

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

Vol. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN. N. B. SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1900.

NO. 39

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

British Reported to Have Advanced and Carried a Ridge.

Another Report States No Advance Has Been Made and Shelling is Continuing—Boers in Bad Shape at Modder River—Strathcona Horse News.

ACTIVITY IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 25, 4.15 a. m.—The resemblance in Pall Mall outside the War office and those privileged to wait in the lobbies reluctantly dispersed at midnight after the final word that nothing more would be announced. The morning papers went to press with conjectures and forecasts of all sorts, striving to guess out something from Spion Kop.

Topography maps show that Spion Kop is the highest part of a rocky plateau. Eastward for eight miles are the Boer positions along the Tugela. Northwestward from Spion Kop the plateau runs gradually up to a great spur of the Drakensburg.

General Buller's infantry, to reach the summit of Spion Kop, must cross a narrow al glacis three-quarters of a mile wide and climb 500 feet up a steep slope.

Reinforcements. Nobody here seems to know, not even the War office, what Lord Roberts has done with his large reinforcements. Six thousand troops awaited their arrival at Cape Town; since then 900 others have reached there. Military critics are all hoping that a good share of these 12,000 have gone to help General Buller, and they argue that a few days' wait may make him strong enough to overcome the deadlock.

There are 19,000 troops at sea and this heavy weight on the British side is expected to destroy the equilibrium now existing on every field of operations.

Casualties. The British losses up to date in killed, wounded and captured, according to General Buller's last list, total 8,216 men.

THE RIDGE CARRIED. Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 5.30 p. m.—The British 11th artillery and howitzers shelled the enemy route on the crest of the ridge this morning.

The infantry under command over kept up an effective rifle fire. The Boers resigned a kopje, of which the British infantry took possession. The Boers held the enemy sheltered behind a stone wall on the slope of the kopje which they held for hours.

This afternoon they ran across the ridge. The British artillery poured, shrapnel and lyddite into them and the infantry took the stone wall.

The British casualty list was small.

NO ADVANCE TUESDAY. London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Times from Spearman's Camp, dated Tuesday 9.30 p. m., says: "The Boers have had more guns and are prepared to fight almost interminably, having entrenched their ridge, which stretches in almost unbroken line from Drakensburg many miles eastward.

"Firing continued throughout the day. We have not advanced any farther, but we threw up entrenchments during the night from which the artillery duel continued from exactly the same position as yesterday."

WARREN'S TUESDAY FIGHT. London, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 23, 9.30 p. m.: "On Monday, Sir Charles Warren's force cannonaded and fuzilled the Boer positions west of Spion Kop, near the Acton House road. A lyddite battery operated with the other batteries on Maxima.

Certainly the fire was effective, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven. Today the enemy fired 15-pounders with shrapnel. Our casualties today were less than those of yesterday.

"Fighting began about 6 in the morning and continued until dark, but there has been nothing like a general engagement. The main big guns assisted in Potgieter's Drift in shelling the Boer positions."

BOERS IN BAD SHAPE AT MODDER RIVER. London, Jan. 25.—A correspondent of the Times at Modder River, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magersfontein is becoming unbearable because the camp is insupportable; enteric fever is spreading and vegetables are wanting. On the other hand the health of the British is satisfactory although the ground has been exhausted by the long encampment and the trees have been cut down by insect root and dust storms."

SEQUEL TO YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

London, Jan. 25, 12.30 a. m.—Shortly after 12 o'clock the War Office announced that nothing further in the way of despatches would be given out during the night.

A SECRETARY BUYING ARMS. London, Jan. 24, 5.54 p. m.—The secretary of the British South African Company has given a curious denial of a statement that the company is purchasing large quantities of rifles and saddlery for prompt delivery in South Africa. He admits the purchases, says they were made by himself in his private capacity, but adds that they were only for the equipment of the Imperial company. The impression that the company was concerned in the purchase.

HAVE CEASED ATTACKING; NOW ANNOYING. Kimberley, Jan. 23.—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are persistently engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work and Mr. Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

GERMANS SEE BRITISH IN DANGER. Berlin, Jan. 24.—German press tacticians are almost unanimously of the opinion that the situation of the British forces around Ladysmith is desperate. The Berlin Tagblatt prints a Brussels despatch, claiming that Sir Charles Warren has been signally defeated. A military writer for the Kreuz Zeitung says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

MASONIC CONTRIBUTION. London, Jan. 24.—Grand chapter of 'Loyal Arch Masons of Canada assembled here today and voted \$500 to the national patriotic fund.

