

The Daily Telegraph

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NO. 61.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Methuen Has Been Invalided in Hospital.

NOT KNOWN HE WAS ILL.

No Further News of Peace Negotiations--British Evacuate Hoopstadt--Holland Gives Kruger 1,000,000 Florins--Statement of Colonial Aid.

London, April 12--No further news had been received regarding the reported resumption of peace negotiations in South Africa, but the fact that the censor allowed the report to pass and the fact that the government has not issued a denial are held to prove that negotiations of some sort are in progress.

The casualty list issued yesterday revealed the fact that Lord Methuen was discharged from the hospital last week, this being the first notification that he had been ill.

There is no information from South Africa beyond the fact that the British have evacuated Hoopstadt, which the Daily Mail observes, "seems to show that Lord Kitchener's force is still no more than a raiding party."

It is announced from Brussels that the Dutch Transvaal committee has handed to Mr. Kruger a check for 1,000,000 florins collected in Holland for the assistance of the Boers.

It appears that Mr. Kruger's entourage assert that the route from Leydsdorp to Zoutpansberg is heavily fortified and able to resist the British for a long time.

London, April 11--A news agency this afternoon publishes a despatch from Cape Town confirming a despatch of the same subject which says that General De Wet is so distracted by the hopelessness of his cause that he can truthfully be described as insane.

The federal cabinet at its first sitting today decided that it was unable to recon- sider the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, that Boer prisoners be sent to Tasmania.

London, April 12--The war office has issued a statement showing the colonial contingents sent to South Africa up to March 12 last, and their present strength there:

Table with columns: Country, Sent, Still There. Includes Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, etc.

This does not include the Bushmen and a composite regiment which cannot be shown separately against the colonies to which the men belong.

FRANCE AND ITALY OFFICIALLY EXCHANGE TITLE OF FRIENDS.

Proceedings at Toulon Thursday--President Loubet and Duke of Genoa Fraternalize--The Temps' Exposition of Political Meaning.

Toulon, April 11--At the festivities today the Duke of Orleans, in toasting the chief executive of France, said:

"Permit me, Mr. President, to express to you my acknowledgement of the very cordial and sympathetic welcome accorded by France to myself and to the squadron under my command. I shall retain an unalterably happy recollection of the magnificent reception. I drink to France and to her armies on land and sea, and I also desire to express my high regard for yourself personally."

Before he resumed his seat the duke, touched glasses with President Loubet and the two warmly clasped hands. President Loubet replied: "Monsieur, I am profoundly moved by the friendship you have just expressed for the French republic and its president and by the sympathy which you show for its army and navy. It is unnecessary to repeat to you what are the feelings of the French nation towards Italy. I already know them and I have described them to you. But I wish once more to assure you that we are profoundly touched by the evidence of friendship which his majesty, the King of Italy, has given to France by sending your grand squadron here. I drink to the health of King Victor Emmanuel, to the royal family, to their posterity and to the Italian fleet. I drink also to your personal health, monsieur. Just now, I noticed in your cabin the pictures of those dear to you. Permit me to associate them with yourself in the good wishes I am now expressing and to drink to the health of your entire family."

Paris, April 11--At the conclusion of the festivities at Toulon tonight President Loubet will proceed to his home at Montelima in the department of the Drome, to visit his aged mother and take a few days repose after the fatigues of the many functions of the week, which have kept him occupied from early morning until late at night.

As to the political side of the Franco-Italian demonstration, the Temps tonight says: "The words pronounced by M. Loubet and the Duke of Genoa and especially the telegrams exchanged between M. Loubet and the King of Italy stamp the proceedings at Toulon with their true diplomatic significance. France and Italy yesterday gave one another officially the title of friends, which accords so well with the fraternity of the genius and blood. This is an event which must not be distorted nor wrongly interpreted, but there is little risk of exaggeration of its importance, which, taking everything into consideration, is considerable. Both Italy and France have recently changed since the time of Bismarck and Crispi, we cannot say what fruits fraternity will bring forth, but we augur much therefrom."

While on board the Lepanto, M. Loubet discussed with the Duke of Genoa the increase and perfection of modern armaments, remarking that it would be a terrible responsibility to provoke war. The Duke of Genoa replied: "You are right, and I think such visits as these are calculated to render the relations between nations more cordial."

PROMINENT SURGEON KILLED. Was Riding Horseback in Toronto and Steed Backed Against a Train.

Toronto, April 11--(Special)--Dr. Archer J. Watson, a prominent surgeon of this city, was instantly killed today while horseback riding near Lambton Mills. He was riding along Dundas street when, at the C. P. R. crossing, his horse became frightened at a passing train.

The train was running at good speed and the horse backed right into it, with the result that the rider and horse both were instantly killed. Dr. Watson was aged 42 years and unmarried.

Found Dead at Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, April 11--(Special)--Stephen German, an iron worker, was found dead in W. A. Killian's dock this morning. Coroner Perrin empaneled a jury and an inquest was commenced this morning, but is not yet finished. There were no marks of violence on the body and the indications point to either suicide or accidental drowning.

Deceased had been drinking heavily for several months. He was a native of Digby and was about 55 years of age. He leaves his wife and one daughter.

LA PRESSE EXPEDITION Claimed to Have Established Practicability of Winter Navigation in St. Lawrence.

Montreal, April 11--(Special)--A special from Quebec announces the return of the expedition sent by the Montreal La Presse six weeks ago to test the practicability of winter navigation in the St. Lawrence Gulf. The cruise has been the most successful one in every regard. The broken ice and floes that have so long frightened the steamships of St. Lawrence were ploughed through in every direction by La Presse boat, which carried a crew of eight men and a launch.

MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS. Wurtenburg Official About Whom Were Some Bad Rumors.

Stuttgart, April 11--Baron Schott von Schottentzen, minister of war for Wurtenburg, concerning whom reports of resignation under pressure and of suicide pending painful disclosures were circulated last month, resigned his portfolio today.

U. S. Consul General Appointed.

Washington, April 11--The president today made the following appointments: State--Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul general of the U. S. at Marseilles, France.

Sifton Murder Case.

London, April 11--The Sifton murder trial today was traversed to the next witness. This course was adopted as the result of the absence of the material witness, Mrs. Richardson. The defence refused to go on in her absence and the crown were satisfied the witness was too ill to appear. Sifton will have spent more than a year in jail before his case is finally decided.

KILLED BY TRAIN. COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN REPORTS ON NEW YORK VICE.

Young Brakesman Met Death at Notre Dame. Results of Investigations by Agents Reveal Alarming Conditions--Vice, They Claim, Has Protection--Remedies Suggested by Committee.

FELL FROM CAR TOP. Tried to Jump Gap Between Two Cars Just As They Were Uncoupled--Trucks Caught Him and Inflicted Injuries Which Caused Death--Belonged to Butoche.

Moncton, April 11--(Special)--James Godwin, a brakesman on the Moncton and Butoche railway, met with an accident at Notre Dame about 5 o'clock this afternoon and it caused his death a few hours later. The train men were setting off cars at Notre Dame siding and Godwin, who was on top of a car, attempted to jump the gap between two cars, just as they were uncoupled.

