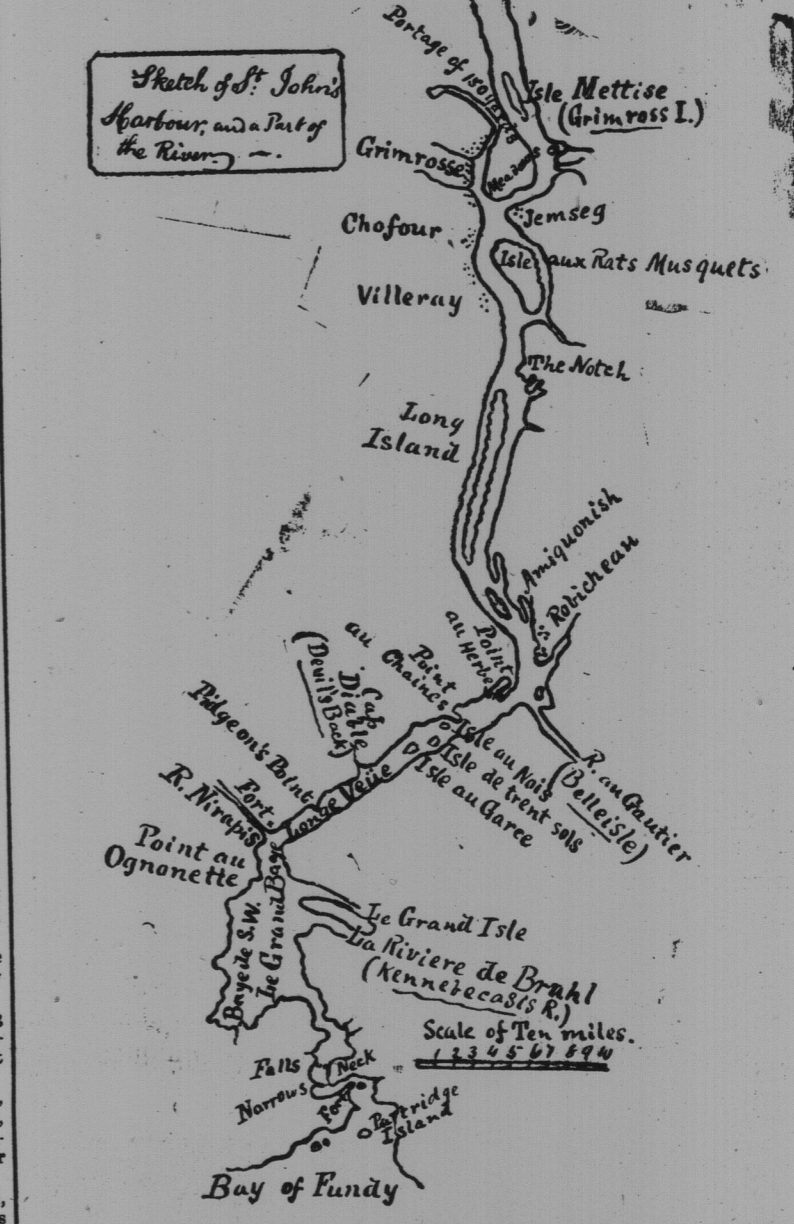
Lower Prices for Sealskins. London, Dec. 22.—The prices realized at the annual sale of Alaska sealskins in London were 15 per cent lower than those received last December. A much greater decline was looked for, but the offering was only 15,000 skins, against 22,000 last year, and the demand was better than had been expected.

HISTORIC ISLAND, NOW OWNED BY G. R. VINCENT.

Monckton Landed There on His Up-River Expedition—Scene of the First Settlement by Europeans in New Brunswick—Acadians Flee Before English, and Their Homes Are Burned.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XIII. (Continued.)

ENGLISH TAKE POSSESSION OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN. Having at length got all the smaller vessels safely above the falls and the troops on board, with provisions for a fortnight, Monckton himself embarked in Capt. Cobb's sloop "York," leaving Captain Belton of the 85th regiment in command of the troops left behind. The force that proceeded up the river numbered about 1,200 men.



To understand the subsequent proceedings of the expedition the reader will do well to refer occasionally to the accompanying plan based on that transmitted by Monckton, along with his report, to Major General Amherst.

First European Settlement. On the morning of the 30th October the little fleet got under sail, but the wind being contrary little progress was made; indeed the ordnance sloop was very nearly sharing the fate of the "Flycatcher," and only escaped by casting anchor in a rather perilous position just above the falls. Next day the vessels succeeded in crossing Grand Bay and anchored off "Pointe aux Tourtes," about two leagues above the mouth of the Nepesig. On their way they observed the remains of the fort built by Boishebert at Woodman's Point.

On November 1, the wind being contrary, little progress was made, and in the evening the "York" anchored off an island called "Isle aux Garces." Monckton landed on the island, which he describes as "a very fine one." This is the wood oak, beech, birch, and walnut, and no underwood. The soil was not more other than the famous Emenetic, where some traders and fishermen of St. Malo had a small settlement in the province. It was here the first European settlement within the confines of the province. It was here the Jesuit missionary, Father Biard, held the first religious service on the St. John river, which he gave in the presence of the Indians still called the "Abenaki-henik," which is almost identical in sound with Biard's "Emenetic," thus proving that the old Indian name has perished for well-nigh three hundred years. The name "Isle aux garces," found in the plan of the river, is not easy of explanation. "Garce" may possibly be a misprint for "grace," and the name "Isle of grace" would harmonize very well with the French mission to the Indians in October, 1611, but Placide P. Gaudet—who, by the way, is no mean authority as regards the French regime on the "St. John"—is disposed to consider the word "garce" as signifying a "serry" for "if so, the name is suggestive of an untold story and there is no record of any name in connection with our historic "Isle aux garces." The island is now owned and managed in connection with the accompanying plan of the river.