SHUTTING OFF MERCENARIES. London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday says: "This morning all passengers booked for the Transvaal were notified by government order with the exception of the members of the Russian ambulance corps, who proceeded by special train."

CONTRABAND CARGO TAKEN. Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German bark Hans Wagner stopped on December 19 in South Africa waters by the British gunboat Fearless and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, after leaving the contraband specified by the British authorities. The cargo was taken to Delagoa Bay, being the last of the seized German vessels to be released.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Recruiting for Lord Strathcona's mounted force, for service in South Africa, will commence in Manitoba. British Columbia and the Mounted Police posts in the Northwest Territories about the 1st of February. Applicants must be good shots, good horsemen, unmarried and between 22 and 40 years of age. The height must not be less than 5 feet 6 inches, chest measurement not less than 34 inches.

The engagements will be made under the army act for six months with liability of extension to one year. The pay will be the same as the mounted police until arrival in South Africa. After that the imperial army rates.

It is reported tonight that Capt. Frank Fleming, of the governor general's bodyguard, Toronto, and a son of Sir Sandford Fleming, will get charge of one of the squadrons of Strathcona's horse.

The Strathcona regiment will comprise nearly 500 men of three units, which will make the regiment. When Lord Strathcona first made his offer he said 400 mounted men, but that number has been increased so as to comply with the army regulations in furnishing what will comprise a regiment. It is generally supposed here that Col. Hughes, M. P., will get a position on the continent.

SPECIAL COURSE MEN. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Lieut. A. L. Webster, 68th Battalion, is added to the list of those selected to undergo a course of instruction in staff duties. Officers presenting themselves for instruction at No. 4 regimental depot R. C. R. I. were examined by the board and allotted as follows:—Adjutant-General, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. Coleman, 70th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Ogenham, 82nd Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Wilson, 84th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Johnston, 87th Battalion. Cadet class, 2nd Lieut. Allen, 71st Battalion.

2nd Lieut. Bailey, 68th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Ross, 68th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Clark, 71st Battalion. Officers presenting themselves for instructions at No. 5 regimental depot, R. C. R. I. were examined by the board on the 19th instant and allotted as follows:—Cadet course, 2nd Lieut. E. Gal'v. Levin, Garrison artillery; 2nd Lieut. H. F. Price, 8th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. W. Price, 94th Battalion.

SON OF A GOVERNOR. Victoria, Jan. 24.—"Bunch" Macintosh, son of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Macintosh of the Northwest territory, his father, hunted as a private with the British Columbia Mounted Scouts for the Transvaal.

THE WAR.—See editorial on 4th page.

Floral Tribute from the Queen. London, Jan. 25.—The remains of John Ruskin were interred at Coniston this afternoon amidst universal signs of sadness and with a ceremony typically rural. The coffin was hid beneath a mass of blooms, including a floral tribute from the queen. The body was laid in a grave lined with white tiles and close, according to Mr. Ruskin's desire, to the last resting place of the three Misses Bevers, to whom he had addressed his famous Broadwood letters. All parts of the country were represented at the graveside. A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey this morning and was largely attended.

French Chamber of Deputies. Paris, Jan. 25.—In the chamber of deputies today M. Lasio, anti-Semite, presented his high court prosecution, but the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, refused to accept it and asked for its postponement for a month. M. Lasio then wanted to discuss it next week, but the government, secured by the chamber agreeing to a postponement for a month, while M. Lasio was in the midst of the carnival, and that is not a season to assassinate ministers."

Strikers Get an Advance. Clinton, Mass., Jan. 25.—The strike of 80 weavers at the Clinton Woolen Co's works, which has been in progress for two weeks, has been settled and the weavers will return to work on Monday. It is understood that an advance of six mills a yard on woollen goods has been granted by the managers.

Amunition of Other Days. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 25.—The schooner Hume sailed from St. Helena for Boston today with a cargo of obsolete cannon ball to be sold there as old iron. The balls have been stored in the St. Helena magazine for years, and on account of their age there is no sign of their being improved.

Separate Cars for Whites and Negroes. Richmond, Va., Jan. 25.—The bill providing for separate cars for whites and negroes on the railways in this state passed the Senate today without a dissenting voice, and as it came from the House, the governor's approval, which will make it a law, is considered a foregone conclusion.