He fell short and dropped on the track, the whole train passing over him. It appears that the unfortunate man escaped the wheels of the cars but he was badly lacerated by the trucks, both legs and one arm were broken and he was otherwise so badly injured that he succumbed four hours later.

Godwin belonged to Butoche and had been on the Butoche and Moncton road about a year and a half. He was about 27 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

RAILWAY DEAL ASSURED. Morgan-Hill People Will Effect the Chicago B. & Q. Transfer.

New York, April 11--The Commercial Advertiser says: "It is authoritatively stated that the Morgan-Hill interests now own enough of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock to insure the successful consummation of the deal by which that road will pass to the control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads."

THE STOLEN GOLD. The Line Officials Have a Theory--Thief in Baggage Room.

Bremen, April 11--Officials of the North German Lloyd S. S. Company are satisfied that the gold recently stolen from the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse was abstracted between the afternoon when the steamer sailed and the morning when the following morning, when the passengers' baggage was stowed away, making access to the door of the specie room difficult.

OSCAR AS ARBITRATOR. Norway and Sweden's King Will Decide Samoan Claims.

Washington, April 11--King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has accepted the post of arbitrator on the Samoan claims of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The German case has been made up and the United States case is about completed. The British claims probably are in Stockholm by this time.

TO LIVE AT FROGMORE. London World Says King Edward Will Reside There.

London, April 11--The World says King Edward will make Frogmore his weekend residence during May, June and July. This place is an ideal residence during the hot weather. The grounds are heavily wooded and an aviary built by the Prince Consort, adjoins a large, pleasant room with an immense bay window looking on the terrace.

BAD TRAIN SMASHUP. Head-on Collision of Freights on Sydney and Louisburg Road.

Sydney, C. B., April 11--(Special)--There was a bad smashup on the Sydney and Louisburg railway today near Taledonia. Two freight trains collided head-on. The engines, which were large ones, are now lying in a heap, a mass of tangled iron and a number of cars were smashed. Drivers and firemen jumped and escaped with slight injuries.

ONE DEAD, TWO MAY DIE. Mexican Colonel Goes to Prison for Fifteen Years and is Fined \$1600.

Austin, Tex., April 11--A despatch from Monterey, Mex., says: Colonel Maizero, one of the most prominent officers of the Mexican army, who has many years stationed with his regiment on the Rio Grande frontier, has been sentenced by a court martial to 15 years' imprisonment, a fine of \$1,600 and inability to hold military office in the future, for criminal cruelty and abuse of the private soldiers of his regiment.

A GAMBLING SCANDAL. Shoppers Caught Cheating at Cards Aboard an Atlantic Steamer.

Liverpool, April 11--A gambling scandal occurred on the steamer Teutonic which arrived here from New York this morning. Two first cabin passengers were caught cheating at cards. They secured considerably over £200 but were obliged to make restitution. The same men were discovered swindling in the pools of the ship's daily run and were forced to give back a check for £20 which they had gained in this manner. Upon the Teutonic's arrival at Liverpool the swindlers were allowed to proceed with a warning.

Conservative Candidate. Gets Fortune of \$55,000.

Belleville, Ont., April 11--(Special)--The Conservatives of West Hastings, in convention here today, nominated E. Gus Porter, barrister of this city, as their candidate for the election in the dominion house.

Plague in San Francisco. Washington, April 11--Two more deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco have been reported to the hospital service. The latest report covers the period from March 3 to April 4.

DECISION MONDAY. Lawyer Patrick's Case Now With Judge Jerome.

FORGERY TAKEN UP. On This Charge Against Patrick, Short, and Meyers, Examination Was Waived by Prisoners--Two Were Bailed at \$10,000 Each, But Patrick is Held.

New York, April 11--In the Patrick commitment proceeding today Lawyer Moore preface his argument in behalf of Patrick by asking Justice Jerome to discharge the accused lawyer from custody on four grounds. The purport of these was that the prosecuting attorneys had failed to establish the fact that a crime had been committed; that, if a murder had been perpetrated, the people had utterly failed to connect Patrick with it; and that there was not sufficient corroboration of the statements made by the valet, Jones, who, Moore said, was a self-confessed murderer, a liar and possibly a perjurer.

Mr. Moore contends that there was an absence of material facts in the evidence which would tend to connect Patrick with the killing of Rice in corroboration of Jones. As to the question as to conspiracy, he said the testimony of a co-conspirator was not sufficient to hold the accused. Justice Jerome then announced that he would reserve his decision in the case until he could read over the testimony and the legal authorities in regard to it. Justice Jerome said that he was going out of town this Saturday and Sunday and would render a decision as to the disposition of the case against Patrick some time on Monday next.

METHODIST FUND. CLERGUE COMPANY. Eight Hundred Thousand in Cash Collected. Capital Stock Increased to 20 Millions.

Toronto, April 11--(Special)--The Methodist twentieth century fund committee met today, Rev. Dr. Potts presenting an approximate report. Already \$800,000 in cash has been collected out of \$1,200,000 promised; \$370,000 has been paid on local debt and \$2,111,535 contributed for connexional purposes.

POWER TO YET ADD. Title of Bill to Incorporate Company Changed, and Reported Yesterday to Bills Committee--Powers Limited to Purposes for Which Incorporation is Given.

Ottawa, April 11--(Special)--The title of the bill to incorporate the Clergue Iron and Nickel Steel Company of Canada was changed to "The Algoma Iron and Nickel Steel Company of Canada," and was reported with some amendments at the private bills committee today.

STATUE UNVEILED. Kaiser Presided at Ceremony at Potsdam Yesterday.

Potsdam, April 11--Emperor William at noon today unveiled the equestrian statue erected here in honor of Emperor William I. The emperor was on horseback and wore the uniform of a German field marshal. Baron von Manteuffel, president of the Brandenburg Diet, delivered an oration, and later, Emperor William and the empress reviewed a parade of the troops.

FOR CRUELTY TO TROOPS. Mexican Colonel Goes to Prison for Fifteen Years and is Fined \$1600.

Austin, Tex., April 11--A despatch from Monterey, Mex., says: Colonel Maizero, one of the most prominent officers of the Mexican army, who has many years stationed with his regiment on the Rio Grande frontier, has been sentenced by a court martial to 15 years' imprisonment, a fine of \$1,600 and inability to hold military office in the future, for criminal cruelty and abuse of the private soldiers of his regiment.

CRITICALLY ILL. Mrs. H. R. Emerson Lying in a Comatose State.

Dorchester, April 11--(Special)--Mrs. H. R. Emerson, who was stricken with apoplexy on Tuesday evening, still continues in an extremely critical condition. For a brief space this morning consciousness returned, but she is now in a comatose state.

Claim for Damages. London, April 11--At a general meeting of the North Coal-gate Company, Limited, held today Chairman Sydney Chambers announced that the directors had just made further representation to the foreign office, claiming damages for illegal action of the Venezuelan judges respecting the company's properties in that country.

Lord Salisbury. Nice, April 11--Lord Salisbury has not left the grounds of his villa at Beaulieu since his arrival. Several members of his family arrived there today.

BILL TO ADOPT PROVINCIAL LISTS FOR DOMINION PURPOSES.