The plan of the river accompanying Colonel Monckton's report is of special interest on account of the curious admixture of French and English names. This feature is quite in harmony with the epoch which was one of transition. Instances today are not infrequent where the existing name has been translated from the French, a familiar example being that of the island at the mouth of the English bay, called by the French "Isle au Perdrix" and translated into the English "Partridge Island." Another familiar instance occurs in connection with Oak Point in Long Reach. Describing their progress up the river Monckton says, "We came to Point aux Chaines to sound." Point aux Chaines in English means "Point of Long Reach." Describing their progress up the river Monckton says, "We Point aux Chaines is clearly shown in the plan of the river. Monckton describes the country along the lower part of the River St. John as "very Mountainous and Rocky," but above the Bellisle comparatively flat and well timbered.

Uncomplimentary References. On the evening of the 2nd November the sloop "York" came to anchor "under an island called the Great Island," or Long Island. Some of the party landed on the island where, Monckton tells us, they found walnuts (or butternuts) much like English walnuts.

The expedition was now approaching one of the principal Acadian settlements and Captain Benoit Danks was sent with a party and a guide to try to take a prisoner in order, if possible, to obtain further information, but the Acadians evidently received timely warning of their danger and had abandoned their village. It may be mentioned, in passing, that there are some very uncomplimentary references to Captain Danks and his Rangers in Rev. Hugh Graham's letter to Rev. Dr. Brown, written at Cornwallis, N. S., in 1791. See for example the following: "A considerable large body of the French were at one time surprised by a party of the Rangers on Petitcodiac River; upon the first alarm most of them threw themselves into the river and swam across, and by this way the greatest part of them made out to elude the clutches of these bloody hounds, tho' some of them were shot by the merciless soldiery in the river. It was observed that these

them were shot by the merciless soldiery in the river. It was observed that these (Continued on page 6.)

The original of this plan, which is in the British Museum, was made by Major Charles Morris, Surveyor General of Nova Scotia. He was with Monckton at the River St. John.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 20.—Richmond Bishop, formerly of this place, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop, after an absence of seven years, left yesterday for his home at South Pownmouth (R. I.)

ed home from sea, after being absent for several months. Mrs. H. E. Laquirre, of this place, who is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Bellin, of St. John, expects to be home for Christmas.

ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 21.—In the statement taken from Montreal re Charlotte county always sending an opposition member to parliament ever since confederation, it is true as the late John Bolton, John McAdam and A. H. Gillmor were each supporters of the government of the day until the defeat of the Mackenzie government in 1873, since then this county has managed to elect opposition members.

MONCTON.

Moncton, Dec. 22.—(Special)—The committee representing I. C. R. truckmen is here considering the answer of the management to the request for an increase of pay. The men submitted their request to Hon. Mr. Fielding on Nov. 21 and on Dec. 19 received an answer from Mr. Pottinger.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, Dec. 22.—Dr. D. H. McAllister, wife and child left this afternoon by C. P. R. for Montreal to spend the Christmas holidays with friends at Mrs. McAllister's old home.

BEDFORD.

Bedford, Kings county, N. B., Dec. 19.—The river has frozen over here and teams are crossing on the ice, but the roads are bare. H. E. Laquirre and W. H. Whelpley still hold the record of being the first persons to cross the ice at Bedford wharf with horses, one John Northwandering a few hours later.

WELSFORD.

Welsford, N. B., Dec. 22.—Postmaster Johnston received a telegram from Upper Canada last night conveying the sad intelligence of the accidental death of John Work, late of Welsford, who left last spring with his (Mr. Johnston's) son and two car-loads of cattle and farm implements for the Northwest.

sought for information in full regarding it.

When the facts were made known it cast a gloom over the whole community in which deceased had so recently lived and was so favorably known.

The examination of Welsford school, taught by Miss Reynolds, of St. John, took place on Friday afternoon before a large number of the parents and friends of the children, who acquitted themselves most creditably. The programme was as follows:

Chorus—Let Every Heart Now Dance With Joy..... School Recitation..... Ada Charlton Dialogue—Christmas Customs..... Nine Pupils Recitation..... July Holiday School Recitation..... Mrs. Thompson Dialogue—Jack Frost and Tom Puddy..... By James Howe and Edward Armstrong Christmas composition..... Ada Charlton Recitation..... Dorothy Bayard Recitation..... Horber Howe Recitation..... May Jones Recitation..... Jilly Charlton and Edward Armstrong Dialogue—The Story of the Christ Child..... School Recitation..... Maxwell Charlton Recitation..... James Howe Chorus—Jack Frost..... Junior Pupils Recitation..... Florence Howe Christmas chorus..... School God Save the King.

Miss Reynolds left for her home in St. John after the examination, followed by the good wishes of parents as well as children.

PETITCODIAC.

Petitcodiac, N. B., Dec. 22.—While the maritime winter fair was in progress at Amherst (N. S.) a number of bee-keepers met together and organized the Maritime Bee-keepers' Association, with the following officers: E. Ch. Capelin, Petitcodiac, (N. S.), president; W. W. Baker, Amherst, (N. S.), secretary-treasurer; Weston Jones, Burford, (N. S.), vice-president; Rev. J. E. McLaughlin, (N. S.), president for P. E. Island; Florence Howe, (N. S.), secretary-treasurer for Nova Scotia; Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, vice-president for P. E. Island.

WASHADEMOAK.