Another Wreck at Newfoundland. St. John's, N. F., Jan. 25.—A wrecked vessel, the Fox Tail Point, Bay St. George, is believed to be a large American sailing vessel, probably lumber laden from the Gaspé coast. There is no sign of the crew and it is feared they have perished amid the ice laden waters adjacent. Full particulars are looked for tonight.

PHOTOGRAPHER BURNED OUT. Norway, Me., Jan. 25.—The photograph studio and the insurance store, Mr. G. Pike was burned this afternoon. The loss is quite heavy and the insurance small. Mr. Pike was in the store through his photographic work for the Grand Truck Road.

FISHERMEN FROM LA HAVE. Boston, Jan. 24.—Schr Hattie A. Hickman, from La Have, Bay of Fundy, reports the loss of two of her crew who had strayed away from the vessel while trawling. The men, however, had been picked up and landed at Liverpool, N. B.

BRYAN BANQUETTED. New York, Jan. 24.—Col. W. J. Bryan was banquetted by the Robert Davis Association at its club house in New York City today after which he delivered a political speech before a large crowd in St. Mary's hall. The dinner was informal and no speeches were made.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR PEACE. Brussels, Jan. 24.—Nearly 100,000 signatures have been appended to the address promoted by M. Lejeune and other members of the Universal Peace Society, asking President McKinley to mediate, which will be forwarded to Washington in the course of a fortnight.

WAINWRIGHT GIVEN A SWORD. Washington, Jan. 24.—Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in charge of the Gloucester (the yacht Corsair converted into cruiser) at the battle of Santiago, was presented a sword of honor and a silver service by a committee representing the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Columbia Theatre today. President McKinley and Secretaries Hay and Sage and General and Mrs. Miles occupied boxes. Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey had seats on the stage with Commander Wainwright. Immediately behind them were the officers of the Gloucester in full uniform. After a formal presentation speech Mr. F. B. P. Sands, representing the committee, he handed the sword to Secretary Long who presented it to Commander Wainwright, who responded briefly to the gift remarks, expressing thanks for the gift and giving credit to the officers and men of the Gloucester for the work that had been done.

TO CONTEST A WILL. Boston, Jan. 24.—The will of the late Robert B. Brigham, the millionaire restaurant keeper, who left about \$2,000,000 for a home for incurables, will be contested by Mrs. Frances G. Brigham, who filed an appearance in the Suffolk Probate court today, through her New York and Boston counsel, to oppose the will which was to come tomorrow for allowance if no objection was made to it.

"Mrs. Brigham claims to be the lawful widow of R. B. Brigham and her husband died this afternoon. Whether or not she is his widow depends upon the validity of an alleged decree of divorce rendered in 1883 upon a non-contested hearing. "An attempt will be made to present the facts to the court."

HON. CHARLES W. WALTON DEAD. Portland, Me., Jan. 24.—Hon. Charles W. Walton, one of the best known citizens of this state, died suddenly at his home in this city tonight at the age of 80 years. The cause of his death was heart failure. He was born in Mead, Me. He served in the national house of representatives, and Mrs. L. M. Crawford, who lives in New Jersey.

BONES OF THE REVOLUTION. New York, Jan. 24.—The bleached bones of about a dozen soldiers were unearthed today at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by two laborers while they were engaged in digging a foundation for a warehouse. The bones were found in a trench, and it is believed that the skeletons are buried in Fort Greene along with the bones of the Revolutionary soldiers who perished in the prison ship martyrs of the revolutionary war. The spot where the bones were dug up is close to the wall about discovered today belong to heroes of the same period. The spot where the bones were dug up is close to the wall about discovered today belong to heroes of the same period.

CROSS CHAIN AND RING FOR BISHOP CASEY. Quebec, Jan. 24.—Cy. Duquet, a well known jeweler in this city, has just completed a magnificent cross, chain and ring for Bishop Casey, of St. John, N. B. The cross weighs six tiny ounces, every link is artistically chased. The cross is of gold with four pearls and diamonds in the centre. The ring admits of its being changed to a glove and it can be made to fit the finger by a very simple adjustment. It is of solid gold and the four tiny diamonds are set in the centre of the first water. The case in which these jewels are sequestered is also a very pretty piece of workmanship.

A JUROR ILL. New York, Jan. 24.—The condition of Manheim Brown, who is juror No. 10 in the Molmeux murder case and whose illness from rheumatism today caused the postponement of the trial, at a late hour tonight was reported as improved. His nurse said it was not certain whether the patient would be sufficiently recovered to attend court tomorrow but Mr. Brown sent out word that he would report for duty if it was possible.