Long Discussion on This in Dominion House Thursday--Transportation Question Discussion Next Week--Union Label Act in Senate.

Ottawa, April 11--(Special)--In the house today, at the request of Mr. Bickerton, Montreal, the premier agreed that, on next Wednesday, an opportunity should be given for a discussion upon the transportation question.

The house went into committee upon a bill to amend the franchise act. There was a long discussion upon the first clause of the bill which adopts provincial voters' lists for dominion purposes and is as follows: "The voters' lists shall be those prepared for the several provincial divisions so established and which on the day of the date of the writ for such dominion election were in force or were last in force under the laws of that province for the purposes of provincial elections."

The law as it now stands provides the lists shall be those in force 60 days before the election. It has been found that this made it necessary to use in the last election many lists a year old. In fact it was stated that in the last election fully 90 per cent. of the lists were old ones. The bill is designed to overcome this.

Much opposition was offered to this clause by Ontario Conservatives on the ground that it would, in many cases, not permit of the lists being printed in time for use in the election. Under such circumstances it was pointed out that candidates would have to go to the expense of getting written lists from the clerk of the election and that this would be a serious objection to the bill. The speaker said the question seemed to be whether candidates should be obliged to have to face the expense of getting lists copied or should as up to date lists as possible be secured.

The clause was finally allowed to stand over. Some progress was made with the dominion election act, after which the balance of the evening was spent in supply on the agriculture estimates.

In the senate today Senator Templeman moved the trade mark and design act. This bill is very simple, being intended to give labor unions the right to adopt any article they desired. He understood that the bill had twice been passed by the commons and defeated in the senate. He was requested to ask the house to give the bill its second reading, and allow the promoters to appear before the committee and give their reasons for presenting the bill and adducing new reasons in its favor. This he asked.

Hon. Mr. Templeman pointed out that some of the strong arguments were that the members of trades unions, which are not common in every trade, were better than non-unionists. They asked that they might be allowed to distinguish articles made by union labor by some label or mark. They also contended that a fair day's wage for a fair day's work was a principle that should be recognized. The bill was permissive. Marks would only be placed on goods with the consent of the owners. That was done to a certain extent now. He had seen labels on boxes of cigars. At present, however, they had no proprietary interest in the design. This they asked.





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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cts. for each insertion.

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FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has received. Whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to the communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Allison Wishart, Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 13, 1901.

A MODERN ABATTOIR.

The slaughter house commission have various times strongly recommended the construction of a modern abattoir as a matter of prime necessity to the public health. The interviews published in this issue would indicate that the commission should have the public support in this reform.

At the same time we cannot place before the health authorities of St. John and the citizens generally in too strong a light the absolute necessity of a modern abattoir system being adopted. The dealers themselves, who might naturally be expected to palliate the evils of the present antiquated methods, are most outspoken in their statements of the grave danger to the public health entailed by their further continuance. This is a matter which affects all classes of the community. It therefore behooves our citizens to awake from the lethargy which has permitted this danger to an important part of our food supply to continue so long unabated, and insist upon proper safeguards being at once adopted to ensure sanitary treatment and the necessary inspection of the city's meat supply.

A SMASHER'S FATE.

Mr. Herman H. Cook was once a good Grit; but even good Grits may fall from grace. He is now a smasher. Being a man over six feet in height, and of massive build, he very naturally expected to do a great deal of damage when he sallied forth in the role of Goliath. But in this practical workaday world avoidances is not of much consequence. Truth is mightier, and Mr. Cook seems to have been a little short on this commodity. Governments are not as heavily weighed as now.

Mr. Higgs was Mr. Cook's counsel during the earlier stages of the case which was recently heard before a committee of the senate. He is a man of short stature. He gave evidence before the committee which did not please Mr. Cook, and the result was that in an ante-room Mr. Cook threatened to smash his face. To have carried out this threat would have been an easy thing for a man of Mr. Cook's Bochebrogian proportions, although it would have been no credit to his valor. It is easier to smash the face

of a little man than it is to smash a good one.

One of Mr. Cook's claims for a senatorship was based upon his ability "to do up Bowell." Mr. Cook seems to have cherished the notion that he used to do this sort of thing in the commons, and he wanted to repeat the feat in the upper chamber. The government, however, did not incline to the view that Sir Mackenzie needed to be done up. At all events Mr. Cook did not get a senatorship. It would appear to be a pity that this aggressive giant did not feel the spirit nudging him to go out to South Africa, where smashing is an all-year-round game and where knockout blows might have been of service.

HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH.

The Tory view of protection is very much like the Indian's view of whisky—that too much is just enough. In the resolution which Mr. Beaudin submitted to parliament recently the idea of unlimited protection was the underlying principle, and from the standpoint of the restrictionist this is not an illogical assumption. If a high scale of duties is applied to exclude foreign goods, and stimulate home production, then the higher the scale is made the better. The genuine protectionist regards all incoming goods as proof of a defective tariff. He reasons that if the duty were high enough the home producer would not have any trouble with outside goods, no matter at what cost they could be brought in.

In declaring, as they did the other day, that "the welfare of the country required a pronounced policy of adequate protection," the Conservatives were tacitly saying what they seem afraid to openly avow. It would have been more courageously if they regard the present tariff as insufficient to have frankly said so. If the existing scale of duties is high enough then, and the time of parliament is too valuable to be taken up in the discussion of empty propositions.

We make bold to say that the prevailing tariff is adequate. We go even further, and say that even if it be a shade too low in some respects, and a shade too high in others, it is distinctly in the public interest that it should be left alone. Judged by results it is the best tariff the country has ever had. That it has not injuriously affected our industries is shown by the fact that the exportation of manufactured goods has increased very much more rapidly than in the days of the N. P. This text carries with it the further implication that the home market has been preserved.

Eighteen years of experience with the national policy showed how impossible it was to satisfy the advocates of high protection. The higher the duties were placed the more urgent were the demands for increases. No one was satisfied. It is well that this feverish craving, this license to selfish folly, has passed away. A revenue tariff, with stability, is better than a protective tariff—that is the plain lesson of the past five years in our national life. The Conservatives may propose resolutions; but the judgment of the people is profoundly on the side of leaving well enough alone.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

There has been a very gratifying increase in the mineral production of Canada during the year 1900. The value of the mineral products has increased from \$22,000,000 in 1899 to \$63,000,000 in 1900. The increase during the past fiscal year of 1900 was equal to nearly 28 per cent. over the preceding year, and since 1894 there has been an increase of over 320 per cent. The per capita value of the mineral output of Canada calculated to the population is now \$11.84, while in 1898 it was only \$2.23. The United States is generally cited as the great mineral country of the world, yet the per capita value is only slightly over \$15.

Table with 2 columns: Product, Per cent of total. 1899. Gold, 42.83; Coal and coke, 21.43; Building material, 9.07; Copper, 5.36; Nickel, 4.17; Petroleum, 4.10; Silver, 2.42; Lead, 1.97; Cement, 1.23; Asbestos, 0.98; Natural gas, 0.78; Gypsum, 0.52; Salt, 0.51.