Washademook, Queens county, Dec. 22.—The recent rains have destroyed the sleighing altogether, except on the lake, and many sleds and sledges are taking advantage of the excellent sleighing there, with an occasional wagon and bicycle, besides a great many sledges who are sliding over the smooth layers of ice.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

COSTS NOTHING IF IT FAILS. Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to take offer, for years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

My object is made to convince you of my faith in this cure. I will send you a bottle of my cure free of charge. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$1.00. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory, I don't expect a penny from you.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. At all druggists.

SNIDER MOUNTAIN.

Snider Mountain, Dec. 22.—Norman Keirland and bride spent Sunday among friends here, en route to their home in Bangor (Me.).

TRURO.

Truro, Dec. 19.—Nearly every school and college has had a special closing function. In the common schools several of the teachers provided a Christmas tree for the children and the others gave a treat of some kind. The Domestic Science closing was on Thursday afternoon.

Last evening the Empire Business College was at home to about 200 guests, in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

The Bachelors' ball was given on Thursday evening in the Royal Bank building, and about 100 guests were present, including several from Moncton, New Glasgow and Halifax. The music was provided by the Truro orchestra. Mrs. John Stanfield and Mrs. Martin Dickie were the chaperones.

The Metropolitan Rink is being flooded and prepared for the season's sport.

Mrs. Hoar, of East Mountain, recently celebrated her 85th birthday at the home of her son, Allison Hoar. This venerable lady has seen five generations of her family. Many friends gathered to the celebration and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. O'Regan, of Dalhousie (N. B.), who has been visiting friends in town, has gone to spend a few days with her daughter, Nora, at St. Vincent's, Halifax. Mrs. O'Regan expects to return to her home before Christmas.

Miss Hattie Davison, of Moncton, who has been visiting Miss Lelia Vance, has gone to Great Village, where she plans to spend Christmas with her sister, Mrs. Doherty.

Miss Margaret McPherson, teacher in one of the town schools, left yesterday for her home in New Glasgow, where she will spend her two weeks' vacation.

John L. Ramsay, Young street, has been confined to his home for some weeks through illness.

Miss Whitney, of Newcastle (N. B.), assistant teacher in the Truro kindergarten, left on Friday for her home, to spend the Christmas vacation.

Thomas Reid, brakeman on the I. C. R., is now in the general hospital in Montreal, having his arm treated. It was badly hurt some time ago, by having a car run over it.

The Albion Lumber Co. of Moser River expects to log about 4,000,000 feet of lumber this winter.

H. A. Flemming, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Ada Hascherger, of Westmount, Montreal, who formerly resided in Truro, is visiting Miss Duggitt, Willow street.

Alfred Dickie, Lower Stevieck, has gone to England in the interests of his business. He sailed on the S. S. Ionian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Croves, Elm street, have gone to visit friends in Minneapolis.

Miss Annie Bool, who has charge of the Domestic Science School at Chester, has returned to her home on Pleasant street, for her three weeks' vacation.

will leave for St. John the last of the week on a visit to friends.



FREE Handsome Fur Scarf

SEND your name and address, and we will send you a beautiful, costly fur scarf. The scarf is made of the finest fur, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a real treat for the winter months. Write to us today, and we will send you one free of charge.

NEW ENGLAND WAS MISHAPED

It Should Have Been Called New Scotland, Says Andrew Carnegie at New York Banquet.

New York, Dec. 22.—The annual dinner of the New England Society of the City of New York, held tonight in the Waldorf-Astoria, was a more notable affair than any held during the ninety-eight years since the incorporation of the society. There were 554 diners and the distinguished speakers included Whiteley Reid, Andrew Carnegie, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Holte, General H. C. Corbin and R. M. Stuart-Wortley.

THOUGHT SHE WAS POISONED AND DIED

Chicago, Dec. 22.—"Not poisoned, but dead because she thought she had been poisoned," was the singular verdict pronounced by Coroner's Physician Springer today, after performing an autopsy on the body of Virginia Jackson, an aged colored woman and former slave. "This old lady thought she had been poisoned," said Dr. Springer, "and it affected her heart to such an extent that it killed her."

MERIT

'Tis Merit That Brings Success.

Any preparation which has not sufficient merit to work its own way in the world is not good enough for you to depend on in the time of sickness. THAT Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine possesses unusual merit as a treatment for Throat and Lung Diseases has been proven in a score of ways. It has stood the test of time. It has gradually grown more popular year by year. It has at least three times the sale of any similar preparation. It is to be found in the homes of the great majority as the favorite treatment for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, Etc.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

IS it any wonder that there are many imitations of so successful a family remedy? What we would emphasize is the necessity of care in buying. You cannot afford to risk health, or life itself, to an imitation or substitute which has not sufficient merit to work its own way. Look for the PORTRAIT and SIGNATURE of DR. A. W. CHASE on the bottle you buy. There are the best guarantee which any medicine can bear.

Is wonderfully successful as a cure for CROUP, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, and SEVERE CHEST COLDS; 25 Cents a Bottle, family size (three times as much), 60 Cents. At all Dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO. To protect you against imitations the Portrait and Signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday... W. W. McCREADY, Editor.

Special Notice. Positively the latest date on which we can keep our books open is DEC. 31st, and as the time is short we would be greatly obliged if all those who have not yet remitted the amount due for their subscription would REMIT AT ONCE and have their names appear on our annual statement as FULLY PAID UP.

THINK OF THIS. All who pay their arrears to date and also pay for one full year in advance will receive The Montreal Weekly Herald Free For One Year.

THE TEACHERS. The action taken by the New Brunswick teachers who met in Moncton Tuesday will commend itself to thoughtful people as a wise one. The organization formed will be able to do much good, not at all confined to the teachers. The aims and purposes, as set forth in their declaration, are worthy of the sympathy and support of the people. There has never been as close a bond of sympathy between parents and teachers as the great responsibilities resting upon the latter, in their relationship to parents, unquestionably warrant.