FRENCHMEN WOUNDED IN A DUEL. Paris, Jan. 25.—A duel was fought yesterday at the Village of Maisons Laiffite between the well known sportsman, M. Jacques De Brumond, and a young club man named Perier, partner in the champagne firm of Perier, Freres, et Co. The duel was fought at a distance of 100 paces. Both men were pinked in the same way. M. De Brumond was dangerously and M. Perier slightly wounded.

THE AMEER GETTING GAY. Berlin, Jan. 24.—The Afghan Ameer, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, has ordered all roads leading from Herat to Kischik, in Transcaucasia to be guarded and at the same time, the frontier garrisons have been reinforced.

THE FIGARO-CASTELLANE CONTOVERSY. Paris, Jan. 25.—The Figaro published this morning a fresh cablegram from Comte Boni De Castellane to M. De Rodas, its editor, in which it appends the following: "Sprung with our feet the result, we find but one thing in this document. M. De Castellane energetically refuses any intervention of the inspector of finances in his adventure. We are now enlightened respecting his desire for light.

"He seems moreover, to reproach us for the outlay of the 208 francs which his despatch cost him. This is already the commencement of confession.

"There cannot fail to be surprises that fall in money matters. This is the second time he asks us for 100,000 francs. It needs but little to induce him to demand that we reimburse to him his 208 francs. Decidedly he cannot have grown richer just recently."

The Figaro also prints a cartoon entitled "The Arrival at New York." It represents a customs officer searching a passenger. The officer says: "What is in your suitcase, M. Le Comte?" The passenger replies: "This is money I am taking to my brothers-in-law."

The cartoon is by Herman Paul.

BORDER NEWS.

St. Andrews, Jan. 23.—A case involving some interesting features was before Judge Cockburn in the probate court, St. Andrews, on Tuesday. In the year 1875, Fred. L. Marks, of St. David, was united in marriage with Miss Oonaux Murphy. A year of wedded bliss followed and then the husband began roaming. He first went to Bontons, in California, afterward to the last letter he wrote to his wife was from Bridgeport in 1878. Since then Mrs. Marks has failed to locate her missing husband, though she has tried very hard to do so. Believing him to be dead, she applied for the probate of his will, which was granted by the court. The application was resisted by Frank Hall, one of the next of kin. Hall, in a paper presented to the court, said he was prepared to prove that Marks was alive in 1890, as he had a letter from him. The point was raised that Hall, being one of the next of kin, should have been mentioned in the applicant's petition, the law being very positive on this point. Judge Cockburn considered the objection fatal to the petition and therefore dismissed it, with costs to the applicant. W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for Mrs. Oonaux Marks and M. Macdonald and T. A. Mills for Hall.

Mr. Arthur McMillan, a pensioner of the United States government, who died of a rich prize, but by the will of his wife, was interested on Sunday last. The deceased was a native of St. Andrews. In the days when the sailing ship was the mode of transport, he sailed in some of the finest ships that were afloat. Some of these ships carried 50 men before the mast. During the American civil war he fought at New Orleans under Admiral Farragut. He also participated in the capture of a rich prize, but by the will of his wife, was interested on Sunday last. The deceased was a native of St. Andrews. In the days when the sailing ship was the mode of transport, he sailed in some of the finest ships that were afloat. Some of these ships carried 50 men before the mast. During the American civil war he fought at New Orleans under Admiral Farragut. He also participated in the capture of a rich prize, but by the will of his wife, was interested on Sunday last.

A driving party and dance at the Log Cabin, Chamcook lake, on Monday evening, was participated in by about fifty people, who were guardedly managed by Mrs. R. M. Jack.

Mrs. Hannay, wife of Capt. Hannay, Bayville, well known to many St. John people, is lying at death's door. The captain is also a helpless invalid.

The drive which party at Mrs. G. H. St. John's, on Thursday evening last was a brilliant function.

Tenders for the supply of ice for the Algonquin hotel are asked for this day. The report that the hotel would not be opened next season is exciting interest.

Some people are agitating for incorporation, but the movement is existing little interest.

The ladies of the Catholic sewing circle held a very successful social web party and high tea in Stevenson's hall. The entertainment concluded with a dance, which was excellently managed by the Rooney orchestra.