Table with 2 columns: Product, Per cent of total. 1900. Gold, 43.84; Coal and coke, 20.92; Building material, 7.62; Nickel, 5.19; Copper, 4.81; Petroleum, 4.24; Silver, 2.42; Lead, 1.81; Cement, 1.20; Asbestos, 0.92; Natural gas, 0.66; Salt, 0.44.

As will be seen from the above, gold constitutes our most valuable mineral product, followed by coal and coke. As yet pig iron does not occupy a high position, but with the development of the Ontario mines and the operation of the blast furnaces at Collingwood, Midland, etc., there is no doubt it will soon occupy a position of prominence in the mineral production of Canada. During the past year there has been an increased output of copper, lead and nickel. The price of lead was lower than the preceding year, but that of nickel was higher. Asbestos has commanded a good price which has resulted in the Quebec mines working more regularly and increasing their output. The prospects for the present fiscal year are

very good, and we may hope for a substantial increase in the mineral products of Canada.

AN OBVIOUS DEFECT.

At least one of the fundamental defects of our party system in politics must be obvious to every observer. That defect is the untempered and sweeping condemnation with which the opposition meet everything emanating from government sources. We are ready to admit that the ministerial side has its drawbacks, and that a feeble sense of independence is apt to develop in the persistent defender of the powers that be; but this is a harmless thing as compared with a disposition to meet every act of the administration with suspicion and the suggestion of a bad motive.

If the Laurier government is half as corrupt and conscienceless as Tory journals imply, then Canada is to be pitied. What would happen tomorrow if the criticism of the Mail and Empire, the London Free Press, or the St. John Sun, were believed abroad? Our credit would disappear. There can be no doubt of that. We should find few people willing to hold the bonds of a country so given up to dishonesty and waste, so lost to a sense of honor and righteousness in public affairs. Nobody would want to settle here.

Happily, the opinions expressed by these and other journals day after day are understood to form part of a plan of campaign. Since, however, the nature of the game is generally recognized, is it not about time that more defensive and rational tactics were adopted? Among other reasons calling for a change is the fact that these measures defeat the very object they are aimed to accomplish. Instead of keeping the public conscience sensitive and vigorous, they induce torpor and indifference.

The boy who cried "Wolf!" too often lost his flock when the destroyer actually came. He suffered the penalty of the trifter. It is just so in politics. There is not a particle of sense in this eternal abuse of the government, or this constant imputation of discreditable motives. The thing has come to be a scandal. It degrades the general sense of right and wrong, and does the country harm in the judgment of outsiders.

The Cook investigation at Ottawa gives point to these observations. No one who has had his eyes opened could have failed to see how readily and unanimously the Tory press gave credence to Mr. Cook's story. They did not take it up cautiously, as the unsupported story of a self-confessed sorcerer; they simply swallowed it wholly, and treated it as the truth. Hence such an observation as the following from the Sun:

"But Mr. Cameron is dead. He cannot repeat his conversation with ministers, and cannot tell what was said to be made of that \$10,000. Those who honor, praise and followed him when alive, may now safely call him a thief and a blackmailer. But, probably no one really doubts that Mr. Cameron was acting under instructions and that if he had that \$10,000 it would have gone into the regular party corruption fund."

We hold that this quotation is not only a specimen of the approach which attaches to all opposition journals, but is directly contrary to the evidence in this particular matter. If Mr. Cameron ever had any conversation with Mr. Cook on the subject of buying a seat of parliament, which is improbable—he had no authority for doing so. Every member of the government was as innocent of complicity as the Sun. That being the case, what earthly sense is there in writing as though the opposite were true? There surely ought to be some foundation for criticism so strong and condemnatory.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

St. John, and indeed the entire province of New Brunswick, is so deeply interested in the lumbering industry that some concern has been shown since the news was received of the failure of several very large English lumber buying concerns who in the past had been dealing heavily in New Brunswick deals. The extra high prices ruling last year have also tended to unsettle the operators, and urge them to a heavier production and at the same time make them unwilling to sell at market prices. The heavy shipments of last season it was thought might have overstocked the British market, as it was currently reported in the trade that many concerns on the other side were holding over large stocks.

These various causes seem to have depressed the English deal market, and there is by no means the same bright prospect of the extremely high prices which ruled last season, although it is expected there will be a fair demand. The failure of the firms referred to has also made the buyers more cautious in their orders, so that at present the market is flat.

Prices are still ruling high in the American market, but there is an unevenness which makes it difficult for even experienced lumber merchants to foretell with any degree of accuracy in what shape it will be a few weeks ahead. St. John buyers who last year paid as high as \$10.70 per thousand for the scrubby product of the southern counties of New Brunswick in order to fill the excessive demand last season, admit that in some cases they scarcely can get out clear, and are not inclined to repeat the experiment. The difficulty of this season seems to be that the higher cost of production to the operator, due to an increase in wages and in the cost of provisions, is not likely to be met with a price sufficiently high to make his operation profitable as it was in the case of the operator who has exhibited by the heavier hand of our lumber exports, the operator will have to decide whether to sell at a price which may not seem sufficient or take his chances of a rising and surer market.

THE FAR EAST.

The situation in the far East has not materially changed during the past week. Russia is very favorably situated and has a very strong grip on Manchuria and can afford to play a waiting game.

There is along the line of railway 16,000 convict laborers and 100,000 soldiers. There is an additional 20,000 soldiers at Vladivostok, so that Manchuria is, to all intents and purposes, a Russian military camp. Russia has also a firm grip upon Corea and it behooves Japan to act quickly if it hopes to prevent further Russian aggression in that country. The proximity of Corea to Japan has aroused the latter country to its dangerous position, and both political parties are openly advocating war with Russia. None of the Japanese statesmen view calmly the almost irresistible forward movement of the Bear. The former political leader and present leader of the opposition, Okuma, is strongly advocating war with Russia. He sees in the terms which Russia dictated to China an open challenge to the Japs. Russia has nothing to lose by waiting, but all to gain as that power will continue to increase not only its hold on Manchuria and Corea, but will pour more soldiers into these districts.

The result of a war between Russia and Japan would probably result, in the end, favorably to Russia by sheer force of numbers. If the Japs, however, had the support of a European nation or China, the tide would probably turn towards the Yankees of the East.

It is an unfortunate matter for Japan that the Boer war is not at an end, otherwise the protests against Russian aggression in both Manchuria and Corea would be more strongly worded and it is equally fortunate for Russia, Russia is not yet prepared to reap the harvest of its emissaries in both Manchuria and Corea, but when all is ready the Bear will pluck the fruit and a forward movement will be made. The strengthening of Russia on the Pacific is a matter which interests Canadians, and not only the eyes of Europe, but also of America, are watching the developments in the East.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The county municipal politicians intend having a battle royal in all the parishes. Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, proposes in the future to buy Canadian steel rails for the I. C. R.

The public works departments of St. John and Halifax are at present sailing in the same boat. Lack of funds is the name.

The Halifax doctors are on strike because the fee offered for public vaccination is too small. They will not take the scratch.

The Klock who stopped before the general election in Nipissing, got a start yesterday when he was added with the costs of his petition for the seat.

Latest news from Bulgaria would indicate that ex-Premier Stouloff's death was not from natural causes. His removal was necessary and the deed was accomplished.