THE TIME OF GOOD WILL. It is well at this season, perhaps more than at any other, for those who have learned the lesson of Paul—in whatsoever state they are, therein to be content. This lesson of philosophy has a large place in human nature, and may subsist along with a lively ambition to better one's condition; for there is really no contradiction in the terms.

THE BIRTH RATE. The official returns of the birth rate of the State of Massachusetts show that in 1902 the lowest since 1879, and a decrease of .49 from the previous year. Doubtless economic conditions of the population have an influential effect on the number of births by increasing or decreasing the number of marriages, but to what extent it is difficult to determine. In the registration report of 1900 the cause of a lowering birth rate is quoted from the opinions of Dr. Wilbur and Dr. J. S. Billings, a matter which of late, under the caption race suicide, has attracted much attention. In the number of births the children of the foreign born mother are largely in excess over the native.

A REVEREND ICONOCLAST. A discordant note in the general harmony of Christmas rejoicing has been sounded in Syracuse (N. Y.). A despatch states that the Right Rev. Bishop Patrick A. Ludden of the diocese of Syracuse has come out strongly against the Santa Claus myth. He says that it is wrong to allow the children to believe a falsehood and to regard the day because they receive presents rather than on account of its real meaning.

births and 40.04 for the foreign; the average of 1879-1883, the native 46.06 and 46.89 foreign; average 1890-1893, 40.54 for the native and 48.48 for foreign; average 1874-1878, 40.32 for native and 45.30 for foreign; average 1879-1883, 41.08 for the native and 41.32 for foreign. In 1890 the percentage of native born was 54.82, foreign born 44.10 and in 1900 the percentage was 51.45 for native, 49.30 for foreign born.

A FARMERS' YEAR. So far as these provinces are concerned, this has been another farmers' year. Crops have been generally good, and prices for all kinds of produce have been profitable. This is a most important fact in connection with the general prosperity of the country. When industries are in active operation and crops are good the farmer fares well. He, in turn, becomes a larger purchaser of the wares of the merchant, and there is a larger volume of wholesale and retail business. Happily the farmers of the provinces grow more progressive, and it is noticeable that the quality of produce has much improved in recent years. This also is a fact of much importance, giving promise of further development in the science of agriculture, and increased wealth for the province.

A NOTE OF WARNING. The Globe Tuesday read some St. John politicians the following severe lecture:—"The Montreal Herald undertakes to declare who is to be the next candidate of the Liberal party in Charlotte county, and gives the position to Mr. D. Gillmor, son of the late Senator Gillmor, who so long represented the county. It is quite probable that there will be a party convention in the county of Charlotte and that the convention will select a suitable candidate. It may be Mr. Gillmor, or Mr. Todd, or Mr. Armstrong, but the positive assertion so far in advance that a particular person is to be chosen, if taken seriously, would seem to indicate that a convention is scarcely necessary."

SCHURMAN ON PANAMA. That gifted Prince Edward Islander, President Schurman of Cornell University, discusses with great freedom all questions affecting the expansionist policy of the United States. As a member of the first Philippine commission, he was of course in a position to speak with a degree of authority on the subject of that war and its results, although he did not always agree with the policy of the administration.

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\$7.50 Overcoats, Now \$3.75. All Overcoats, Reefers, etc. in which the sizes are broke have been reduced from 10 to 50 Per Cent. \$7.00 Blue Melton Overcoats, \$4.75 DB Reefers, storm collars sizes 35 to 38 Now \$3.75 sizes 34 to 42 Now \$2.98 \$9.00 Overcoats, Now \$7.00 \$10.00 Overcoats Now \$8.00 See our Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Ties, etc.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street. Neverslip Calks. are steel-centered, self-sharpening calks which can be easily inserted or removed from the shoe on the horse's hoof and keep him "always ready" and safe from falls in slippery weather. They save your horses' feet and save your money. If you're not using them, give them a trial this fall and winter. Your shoes will sell you a set or we will send you a descriptive pamphlet on application.

Agents, W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

Lessons from the Manger in Bethlehem—Rev. B. N. Nobles Speaks on Christmas to Readers of the Telegraph

Luke 2: 12—"Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

There are several births mentioned in the Scriptures concerning which more or less is written. We read of the birth of Jacob and Esau, twin sons of Rebecca the wife of Isaac. We read also of the birth of Benjamin and of Ishabod whose mothers died on the day of their birth. Of Moses it is written that his mother hid him in her home for three months after his birth and then when the child could be concealed no longer she made a little canoe of bulrushes, making it watertight with clay and pitch and set the child afloat in it near the royal bathing grounds. Record is also made of the birth of Samuel whom God gave to Hannah in answer to her prayer. Further we read of the birth of John the Baptist and here St. Luke records the birth of Jesus who he says was born in the manger of an inn-stable in Bethlehem because there was no room for his mother Mary in the house.

In King David's time there was built a house here for the accommodation of travellers and it may have been in the stable belonging to this ancient structure that David's Lord was borne a babe. The stables of the country are sometimes simply natural grottoes or caves in the limestone rock and the one which is associated with the birth of Jesus is one of these limestone grottoes, enlarged somewhat by human skill and labor. It is and has been from early centuries marked by a church and it may be this grotto thus marked from early times is the very place where Jesus was born and where the wondering shepherds found him wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

As you this morning view that lowly mother and that helpless babe cradled in a manger among the grunting camels and snarling dogs and braying asses, you surely see an exhibition of marvellous love and condescension. I have read that when Hon. William Gladstone was prime minister of the empire he used to find time to call upon sick and aged paupers in the Hawarden and has been known to sit by the bedside of a poor man and read to him to wile away the hours. Similar stories are told of that great and good man Phillips Brooks. What love and regard and interest were beneath such kindly action! Look into that military hospital at the British headquarters in the Crimea. Do you see that young woman with her staff of nurses, going from cot to cot, dressing wounds, speaking kind words to the suffering, receiving last messages for loved ones at home, contributing in every possible way to their comfort. Who is she? You ask. Why she is Florence Nightingale, the educated and accomplished daughter of a wealthy aristocracy. So great was her love and sympathy for the poor soldier who were fighting for her country that she willingly gave up society and friends and home to labor for the love and condescension exhibited in this babe of Bethlehem beyond comparison with that of these.