The news of the death of Mrs. Rowell of New York, one of our summer visitors, was learned here today with much regret. Mrs. Smith was the mother of George F. Smith, the artist's wife, and widow of the founder of the Century Magazine Company. As a girl of 17 she sent the first telegraphic message over the wires in the United States, the message being "What hath God wrought."

St. Stephen, Jan. 24.—Work at the nickel mine has been suspended by orders from the English owners until April 1. The shaft has been sunk about 80 feet and it is understood the ore which has been shipped to England assayed a goodly percentage in nickel and copper. The probability is that more extensive work will be done the coming season.

Election for mayor, councillors and assessors took place today. No contest took place except in Queens ward, where Edward Mills again offered himself for councillor, but with no doubt he defeated. The board will stand: E. M. Murchie, Mayor; Dukes ward, W. E. Dinmore, L. H. Haley; Kings ward, E. G. Vroom, Edward Kierstead; Queens ward, D. A. Vaughan, Walter Stevens, Assessors—L. A. Mills, Theo. McGrath and A. D. Taylor.

The ward committees of the Conservative party nominated councillors for each ward. There being no opposition by the Liberals, their full board was elected. In Kings ward, Mr. G. P. Ryder, who has been the past, was told, he being a Conservative, but voting for the local government last winter, would have to step forward. Mr. Ryder having been a nephew of the late Hon. James Mitchell, considered it his duty to the memory of the late Mr. Mitchell to vote for the government at that election, but that made no difference when the party which was cracked, all must bow to the command of the Conservative leaders, consequently Mr. Ryder concluded not to contest his old seat. There is but one point of the council which is a Liberal, Mr. J. G. Stevens, if our general treasurer. The question of his dismissal is already mooted. Such is Conservative rule in St. Stephen.

Chester, Pa., Jan. 24.—James and "Peggy" Pierce, brothers, were arrested tonight, charged with the murder of George B. Eyer, a well known young man of this city, who mysteriously disappeared on Dec. 21 and whose body was found in the Delaware river last Sunday.

Chatham Pilotage Trouble MAY BE SETTLED. Chatham, Jan. 25.—The committee consisting of Alderman George Watt, W. Loggie and M. S. Hoekes, appointed by the town council interviewed the pilotage commissioners last week and the pilotage on Monday night and have arranged to meet the commissioners on Wednesday when they feel sure the pilotage difficulty will be finally and satisfactorily settled.

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Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The ice drivers of the Capital Ice Company, there being about thirty of them, are out on strike for higher wages.

Carleton County Council today made a grant of \$100 to the concert fund of the second Canadian contingent.

The funeral of Charles H. Menzies, actor, who died here on Monday, took place this afternoon when the remains were laid in Beechwood cemetery.

One hundred thousand dollars will be spent in Ottawa next year in the construction of a new route from the city to Kildare Hall by the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

Rumor now is that the late Hon. George Dryden was so averse to litigation in connection with the estate of his son, John Bryson, ex-M. P., that he has made handsome bequests to his widow and other heirs of John Bryson to take effect in event of their losing the suit with George Bryson. If this be true the heirs of the late John Bryson, will not lose anything, no matter how the pending lawsuit goes.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—At Windsor, Ont., after maintaining for over six weeks that he was suffering for the crime of killing Sarah Welch, the colored man lying in a written report went fully into the confessed yesterday that he was the murderer of James Ross. His case is now under consideration of the Dominion Government.

TO ESTABLISH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Washington, Jan. 25.—The question of establishing a department of the government to be known as the department of commerce with a cabinet officer at its head, was discussed at considerable length by the senate committee on commerce today. The discussion was based upon a very complete report on the subject prepared by Senator Nelson. The committee adjourned without taking action.

Senator Nelson presented a substitute for the bill regularly before the committee in a written report went fully into the reasons why the proposed department should be established. He drew upon the necessity for special measures for the manufacturing interests with a view to the extension of our foreign trade.

DEATH OF ARTHUR HOLLAND. Chatham, Jan. 24.—The very sad and sudden death of Mr. Arthur Holland, of Toronto, took place this morning in a hospital of Hotel Dieu of pneumonia and jaundice. He was taken ill at Newcastle a week ago. His son arrived on Monday night but his wife did not get here until three hours after his death. The deceased was 49 years old and represented the firms in Toronto and Nova Scotia. He had many warm friends in Chatham who sympathize with the bereaved family. His remains will leave for Toronto by express tonight.