The robbery of country residences of St. John citizens spend their summers in this pleasant resort robbing the winter residences of the very same citizens.

American medical experts say, that the habit of daily indulgence in coffee and tea invariably lead to persistent functional disorder of the nervous system, as well as to disturbance of digestion. This should end 5 o'clock teas.

Conservatives of North Bruce had a very efficient canvasser in the form of a soldier, who had been in garrison at Halifax. He went about from house to house, through the riding, alleging how the soldiers had been fed on bran and sawdust. There would be no scarcity of woolly fibre in such a diet.

Advertisement for SHARP'S BALM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds. 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Our Spring Book is Ready.

No greater aid to the shopping community has ever been devised than the mail order system.

Those living at a distance and occupied by the various duties of life cannot always find time to visit the city to purchase the different articles they may desire. To them the system is invaluable.

They may be hundreds of miles away, but still can purchase their goods as easily and satisfactorily as if they were to visit our store in person.

A postal card directed to us will bring you our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing. You can then sit quietly at home and make your selection without the bother of going to the city.

We supply full measuring instructions with every sample book, and if carefully followed a perfect fit is assured.

Orders received by mail have as careful attention as customers buying in person.

Shall we send you a copy?

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Corner Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B.

STRONGLY FAVORING A MODERN ABATTOIR.

Butchers and Others Interviewed and Tell Some Startling Things About Our Meat Supply, and Also How Conditions Could Be Improved.

The need of a properly equipped abattoir has been advocated for some time by citizens who were in a position to know that not only were the present slaughter house arrangements inadequate, but that the conditions surrounding were a menace to the public health. While the laws governing the present institutions are carried out as far as it is possible to do so, with light in which meat sent to commission men in this city by farmers has been absolutely unfit to eat. Some details were revealed in a series of interviews yesterday not only disgusting but almost incredible to the dealers as a rule unanimous in their desire for an abattoir and, in fact, enthusiastic on the subject of its construction. At present the slaughter houses are supplied from wells in the vicinity which have absolutely no system of drainage. The men employed around the houses would not use the water for drinking purposes and yet whatever is required in the way of washing when meat is being dressed is done with this water. That certainly isn't a pleasant state of affairs to contemplate, is it? It's only one of many disagreeable circumstances, however, the positive proof that the odors of the slaughter house are absorbed by the meat. I have seen perfectly healthy beef become tainted in three hours from this cause. Give us by all means an abattoir with all modern appliances and the means of knowing that we are not eating diseased meat."

O'Neil Bros. said they were strongly in favor of an abattoir, as were all dealers who were asked to do a straight honorable business. The need of such an institution is very great in the interests of good health. In driving past the present buildings the odor is most offensive at times, and it is quite natural to think that fresh meat absorbs a certain amount of whatever is floating around in this respect. Messrs. O'Neil were not prepared to advocate a laboratory and microscopic inspection but felt that a more rigid inspection was needed than at present prevails. Diseased meat is no unusual sight in the market, but under present conditions it is impossible to prevent such a horrible state of affairs. The dealers as a rule were one in thinking that no time was to be lost in the establishment of an abattoir such as all up-to-date cities possess.

Thomas Dean said: "Unquestionably an abattoir is an absolute necessity, but I would advocate city control of it in preference to management by a company. I fancy the city would be more strict in the enforcement of rules. I do not think microscopic inspection necessary. I think there are many animals which should not be, but this could certainly not happen if we had a properly organized abattoir. "I am under the impression that there is a law prohibiting the killing of cattle which have travelled by train or steamer until they have had a rest of at least 12 hours. They are heated, feverish and nervous when they first arrive and, if killed then, the meat is certainly not in good condition. It retains the fever and is not at all desirable. The law I referred to is not strictly enforced, and in fact it is impossible to have it carried out as things are now. The stock raiser, the market is never so low that the animals could not

be given the required rest if proper arrangements as to slaughter existed." John McDonald, Jr., speaking of the great need of an abattoir, echoed the sentiments of almost every other man in the city market and, according to his statement, the sentiment of three-fourths of the meat dealers in St. John. He is decidedly in favor of a more modern method of looking after the meat we eat, but thought the matter of its control a mere minor detail compared with the great fact that an abattoir is an absolute necessity. Mr. McDonald is most enthusiastic on the subject of an improvement in this line and his manner left the impression that he could unfold a grand scheme for the city. His remarks, however, were guarded except when he laughed forth into the advantages of such an institution. Said Mr. McDonald: "I have seen some pretty queer looking meat exposed in this market which, if not diseased, looked decidedly like it. Another thing we need is a proper cooling apparatus in summer. The men employed around the houses are supplied from wells in the vicinity which have absolutely no system of drainage. The men employed around the houses would not use the water for drinking purposes and yet whatever is required in the way of washing when meat is being dressed is done with this water. That certainly isn't a pleasant state of affairs to contemplate, is it? It's only one of many disagreeable circumstances, however, the positive proof that the odors of the slaughter house are absorbed by the meat. I have seen perfectly healthy beef become tainted in three hours from this cause. Give us by all means an abattoir with all modern appliances and the means of knowing that we are not eating diseased meat."

T. J. Hay, chairman of the slaughter house commission, in speaking of the matter, said: "This establishment of a new abattoir is one in which I am deeply interested and have for a long time strongly advocated that a change is needed in the interests of health, and economy as well. "The conditions in respect to the slaughter of cattle are very bad and, under present circumstances, cannot be otherwise. Once public attention is called to this matter, however, I am sure it will be remedied. If, must, if we would avoid disease and sickness. All animals are examined in every other country and why should we be an exception? The commission men in this city who would take meat from any source, even knowing it was not sent to an abattoir, should be prohibited that have outward evidence of disease such as lump jaw, anker sore or a dozen other things are condemned but an apparently healthy looking one is often deceptive and, upon being killed, would be found to be badly diseased if the proper tests and inspection were provided. The present slaughter house has

none of the proper appliances to aid in detection; you may draw your own conclusions. "The slaughter houses at present are simply a lot of old barns that have been standing for 25 years or more and one does not know what disease is lurking under the old floors. The people of the city can have no conception of the state of affairs, especially in warm weather, meat altogether. In winter, naturally, things are not quite so unpleasant. "The law which provides that animals driven to the slaughter house shall be given a rest of at least 12 hours is not enforced, because we have not the facilities for providing or caring for animals for that length of time. It is simply barbarous to kill an animal in a heated, nervous, feverish state and offer the meat for sale. "I would strongly favor an inspector of meat, a man versed in that which relates to diseases of animals. If laws are becoming so very rigid in regard to milk why should they not be equally so when it comes to a question of meat? The commissioners are all agreed as to the necessity of an abattoir with a competent man to see that everything is done decently and in order."



To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, etc. we give you a big gold-plated watch. Ladies or FREE. Gents, nicely engraved, reliable time keeper, warranted 5 years. The Pills are 25c. per box, \$1.00 for 3 boxes. Send the amount and you receive 3 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer. THE DR. WESTON PILL CO., 86 Young St., Toronto.

The fortunes inherited by the queen of the Netherlands from her father and uncle are estimated at 120,000,000 marks. This enormous sum does not include her interest in the orange estates in Holland, Java and Sumatra.