Paul speaking of Him says: "He being originally in the form of God... was made in the likeness of men and being formed in fashion as a man became obedient unto death." And John speaking of Him says: "In the beginning was the Word... and the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." What condescension! What sacrifice for the Eternal Son to take upon himself our nature and in that nature serve as a plain man, humbling himself even unto death on the cross! What love for God hath highly exalted Him and given him a name above every other name! No wonder that Isaac Watts should write:

"Oh for that Isaac Watts should write, 'The glories of my God and King, the triumphs of his grace.'"

Again as we take our stand beside the wondering shepherds and look upon this babe in his manger cradle we should be reminded of man's inhumanity to man. Why is that babe lying there upon the straw? Why is such a place at such a time? Luke simply says, "there was no room for them in the inn." Doubtless strong, healthy women and girls, and vigorous old men and hardy young men had apartments in the inn that night, but no one gave place to this young wife that Christmas eve. Each kept their own comfortable couch. How selfish! How inhuman! How far removed from the disposition Jesus exhibited in subsequent years, for did He not ever seek to ease and comfort. And hath he not incited the same in his followers. In Christian lands we find hospitals for the sick and suffering, homes for the aged and unfortunate, asylums for insane and blind—such institutions for the betterment and amelioration of man's hard lot abound but only in lands where his truth has penetrated. The spirit peculiarly the Christian or Christ-like, is the kind, self-forgetful, generous, loving, unselfish spirit. May it rule in our lives.

Further as we gaze upon this babe in the manger cradle we should be impressed with the dignity and worth of man in God's estimation. For surely he, for whose redemption the Son of God would sacrifice himself in human nature and suffer even unto death must be of worth in the eyes of heaven. Men have failed of the full meaning of the incarnation of Christ and his life and death if they have not recognized in them not alone the measure of God's love for man but also his estimate of man's worth and dignity. Verily man created in the image of Deity is a great being. The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork, but in nothing is God's glory and wisdom and power so manifest as in the creature, man. He is the acme of God's creation. An immortal being, made in the image of God, endowed with self-consciousness, moral nature, religious instincts and reason, and withal most intricately united with a mortal, material body of most marvellously delicate organic structure. Such is man, God's greatest triumph in creation. And though the divine image is sadly marred, and though so far as we know he is the only intelligent creature, save the devils, that has asserted himself in dis-

obedience to the divine will, yet has he a worth and dignity which God has recognized.

Behold the Eternal Word incarnate in this Babe of Bethlehem and see that which declares God's estimate of man's worth as also the measure of his love. Behold the Son of God suffering rejection and death and learn the same truths. Hear the voices of the angels who above Jordan hills singing this Christmas eve: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to men," and be convinced of man's dignity and worth. Think of the hosts of the Lord who dwell with Him in undimmed light and glory, obedient to the divine behest ministering to the heirs of salvation and be convinced again of the divine love for, and the divine estimate of man. Nor fail to mark his great achievements. What problems hath he solved! What skill hath he displayed! What literary creations hath he produced! Verily man is great.

Therefore should men have self-respect. Possessed of such dignity and worth, in no wise should they prostitute their powers to unholiness, lending themselves to the servants of sin. Contrivance should they assert themselves in opposition to the flesh and the devil which have wellnigh ruined the race, and aspire toward goodness and usefulness in the following of Jesus Christ. So under the spell of his friendship and the communion of his spirit, the divine image shall be restored and men made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light.

Once more as we look upon this babe in his manger cradle should we be impressed with the fact that the great may be found in lowly, humble surroundings, for this is God's Son we find here. That country pastor driving over the hill and dale in the discharge of his duty, comforting, instructing, arousing his people—may in his unpretentious surroundings be a greater man than he of greater name in town or city amid affluent circumstances and manifold privileges. That mother toiling for her family, planning how to make the most of her limited means, and withal by word and example instructing her boys and girls to the end they may become good, prudent, honest, industrious men and women, may be greater than other mothers amid wealth and luxury. That young man, that young woman, struggling for a livelihood, enduring privations, maintaining integrity and honor, purity and virtue amid fearful temptations, is greater by far, though known only among their few friends, than those who may be widely known in social, professional or business life, but have never met and conquered these temptations and trials or meeting them have fallen.

Great men and women are often found in the high spheres are called often also in the lowly. And often from these lowly spheres are called forth those who in wider ones manifest their greatness. There was a farmer, David was a shepherd. Some of the disciples were plain fishermen. Luther was the son of a poor miner, Andrew Fuller the great English divine was a farm laborer. William Carey was a shoemaker, John Foster a weaver, Lincoln was a woodcutter and Samuel Leonard Tilley a druggist's clerk. In the humble spheres of life the great are often found. Sometimes they remain there and with praise unsung do their whole work for the family, the community, the nation—sometimes called forth to wider spheres these great ones do great things for men.