JURY DISAGREED. Doctober, Jan. 24.—The case of the Queen vs. Stevenson and Bray on charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, was brought to a close tonight. The judge's address was rather against the accused. The jury after an absence of over three hours were unable to agree and were then discharged. Stevenson and Bray were admitted to bail on their own recognizances of \$500, each, to appear before the next session of court.

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SUNK IN THE SOUND.

STEAMER ARDANDHU SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY THE HERMAN WINTER.

A Mistake in the Signals Caused the Collision, which Resulted in the Loss of a Steamship and the Lives of Two Men—Ardandhu Had Been Labeled.

Vineyard Haven, Jan. 23.—The 4,500-ton steamer Ardandhu, Capt. Dundas, from New London, Conn., was sunk in collision with the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, Boston, on the night of the 21st...

The officers and crew of the two steamers are exceedingly reticent as to the cause of the accident but from facts gleaned from among them, it is apparent that there was a misunderstanding of signals...

Captain Dundas of the Boston Tow Boat Wrecking Company's agent visited the Ardandhu this afternoon and found that her bow had slid off the bank upon which it had apparently rested...

Boston, Jan. 23.—Captain Grove, of the Herman Winter, has been instructed to make temporary repairs and proceed to New York without returning to this port...

Sussex, Jan. 22.—Saturday night's heavy rain caused quite a freshet and most of our merchants suffered loss from having the cellars of their stores flooded...

Henry Turner of St. John gave a very pleasing organ recital at the Baptist church on Sunday evening and officiated again last night at a service of song which was held after the regular service...

London, Jan. 27.—His Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, who in 1898 married Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge...

Frederick, Jan. 23.—Dr. Coulthard, this morning, received the following telegram from Hon. C. H. Lablache at Dalhousie: "Thirty cases smallpox in Restigouche County. All are under proper quarantine; receiving proper attention and doing well."

KILLED BY AN INCANDESCENT

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A QUEBEC HOTEL KEEPER.

The Shock He Received While Lighting a Lamp Caused His Death—Current Was So Strong Three Men Were Required to Remove His Hand.

The Montreal Witness says: Mr. Alphonse Girouard, hotel-keeper, of 128 Vines street, Ste. Catherine, met with a very sudden death on Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock through inadvertently receiving a frightful electric shock...

Dr. Wyatt Johnston, the medical expert, deposed that death was due to electric shock. The palm of the right hand, with which deceased grasped the lamp and the fingers, was burned.

Evidence was given by the wife of the deceased corroborating the circumstances mentioned above and also by the men who had gone to deceased's assistance. Mr. Kenneth Thornton, electrician of the Royal Electric Company, under whose superintendence the electric lights in deceased's house had been installed...

The evidence of other employees of the Royal Electric Company was also given, who testified that they saw the wires touching their wires, which it was possible, by sagging for it to do the Royal Electric Company employed an inspector, whose duty it was to look after the wires and see that other company's wires did not in any way interfere with theirs.

Mr. Thornton, recalled, stated that there was a guy wire of the Lachine Hydraulic Company not far from the Royal Electric Company's wires and that the latter's wires had been in contact with the former's wires, which it was possible, by sagging for it to do the Royal Electric Company employed an inspector...

General Manager's Office as Announced Will Be in Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 2.—There is no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Bank of Nova Scotia to remove the offices of General Manager to Toronto...

FRANCE IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES. Paris, Jan. 20.—The anti-government organ, La Patrie, charges the government with abandoning French prior rights over the Danish West Indies and says: "Denmark only despatched a representative to negotiate the cession of the islands to the United States after negotiations with the French government, which benevolently renounced the French rights or preemption."

MAY BE SHORT ICE CROP. Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 21.—No ice has yet been housed at this place this winter and the mild weather of the past few days has broken up the ice all along the Hudson. The indications are that the ice will all move out. The ice held over from last year may be sufficient for this coming season.

CREW OF AN ABANDONED STEAMER. Nassau, N. P., Jan. 22.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, Captain Johnson, from New York Jan. 18, which arrived here today, had on board the captain and five men of the abandoned steamer B. W. Morse, which sailed from Jacksonville Jan. 15, for St. John's P. R., and which had been abandoned at sea, northeast of Abaco. Two of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

FREE. Fose Dentine Tooth Powder. A unique combination of elements all of which are selected, being of their purity and excellence in cleaning, whitening, and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. TORONTO.