THE THIRD GENERATION.

Colonel de Morris walked restlessly back and forth the length of the plank sidewalk. The group of men in front of Wolverson's drug store watched him in silence. Suddenly he turned, where the last sun-blistered plank curled up menacingly, and said: "I've killed two men, and came clear, an' I'll come clear this time. No d—"

He stopped abruptly. A slender woman in black, a baby in her arms, slipped out of the door and moved across the sandy square toward the court house. She was the widow of the colonel's last victim.

The colonel didn't finish his remark, to the disappointment of his friends, but turned quickly and moved down the street to Englishman's ranch supply store. At any other time he would have gone straight to the cattle king's saloon, but it was another of his late eccentricities to avoid that popular resort. This last affair, it seemed, had had a sobering effect on him.

Montague county district court had been in session three days, and the case, State vs. Morris, was drawing to a close. It was the only murder case for the term; this fact, and the prominence of the colonel, had drawn the men from the farms and ranches. They thronged the court house, eager to hear the details of the murder, and the defence Morris would make for shooting Dave Blevin.

There had been little to hear. Morris made a plea of self-defence, but, as no one had witnessed the tragedy, there was no corroboration. A gun had been found by the side of the dead man, but his widow testified that it was his habit to carry his gun with him when working in the woods. The neighbors could give but meagre information concerning the deceased. Like the other of the colonel's victims he was unknown till his tragic death put his name on every tongue. It was learned from his widow, during the trial, that he had not been in the county long. He had bought a little farm in the Cross Timbers, and the drought cutting short his crop, he had gone to work on Morris's ranch; that he might be able to meet the fall payment. When Mrs. Blevin, in her simple way, had finished telling of his struggle to get a home and the "hard luck" he had had, many listeners were touched with pity, and a sentiment sprang up against his slayer.

At last the case was closed. The judge began to read his instructions to the jury. A silence fell on the room.

The next case was called and the jury filed out. It was out all that afternoon, that night, and to the middle of the next afternoon. Then a "hung jury" was announced. Colonel Morris stared at the twelve men in astonishment. A Montague county jury had questioned his word. It was an insult that would be adequately met. He rose and left the room. A crowd collected about him on the square. He invited them to join him at the cattle king. He was himself again. By night pneumonia reigned in the saloon and overlaid into the street. Morris and his staggering, yelling, shooting satellites mounted their horses, dashed through the sleeping village and galloped on to the prairie.

Mrs. Blevin looked the pony, now weary with the enforced idleness, to the cart and started home. The emotions in her bosom were too confused for analysis. Perhaps the most predominant were the consciousness of a great loneliness that seemed to envelop her, a dread of the future, and a bitter resentment against fate.

"Howdy do, M. z Blevin. The man who spoke had been attending the trial and recognized her. "You're not g'na' ter try ter go home tonight? Well, now, y'ell not do anything ay the kind. Ye must be most fagged out nuzin' the baby an'—an' the heat so aggravatin' last few days." He did not wish to refer to the trial.

"It's only a mile or so outen yer way, an' my wife'll be glad ter see yer. Didn't know what ye lived till—lately. Let me rest you uv the baby," he said, leaning over and taking it from her arms.

The unexpected kindness came like a shock. With a great sob she bowed her head in her hands. The man turned away his face and "hooped" at the baby.

Early the next morning she told her new friends good-by and started home. The pony was juggling along across a stretch of reddening sod, when he stopped suddenly, pricked up his ears and snorted. Mrs. Blevin looked ahead. Across the road lay the body of a man; his head was hid in the grass. She stopped. Perhaps he had fallen from his horse and was seriously hurt. She would see. Spreading the lap-robe on the grass for the baby, she walked nearer and peered over into his face. She stepped back, her heart beating violently. It was her husband's slayer. For some moments she stood motionless, gazing down at him. She was undergoing a struggle. The road was merely a settlement by-path, and it might be days, weeks, before anyone would pass. If she left him he would likely die of his wounds, or starvation, or be torn to pieces by the coyotes—her husband would be revenged. Could she help the man back to life who had murdered her husband—perhaps to make a widow of some other wife? Had he not boasted of killing two men? She glanced around. No one would ever know. How easy to drag him further in the grass, where his groans would not reach the road, and leave him! She could do that. Could she? Could she? A voice seemed to thunder in her ear: "Thou shalt not murder, and it would be murder." "O, God, help me!" she cried. "He killed my husband—the father of my child!" She looked to where the baby cooed and waved its hands in the sunshine. The picture seemed to soften her, made the struggle easier.

She walked to the colonel, and, bending over, called his name softly. The answer

was a groan. She now saw that his clothes were stained with blood. She moved his head gently. He was unconscious, and it was plain, even to her inexperienced eye, that he was dangerously hurt. Every feeling of revenge left her, and there took its place a fear that he might die before she could get help. She slipped her arm underneath him; his limp body felt like lead, but her strength surprised her. She lifted him toward the cart. She grew faint, her arms failed, he slipped to the ground with a moan. "How awful," she thought, wringing her hands in desperation. Again she clasped her arms about him, strained under the weight until every muscle in her body seemed on the point of snapping—he tumbled into the cart. "Thank heaven!" she cried in relief, drawing a deep breath as she looked down at her stained dress. His head had rolled against her face, and she felt the blood trickling down her cheek. Slowly they crept across the prairie. The weight of the baby grew heavier every step; she changed it from arm to arm.

But, thank God, it was over now. The colonel lay on some quilts in the cart, breathing easier. She sprang in the cart and started to his ranch, seven miles' distance. At last she reached it, delivered her message, and sank exhausted to the ground. But how glad she was, an hour later, as she lay with her baby at her breast, the cool breeze from the prairie enwrapping her. A great calm stole into her bosom, and she felt that her husband would approve, could he know.

That evening the ranch "boss" drove her home. They found the colonel sleeping soundly, propped up in her husband's bed. The doctor told her that he had regained consciousness, but that there was no hope. He knew everything, and had sent for his lawyer.

The next morning Mrs. Blevin sat watching at the bedside. "You must be an angel, Mrs. Blevin, to have been so kind to me," he said, finally. "I'm glad I helped you," she said. "I've been a very wicked man—"

"The doctor might not want you to talk," she interrupted. "But I want you to know," he insisted. "My life might have been different—but for a woman. The only one I ever loved—the one who promised to be my wife—married a 'homeguard' when I was away in the war. Then I became reckless. Your husband's name was Blevin. That was the name of the man who married I questioned your husband—he was the son of the woman I loved. Her husband died and left her in poverty. I was glad. That ought to have conciliated me—but the sight of your husband angered me—and I was drinking. If I had met you, and the baby, it might not have happened. I—I am very sorry. And I have done what I could. All the property goes to the baby—and you. I—I have forgiven her—for the sake of the grandchild."

Mrs. Blevin was crying softly. He reached out his hand for the infant. He held it a moment, gazing into the limpid blue eyes. It clutched his beard and cooed. He kissed its velvety cheeks and let it sink to his breast. Then a strange calm light came into his eyes.