And so in conclusion let me impress this thought upon you that your environment whatever may be its nature is not that by which you shall judge of your worth or insignificance as an individual, or your value to society. Nor let any account that his humble surroundings are indicative of God's estimate of him. Rather should they be a stimulus to him that God has nothing for him amid larger opportunities or that lowly conditions forbid one's entrance into wider spheres of usefulness. Rather should men whatever their environment, listen and watch for divine calls and beckoning, and if they, coming, bid you enter larger spheres, go forward and God shall clear the way.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF ALICE M. JACOB'S CREW. Steamer Struck Rocks in a Blinding Storm With the Thermometer 13 Below Zero -- All Were Badly Frostbitten, and Are Now at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 22.—The crew of the wrecked American fishing steamer Alice M. Jacobs arrived today from Newfoundland. The men tell a thrilling story. The vessel struck on the reefs at Gerbrand's Island between 5:30 and 6 o'clock in the evening. A blinding storm was prevailing and the thermometer registered 13 degrees below zero.

Two Nova Scotia Lobster Fishers Drowned Tuesday. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 22.—(Special)—Alfred Nickerson and Geo. Colville, two lobster fishermen, were drowned near Clark's Harbor today by the capsizing of their dory. They went out to overhaul their traps and were never afterwards seen. Their dory was found bottom up this afternoon. Nickerson leaves a widow and three children and Colville a widow and large family.

A Lesson in Politics. While Louis XII was still Duke of Orleans he was told that a young nobleman in his suite had ill-treated a peasant. The duke gave orders that next, entirely without bread, should be served for some time as meals to this young gentleman. Being informed that the latter was complaining of this treatment, the duke called the offender to him and inquired what he considered the most necessary part of food. The officer replied: "Most certainly, bread." "Well, then, are you so thoughtless as to ill-treat those who supply you with it?" said the duke.

Texas stockmen have suffered a loss of \$11,000,000 during the last year through the operations of the packing house combination.

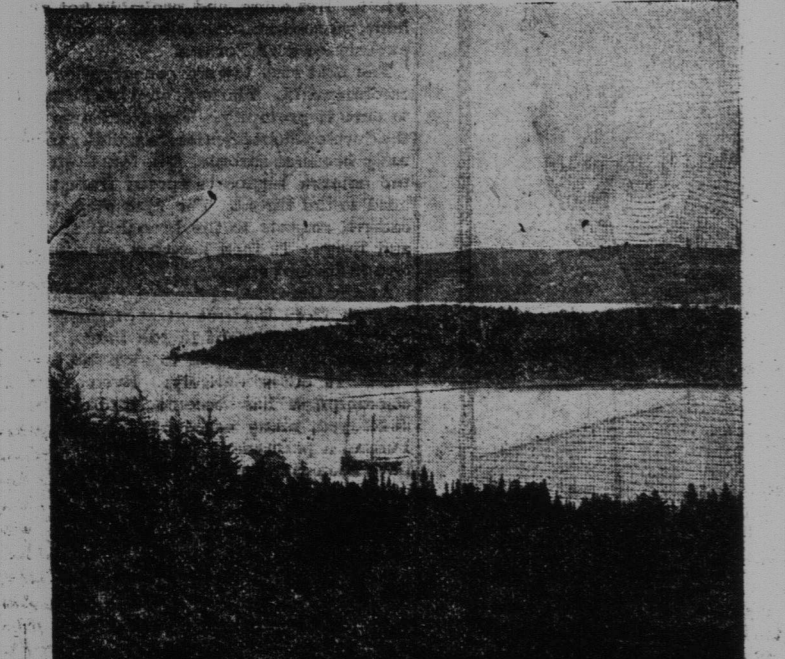
HISTORIC ISLAND, NOW OWNED BY G. R. VINCENT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Rangers, almost without exception, closed their days in wretchedness, and particularly a Capt. Danks, who rode to the extreme of his commission in every barbarous proceeding. In the Cumberland insurrection (1776) he was suspected of being 'Jack on both sides of the bush,' left that place in a small jigger bound for 'Indeser, was taken ill on the passage, thrown down into the hold among the ballst, was taken out at Windsor half dead, and had little better than the burial of a dog. He lived under a general dislike and died without any to regret his death.

happy Day for the Acadians.

Saturday, the 4th of November, was an unhappy day for the poor Acadians



"AUSIE" SITE, OF "L'ENFERNO." (New Called Oat's Island, in Long Reach.)

living at the little village of Grimrose—the site of the modern village of Gagetown.

The story shall be told in Monckton's own words:

"Nov. 7th. The party returns without any Prisoner, having been at the Village of Grimrose, which they found had been but lately deserted by the inhabitants.

"Give orders for landing. Having got a body of about 700 Men on Shore, we march to the further end of the Village, being about a league. From whence, by the tracks we found, we judged that the Inhabitants had but lately retired, and drove off their cattle. Here we found the Line that had been taken in a schooner in the spring, which they had landed as our Pilots supposed to lighten the schooner, to get her higher up or to hide her in some Creek—as they supposed that they would certainly have carried the Line up to St. Anna would the depth of the River have admitted of it.

"It being late in the day I gave orders for Burning the Houses & Barns, being in all about 50, and for destroying all the Grain, of which there was a good deal, and everything else that could be of the least service to the Inhabitants hereafter. Having burnt and destroyed everything we marched back and re-embarked.

"As we were disembarking in the morning some canoes were seen crossing the head of Grimrose River (Gagetown Creek), and near where we landed there had many men seen with their axes made. Much cleared Land here—Fine Country. This Village was settled by the Inhabitants of Beausjour, when drove off from thence in 1755.

Expedition Abandoned.

The day following the expedition continued up the river to Lake Metta, or Grimrose Island. The pilots now refused to take charge of the vessels any higher, as they did not think there was sufficient water to pass. The security of their judgment was soon evident. In attempting to proceed Capt. Cobb ran his sloop aground, and several of the transports had a like experience, but the bottom being sandy all soon got aground without damage. Monckton sent Capt. Rogers, late of the sloop "Ulysses," and a mate of the man-of-war "Squirrel," who had accompanied the expedition, to take soundings but they could find no practicable channel.