A MURDEROUS MANIAC.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN TWICE ASSAULTED HIS FAMILY.

And Tried to Kill Them All—The Second Time He Injured His Brother Terribly and Almost Slaughtered His Wife—Now Hiding in the Woods.

Rockport, Mass., Jan. 23.—A repetition of the awful Bergen tragedy of last week was narrowly averted here yesterday afternoon when James Woods, guided by a disordered brain, attempted to strangle his wife and slay his brother, while his children would probably have fallen victims to his mania for blood.

Woods lived in a little house on Cove Hill and up to this time enjoyed an apparently happy home. He has frequently shown signs of mental derangement, and last Saturday, when reading the details of the Bergen tragedy, expressed a hope that he should never repeat such an act.

Yesterday afternoon while his wife was preparing dinner he rushed into the house and seized her by the throat, threw her on the floor where he began to strangle her. His brother succeeded in pulling the frenzied man away, but hardly had he done so when James, snatching up a butcher knife, attacked him ferociously, cutting a deep gash in his arm and throwing him to the floor. It is quite probable that he would have completed his mad work had not his wife bravely come to the rescue with a towel which she quickly wound about her husband's neck with such a sharp twist that he was forced to leave his victim in the arms of his brother.

What turned his mind from the deed of blood it is of course impossible to state for he suddenly left his brother gasping on the floor and rushed from the house into the wild country behind the town and up to a late hour tonight he had not returned.

John Woods, besides the deep wound in his arm, had three ribs broken in his last struggle with his brother, while Mrs. Woods bears the marks on her throat of her frenzied husband's fingers.

TRIAL OF ASSUMPTIONIST FATHERS. For Conspiracy Against the French Republic. Paris, Jan. 22.—The trial of twelve Assumptionist Fathers began today before the Correctional Tribunal. It is alleged they were involved in the so-called Royalist and anti-Republican conspiracy. The judge opened the proceedings by questioning Father Picard, superior of the order, who denied that he belonged to an illegal association and declared he never took part in the political agitation. The Assumptionists, he added, attended to purely religious questions.

FRIDERICTON NEWS. Smallpox Not of a Bad Type—Carried Around by an Old Man. Fredericton, Jan. 22.—Dr. Coulthard, chairman of the provincial board of health, has returned from Campbellton, where he has been investigating the smallpox epidemic. He says the disease was spread by an old man who is still travelling around the country. The epidemic began in the States and worked north. Dr. Coulthard says the smallpox is of a very mild type which is shown by the fact that out of 230 cases in Quebec and 150 in Ontario only one has proved fatal.

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HOUSE AND SENATE

TO CONSIDER THE DIVISION OF THE WATERS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Great Britain to be Asked to Join in a Conference by the American Senate—The Congressmen Had a Very Quiet Day Yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 23.—This was another day of oratory in the senate, little business beyond routine being transacted. Mr. Fritchard (R. C.) delivered a long and carefully prepared address on the question of the waters of the Great Lakes in the south, his remarks being addressed particularly against the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if enacted, he said, would disfranchise a large class of voters both white and black. He was followed by Mr. Turner, of Washington, in a speech on the Philippine question, in which he arraigned the administration's policy as set out in the president's message and in the speech of Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana. Mr. Turner was given close attention by his colleagues.

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THE DEBATE WILL CLOSE NEXT THURSDAY AT 4.30. The speech made to-day by Mr. Littlefield, who succeeds the late Mr. Dingley, in defense of the majority report, was a masterpiece and then expel Mr. Roberts, was a masterful effort and stamped him as one of the coming men in the house. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the minority into shreds, jumped him into the front rank of the debaters in the house. The speech made to-day by many members that the majority report is the correct one, and that Mr. Roberts may lead to a compromise proposition. Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts, was in the reserved gallery throughout the debate. The debate will close next Thursday at 4.30.

ROBERTS OF UTAH WILL BE A WORD ON EVERY CONGRESSMAN'S LIPS. Washington, Jan. 21.—The feature of the proceedings of the house this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative elect from Utah. The case has attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority reports were made, the majority report is the one which will be the subject of the debate. The case will be heard on Thursday at 10 o'clock. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contend that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possessed the constitutional qualifications for membership and that any attempt to exclude upon the theory that congress has the power to add to those qualifications would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague congress in the future. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, and Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight, and say they believe they can convince a majority of the house that the committee which investigated the case should be allowed to proceed to make a plea in his own defense. Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority a resolution to expel him will be immediately offered and this, doubtless, will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority in their report have insisted that once seated a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the house. Mr. Littlefield will be devoted to District of Columbia matters on Friday to eulogize upon the life and public services of the late President Hobart.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.—The senate again this week will devote itself almost exclusively to speech making. A variety of subjects will be covered. The Samoan treaty will be taken up again in executive session on the motion of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to reconsider the vote by which it was ratified. The treaty has been already returned to the senate by the president to await the disposition of the Arkansas senator's motion.