A Fearful Sacrifice. Some lady barbers have volunteered to go to Africa in response to Mr. Chamberlain's call for female emigrants. The barbers may pardon the loss of their nationality, but this attack on their whiskers will prolong the bitterness of defeat.—Toronto Globe.

Large. Tommy had been boasting about his new brooder. "How old is he, Tom?" asked the policeman. "Two weeks," said Tom. "He's very small, isn't he?" "Yes," said Tom, "he's pretty small—that is, all except his voice."—New York World.

Easily Remedied. Father—I am afraid you will never make your living with your pen. Son—Then, father, what do you think you could—er—advance me the price of a typewriter?—Philadelphia Record.

A Proper Immigrant Girl. Among the passengers on the Pacific express yesterday was a very intelligent immigrant girl, Rosa Greenburg, who could talk fluently four languages other than English, and is fast learning the latter. Rosa, who is but 12 years of age, with a large number of other immigrants, arrived in the city about two weeks ago on one of the Elder-Dempster steamers, but remained over with a family, one of the number, having a broken leg and has been cared for at the Salvation Army home. Little Rosa, during her visit here, learned to speak enough English to be understood and, in addition to this, can speak fluently the Polish, Armenian, French and German languages. She is a bright, good looking girl and has made warm friends with the immigration officials and others who have met her. She has gone to join her father in New York.

Biggs—Women seem to be born with the bargain instinct. Diggs—Yes, that's right. I've known a woman to reduce her age from forty to twenty-nine.—Chicago News.

"Those pigs of yours," said the country doctor, "are in fine condition, you've seen 'em." "Yes," answered Jarvis, "sure they be. Oh, sur, if we was all of us only as fit to die as them, we'd do."—Kansas City Star.

Yeast—I can always tell what the weather is going to be by my wife. Crimmonback—Indeed! Is she as fickle as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

A cold storage plant of 150,000 tons capacity will shortly be built by the Erie at Rochelle Park, N. Y.

Parsons Pills. The most famous and best known medicine for Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. ONE PILL IS A DOSE. They are pure, rich food, prepared with pure Bismuth and Alum. No harmful drugs. Prepared in the best quality. 50 CENTS PER BOX. L. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

To Appoint a New Secretary-Treasurer April 23.—Court and Other News.

Fredericton, April 10.—(Special)—The case of Percy P. Gunn vs. Fred. A. Jones was tried before Judge Wilson in chambers today. Judgment was reserved. P. W. McLellan for plaintiff, A. G. Blair jr., for defendant.

Charles Berham has returned from St. John, bringing with him a receipt of news of the drowning of his son-in-law, Captain Miersburg, of the schooner "Wendell Burpee." His daughter had been married to the deceased captain less than three months. Mrs. Miersburg will return here to reside with her parents.

B. E. Wiley, of this city, studying medicine at McGill, has captured the Week-still silver medal, which carries with it the senior gymnastic championship of the college.

A special meeting of the York county council, to appoint a secretary-treasurer, has been called for Tuesday, April 23.

Alex. W. Baird, barrister, and Robert Maxwell took part in the Opera House Mission Band concert at the Opera House, this evening.

In the supreme court this morning, in Thomas Dean vs. Edward Fackel—E. B. Chapman moved for costs of day for not proceeding to trial; motion withdrawn, no costs.

Catherine Cairns vs. Robert Horseman—leave given to enter on special paper of this term.

The King vs. Wells, ex parte Tingley—Rule enlarged till next term, on motion of A. J. Gregory.

Nodden vs. Scott—Curry, K. C., and P. B. Carvell move for new trial; Skinner, K. C., and W. P. Jones contra; not called, rule refused.

The King vs. Wm. Wilson, judge of York county court, ex parte Irving—Thinner, K. C., shows cause against an order nisi to quash an order discharging one Guthro from custody; Allen, K. C., contra; court considers.

The King vs. assessors of city of St. John, ex parte Percival Lewin et al., trustees of James D. Lewin—Skinner, K. C., shows cause against rule nisi to quash assessment; Alward and Earle, K. C.'s, argued contra this afternoon. Court considers.

Too Ancient an Offence. Philadelphia, April 11.—Because he slapped her face in April, 1882, Mrs. Matilda Johnson applied to Recorder Nowrey in Camden for a warrant for her husband's arrest. The slapping occurred a few weeks after their marriage. She overlooked the assault then, but warned her better half that if he ever again caused her any trouble she would prosecute him for that slap.

In all the years that followed nothing but happiness marked their lives until this week. Then they quarrelled again, and Mrs. Johnson took action.

"Too ancient," said the recorder. "Go home and make up."

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CAN PHOTOGRAPH SCENES FAR AWAY.

Swiss Inventor Shows Great Possibilities of His Camera.

London, April 11.—M. Vautier, a photographer of Granson, Switzerland, has just perfected an instrument by which he is enabled to take distinct photographs of objects at a great distance. For years he has been at work on the instrument, and the successful results which he is now able to attain with it show that his labor has not been in vain.

He made experiments at Yverdon recently, and took many photographs of landscapes that were several leagues distant. He even succeeded in photographing a group of huts which were 210 kilometers distant from Yverdon. It was a beautifully clear picture which showed distinctly all the salient features.

The inventor is keeping his discovery a close secret, and all his neighbors know is that the camera which he uses is of extraordinary size, being between ten and twelve feet in length.

Representatives of the Swiss government witnessed the experiments at Yverdon, and they have written a glowing report about them. The military possibilities of the invention are obviously great.

Hon. Thos. R. Jones.

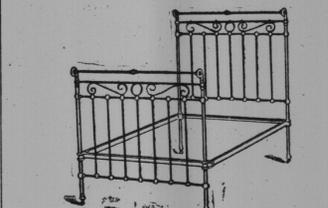
One of St. John's most respected and prominent citizens, Hon. Thomas R. Jones, died last night at 9:30 o'clock at his residence, Elliott Row, and his death will be mourned with deep regret by his many friends. Mr. Jones had been ill only eight days and not until a few days ago it was feared that his illness would result fatally. Mr. Jones leaves a wife, two daughters and five sons. The daughters are Mrs. W. C. Thompson, of Montreal, whose husband is the second engineer of the Dominion Bridge Company, and Mrs. A. G. Cowie, of this city, while the sons are Mr. F. A. Jones, Mr. C. D. Jones, of this city, Mr. T. R. Jones, jr., of Port Gamble, N. S.; Mr. E. A. Jones, of Ottawa, and Mr. J. Gillis Jones, who resides in South Africa, where he conducts a business. The Hon. Thomas Rossell Jones, banker and broker, was born in St. John, Sept. 12th, 1825. He was of loyalist descent, the son of John Jones and Eliza Rossell, residents of St. John, the latter being a granddaughter of Thomas Mallin, the first Irishman who settled in the maritime provinces. Mr. Jones received his education in St. John, finishing at the commercial school, conducted by Westfield and Langley. He was 14 years of age when he entered on mercantile pursuits with Isaac Woodward, once mayor of St. John, and later, for three years and a half, had the management of the commercial bank, which he returned to St. John and commenced business for himself, carrying on a very extensive wholesale and retail trade. During his period of service at the civil board he introduced a great number of reform measures. In 1888 he was called to the legislative council of the province, and was one of the chief promoters of the St. John Cantilever and Railway Extension Co. He had also been police magistrate. He was a member of the Masonic order of St. George's Society. He was, in religion, a member of the Church of England. Mr. Jones married Mary Jane, daughter of the late Charles Howroy, of Johnston, Quebec county, N. B., on February 28th, 1851, and celebrated his golden wedding last February of this year. He was a worthy citizen, deceased in his business during the past few days and is expected home today.