The commanding officer now reluctantly abandoned the idea of proceeding on to St. Anna. He might perhaps have attempted it by means of whale boats if the season had not been so far advanced and his provisions so nearly expended.

After enumerating in his journal the difficulties that confronted him in the event of proceeding further he writes, "I therefore determined to return and destroy everything we could on our way down." Meanwhile, by Monckton's orders, Captain McCurdy had been scouring the country with his rangers and had succeeded in killing some cattle which were divided among the transports.

Burning of Houses.

Captains Danks and Brewer were sent with their companies to burn some houses near what is now Upper Gagetown. After burning the houses they marched their troops down the "Neck" towards the village of Grimrose and on their way came across three or four Frenchmen who were driving off about forty head of cattle. The New Englanders made a dash for this prize, the Acadians escaped, but most of the cattle were destroyed.

Captain McCurdy was sent by Monckton across the river to James to do what he could for the bodies and grain that he might find in that quarter and to kill the cattle, and these orders were duly obeyed. Monckton burnt the little settlement called Villiers's (about three miles below Gagetown), and as he came down the river sent a small party on shore to burn the historic settlement of the Sieur de Bellefleur and his sons-in-law, the brothers Robichaux, just above the mouth of Bellefleur Bay. On the 8th day of November, after an absence of ten days, he arrived at the place just above the falls where the troops had embarked.

*This place is known as Salmon Point, 5 1/2 in the plan is given as Pigeon's Point.

**This note will be found in the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Vol. 11, pp. 135-146. Many of Mr. Graham's remarks favor of exaggeration and in reading the extract above this fact should not be lost sight of.

ENGLISHMEN AS WEST CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Some of Them Prosperous, But Most of the Recently Arrived Are Wholly Unprepared for Pioneer Life—Revelations of Trip Overland from Barr Colony to Saskatoon—An Indian Camp—Wonderful Work of the Mounted Police.

Saskatoon, N. W. T., Nov. 10.—The four days' return trip overland from the Barr Colony to this railroad station even surpassed in interest and in the opportunity for insight into the ways of life and living in this country the reverse trip taken between the packing cases on Mrs. Lloyd's floor I rose as quietly as possible, packed my blankets, carried all my trunk outdoornets, and from some distance saw the family upstairs might not be missed. Before 7 we had fed with the Troway and grimy laboring denizens of the "restaurant" tent, tied the blankets behind the buggy, and were off for the back trail. Not a hammer was struck at Lloydminster on the previous day before 8.45 a. m., but this morning at least a few of the sleepers must surely have got to work in reasonable time, since they had been compelled to rise long before broad day. But not a word of progress at 7.15 of a clear, fine morning, Nov. 6.

Miss Saly's Missionary Zeal.

It was too warm for a heavy overcoat at 11 when we reached Saly's. A little sockney came out protesting we had promised to stop and dine there when returning on condition he should have a prairie chicken ready. He held up the bird, received fifty cents for it and asked to be paid. This young man is one of fourteen children of Miss Saly, a charitable and religious spirit of forty or more, brought out at her own expense with the Barr colony. They have all taken homesteads in the vicinity of Saly's, and are performing the settlement duties requisite to receiving title to it will be a wonder. The four-year-old son of the boy who was the good lady, who was absent when we were compelled, through delay by a snow-mound storm, to stay here over night by the way in. She had gone to Battleford for her piano. The cockney was sure we should meet her returning here. We did. She was travelling behind an ox team driven with reins by one of her boys. The piano, which must be a large grand, was well wrapped in canvas behind the pair.

"Miss Saly, I believe, is, and we stopped. She talked with jolly.

"You have your piano with you?"

"Oh, yes—my winter evening, you know, and I have had to go to Battleford for my piano. The cockney was sure we should meet her returning here. We did. She was travelling behind an ox team driven with reins by one of her boys. The piano, which must be a large grand, was well wrapped in canvas behind the pair.

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all their tribe. They go into the billiard rooms, play pool and punch big balls into the pockets of a small table with a ferocious accuracy. A young Englishman (returning to a place) asked one if he would "play pool." He nodded. The Englishman led off with the proud air of a Lunnon expert, but gave himself away by scattering the balls. Young cow-puncher composedly rammed them all into the pockets, walked out with the proud air of a Lunnon expert, but gave himself away by scattering the balls. His fellows watched the Englishman, who stared for half a minute, then laid his left forefinger on the same side of his nose, looked about with cynical music-hall leer, and motioned all hands to the bar. Protruded they rose in silence. A deadly set of rough-riders stood orderly, but without a hostile purpose would be in war. But for English they would never go out while the world lasts if they share, as they seem to, the general feeling with which the worse immigrants from old Albion have inspired Canadians of this free and somewhat cynical north.

English Refugees Early in Winter.

At Battleford one of the long distasteful police barracks has been comfortably partitioned into separate rooms for English refugees who are still at large.

It is reasonable to presume that the burglar received the two 32-caliber bullets from the "pale," and perhaps the revolver of one of the two policemen who fired three shots at the gang.

One of these bullets, as has been said, flattened itself against the man's forehead. Another one of the 38-caliber as the autopsy developed, entered the right side of the burglar, below the fifth rib. It traversed the abdomen, pierced the right kidney and the liver, coming to rest beneath the skin over the 12th rib on the left side. As the police revolvers are of 38 caliber, it is possible that this bullet was fired by the officers who gave the burglar battle.

The finding of the third bullet was a complete surprise to Medical Examiner Harris and those who assisted him, including Medical Examiner Steadman. The bullet was of 32 caliber and penetrated the skull at the right temple, made its way through the brain and forced itself out of the skull at the right temple, finding lodgment beneath the skin.

In the mind of the medical examiners, the bullet which was mangled against the frontal bone of the man's skull, although it did crack the skull slightly, have occasioned death. Medical Examiner Harris declares that he cannot state by which bullet the man was first hit, but says the burglar lived long enough to have a hemorrhage in the abdomen, which would have caused death.

The finding of the bullet which pierced the brain resulted from the examination of the brain, to see what effect the bullet, which flattened against the frontal bone, had on it. As the top of the skull was saved open the medical examiner saw the point of exit of the bullet at the right temple. He probed into the place, and found the 32-caliber bullet in a clot of blood under the skin. In seeking for its point of entrance, he found the small wound in the left temple.

The bullet had evidently been fired from a distance, as there was no burning of the skin. The wound was covered by the hair, and was the point of lodgment on the other side. It is, in this fact, doubtless, that these wounds have not been discovered before. There is no doubt that the bullet which pierced the brain was of 32

caliber, as it was found almost perfect in shape.

The bullet which entered the abdomen was of 38 caliber and had not been nicked or thrown out of shape at all in its flight. This bullet took a downward course, which probably was due to the fact that it was deflected by the internal organs of the body, although it may have been occasioned by the fact that it entered the body while the burglar was falling or after he lay on the ground.

As to the caliber of the bullet which flattened itself against the skull, the medical examiner declined to express an opinion. Pieces of the lead had been nicked off, and it was impossible to tell exactly its caliber. It was in general appearance smaller than the 38-caliber bullet, however, and the clearly defined bullet hole to nearly resembled the 32-caliber bullet in size that it is believed to have been of 32 caliber.

The finding of the autopsy makes it possible, some frank policemen admit, to evolve three theories: First, that it was an intentional murder by the pale of the dead man; second, that it was a case of justifiable homicide; third, that the man received his pale bullet by accident.

WOODSTOCK MEN.

Four Occupants of a Sleigh Pitched Out in Runaway, and Two Badly Injured; One May Be Fatally.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 22.—Yesterday afternoon four men met with a serious accident at Medville. They were Thomas Frederick and George Frederick, who work in the carriage company's place of business here. Frank Carey, a blacksmith, and Fred Calley, of Bull Lake. They had a double rig from Lagger Brook, and were on their way to the mill leading to the bridge over the river, just this side of Medville. The horses became uncontrollable and rushed over the steep hill at full speed. After crossing a distance of about 100 yards the rig slewed and upset, throwing the occupants out against the rocky hill on the side of the road. The injured men were taken to the local medical aid station. Calley was badly hurt and may not recover. The other two were not very seriously injured.

BOSTON BURGULAR WAS NOT KILLED BY POLICEMEN.

Bullets That Cut Short Desperado's Career Were of Smaller Calibres Than the Bluecoats'.

Boston, Dec. 22.—Having received the necessary written order from District Attorney Everett, Medical Examiner Harris and Steadman performed an autopsy yesterday upon the body of the burglar killed in East Boston last Thursday morning. It confirmed the statement exclusively printed in the Herald last Friday evening that the burglar was shot by some one besides the police—probably by his "pale" either by murderous design or by accident.

After the autopsy Dr. Harris intimated that he had a sensational revelation to make, and that he would announce it to the press after he had made his report to the district attorney. This revelation was, as he subsequently announced, that he had found three bullets in the body of the burglar, and that, while one was probably of 38-caliber, such as policemen use, the other two were of 32-caliber.

A police authority states that two of the bullets were of 32-caliber and one of 38. This was a startling revelation to those policemen who had indignantly claimed that there were only two bullets in the body of the burglar, and that both were positively of 38-caliber. It was a great surprise to those policemen, for it demonstrated that some one other than the police had fired the shot which killed the dead burglar, if not all three.

This fact is beyond question, for it is admitted by police authorities who were armed with the regulation 38-caliber revolvers, and fired three shots at the burglar from these regulation guns, which they now complain of as being too small, and refused to work after the three shots had been fired.

By some of the police authorities it is held that the dead burglar may have been wounded by the policemen with this one 38-caliber bullet, and afterward shot and killed by his "pale," to end his suffering and prevent his falling into the hands of the police and "peaching" upon the other members of the gang; or, that he may have been within the range of fire of both the policemen and his "pale" and been accidentally shot by his "pale"; or, that he may have been deliberately shot and murdered by his companion.

It is known that some of the five burglars were armed with 32-caliber revolvers. The dead burglar himself had one, and the other three might have been armed with 32-caliber revolvers, and it is possible, and very probable, that the two leaders, Paul and Charles, of the gang, were armed with up-to-date guns of 38-caliber, such as policemen are armed with, for the police say it is common for them to find such weapons about about professional criminals when they are captured. It is inadvisable that the policemen had only the regulation 38-caliber weapons.

With these facts as a basis, some police authorities claim that the two 32-caliber bullets were fired into the burglar by his "pale" and not by the police, but whether they were fired by accident or murderous design cannot be determined at present.

Advertisement for The Daily Telegraph, featuring a large '5' and 'FIVE DOLLARS' text, and a coupon for a free sample of Scott's Emulsion.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a large '5' and 'FIFTY CENTS' text, and a coupon for a free sample of Scott's Emulsion.

Advertisement for Vapo-Cresolene, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing its uses for various ailments like cough and asthma.

Advertisement for Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets, featuring text describing its effectiveness for various infections and its safety for use.

Advertisement for Dr. Shoop's Restorative, featuring text describing its benefits for various ailments and a coupon for a free sample.

Advertisement for Dr. Shoop's Restorative, featuring a large '5' and 'FIVE DOLLARS' text, and a coupon for a free sample.