Hudson—"I suppose you enjoy good health?" Mavon—"Oh, yes; principally because it annoys my friends who know."

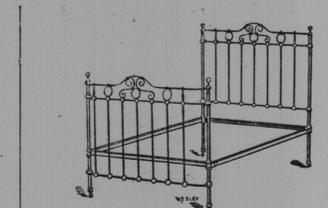
After the improvements are made on the Paoliand division of the Pennsylvania line between Chicago and New York will be reduced by two hours.

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS--Brass Trimmings.

A SPLENDID LINE OF THESE GOODS NOW SHOWING.



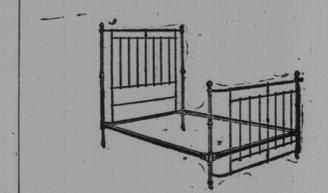
\$16.50 Has new Roll Top Rails, Brass Rings and Scrolls.



\$14.50 Has Bow Foot and Brass Arched Top Rails.



\$13.50 Has Bow Foot, Half Brass, Handsome Pattern.



\$28.00 All Brass Bed, Has Bow Foot.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

CAPTURED A TRAMP.

Proves To Have Been An Interesting Subject.

Louis Bertrand, 40 years of age, was brought into the city last night on the Portland express by Detective Ring and placed behind the bars of the Central station previous to his departure for Hampton, the shiretown of Kings county, to answer the charge of breaking and entering a number of summer residences at Westfield and Langley.

Bertrand, it is charged, who is a Frenchman, has been having a royal good time during the past week or so breaking and living in comfort in the summer residences at the above mentioned summer resorts.

He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, dark complexion, wearing a black moustache and plainly dressed. He is followed by the sea but for the last six years, according to his own story, has been a tramp and had done fairly well.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. J. Starr, who resides on Hazen street and who is a member of the firm of R. P. & W. F. Starr, received a telephone message from Lingley that a light had been seen in his summer residence during the night, also one in Captain Steen's house, and the neighbors could not make out the cause.

Mr. Starr notified Mr. A. W. Adams, the latter owning a residence near by. Mr. Starr thought that it was probably his house had also been entered, so both these gentlemen left on the first train for Lingley. On arrival there Mr. Adams found his house broken into and the contents of the kitchen were turned upside down, the kitchen was in a dilapidated condition and gave evidence of having been entered by burglars. A visit was also made to Captain Steen's residence near by and this place also gave evidence of having been entered. Mr. Starr and Mr. Adams made a tour of both residences and in Captain Steen's barn they were fortunate in finding Louis Bertrand taking matters easily in the hay loft and appearing to take all the contents credited a tramp.

Messrs. Starr and Adams immediately placed Bertrand in custody and he did not make any resistance. They applied to Justices of the Peace Ballentine and Buchanan for assistance and finally telegraphed to Mr. W. W. Allen, who communicated with Attorney General Puley who, in turn, communicated with Detective King and sent him to Westfield to make the arrest.

Bertrand had a good time for a tramp during the past few days. He had found his home in a few seconds, he broke into a check him and, it is charged, he did not appear to want to talk much when captured in the barn by the two St. John merchants, but when Detective Ring got hold of him he owned up to everything and said it was no telling a lie. He said that on Thursday last he broke into the residence of Mr. T. H. Bullock at Westfield and, besides a large quantity of other goods, stole a pair of valuable opera glasses. At the same time he paid a visit to Dr. Inches' house near by and ransacked this place to some extent. He then travelled on as far as Lingley, where he took for his place of work the summer residence of Mr. W. J. Starr and Captain Steen. On his arrival there he had a bag nearly filled with numerous articles taken from the Westfield houses and he soon filled his bag with articles from these houses.

He arrived at the Starr residence on Monday night and made himself at home. He stayed there on Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday morning to Capt. Steen's residence. During this time he used the kitchen, and all other articles which he carried were a large number of articles stolen from the residences of Westfield and Lingley. Among the articles stolen were a pair of opera glasses, a pair of binoculars, a pair of field glasses, a pair of pocket knives, a pair of pens, a pair of matches and many other articles.

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Have you watched its growth? In 1881 we had a population of 1,332,504. In 1891, when the last census was taken, we had 4,862,377 of a population, an increase of 3,529,873. The problem now is: What will be the population of the Dominion of Canada when the official census are taken in April, 1901?

How the Prize Money will be divided: To the nearest correct guess received, \$50.00. To the second, 25.00. To the third, 15.00. To the fourth, 10.00. To the next five, ten dollars each, 50.00. To the next ten, five dollars each, 50.00.

Total number of prizes, 19, amounting to \$200.00. OUR OFFER: Anyone who sends me 25 cents in silver or Postal Note for an EXCLUSIVE WRITING PACKAGE, which will contain 50 sheets of Writing Paper and 10 Envelopes, will be entitled to one guess, and you can guess as often as you send 25c for the Box of Paper, you get the guess FREE.

YOUR GUESSES: When you send in your 25c, you make your guess. Be sure and send your name, your address, and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as your letter is received your Guess is Registered, and we will fill out and send you a Certificate corresponding with Guess made by you. We file the duplicate. If you are a winner you will be notified as soon as possible after the Commissioner of Census at Ottawa has publicly announced the Official Figures. Until then no one will know the correct figures. We will run this contest fairly and squarely, and deal honestly with all men. This contest will close May 1st, 1901, and the prize winners will be announced in this paper.

Send in your order today. Your secretary is not complete without a Box of Writing Paper. Sent postpaid to any address in Canada or the U. S. A., on receipt of price. Address all orders to JAS. T. UTLEY, DOON, ONT., CANADA.

Notice to Live Business Men.

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada is desirous of securing reliable men as district agents throughout the counties of New Brunswick, as well as special agents in the cities and parishes of the province. Liberal inducements offered. Communicate at once with

F. S. BONNELL, Provincial Manager, Chubb's Building, St. John.

AWFUL DEATH.

Young Man at Calais Drank Carbolic Acid.

St. Stephen, N. B., April 9.—(Special)—A young man named William Doyle, of Calais, went into a saloon in that city this afternoon and asked the man in charge for a glass of water, which was given him. He immediately went into a room off the saloon, and in a few seconds, came back, threw up his hands and fell screaming to the floor.

Assistance was called. The city marshal notified a physician, who, on examination, found that he had swallowed an ounce of pure carbolic acid.

Everything was done for the patient, but he died in a few seconds. It appears that deceased had been drinking heavily of late and report says he attempted to commit suicide in the same manner at his home earlier in the day. Doyle, when sober, was industrious and popular with his associates. He was unmarried and lived with his parents at Union Mills.

We Freely Acknowledge

that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of our school who have been our good forerunners to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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