WOMEN IN THE CASE.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS, FROM UTAH, DEFENDS HIS RELIGION.

Which Sanctions the Possession of Four Wives—He is Making a Brilliant Defence and Has Sympathy from Women Among the Spectators in the Gallery.

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RIOT IN NEW YORK.

THREE ITALIANS FATALLY SHOT IN A FAMILY QUARREL.

Kicking in a Door Panel Started the Trouble—A Struggling Mob Filled the Street and Crises and Pistol Shots Rang Out—Some Arrests Have Been Made.

New York, Jan. 21.—Three Italians of one home were shot to death in an Italian family row which began in an Italian tenement house on East 11th street at noon today and ended in one of the worst Sunday brawls the east side has seen for some time.

Antonio Colletti, 37 years of age, married, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks; Caspar Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital, and David Salvatore, 40 years old, a cousin of the Colletti's, was shot in the stomach. He died in the hospital tonight.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son Frank, 17 years old, have been arrested and charged with the murder and the police are still searching for Frank Spinola, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

The trouble between the Colletti's and the Spinola's which ended in the tragedy today, began late last night between Joseph Colletti and Frank Spinola, the housekeeper where the Colletti's lived. Colletti came home in company with a friend and found the door to the tenement house locked. To gain an entrance the two men kicked in a panel of the door against the protests of the housekeeper.

A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there were no particularly hostile demonstrations on either side. The Colletti family seems to have been pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. There were eight brothers and six sisters, the brothers being mostly engaged as stone masons. They all lived in the Eleventh street tenement.

The Spinola's were not quite so numerous, but there were three brothers and one son. Vincenzo Spinola, brother of the housekeeper, lived with his son Frank on East 13th street and the latter, who is 17 years old, precipitated the murder.

Shortly before noon young Frank went around to the 11th street tenement, and on the appearance of Antonio Colletti assaulted him. Colletti resented the attack and was immediately joined by his brother Caspar, the two of them starting in to administer punishment to the youth. At the same time the boy's father, Vincenzo Spinola, appeared on the scene and a number of the Colletti family's relatives joined in the struggle. The scene was a general riot and the street was filled with a shouting struggling mob.

The shouts of the participants, accompanied by pistol shots, the cries of the residents of the neighborhood, filled the air. A patrolman was attracted by the noise and he summoned an ambulance from Bellevue hospital, at the same time notifying Captain Diamond of the Fifth street station. The captain rushed to the scene with his staff of detectives but on the appearance of the officers the riot was suddenly stopped.

Three men were lying on the ground, one was dead and two were mortally wounded. Antonio Colletti had been shot through the lung and had dropped dead in his tracks. Caspar was bleeding and helpless from a shot which had penetrated the left side of his chest. He was taken to the hospital and died soon after being admitted to the hospital. Salvatore lived for several hours, but died in the arms of his father.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son died from the scene on the arrival of the police. Frank, the boy, was captured before he had gone far, but Vincenzo ran to his home on 13th street, firing at his pursuers as he ran. He was found under a bed in his room and arrested, charged with homicide as was also his son, Joseph Colletti, whose forcible entrance into the tenement last night started the trouble, was also arrested.

FRANK SPINOLA, THE HOUSEKEEPER, HAS DISAPPEARED. GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE FREIGHT SCHEDULE. New York, Jan. 22.—The board rooms of the Trunk Line Association were crowded today with a hundred workers of the various traffic bureaus throughout the country to confer with the Trunk Line executive committee and the classification committee and to present their respective grievances against the new freight rate schedule which went into effect on Jan. 1st.

Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Machine Works, 48 and 38 Smyth-street. Phone 968.

DR. J. H. MORRISON Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only, 163 Gervais St., St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for Fose Dentine Tooth Powder, National Manufacturing Co. Toronto.

Advertisement for Free Home Specialty Co. Toronto.

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa, featuring 'Use a Bone-Grinder' and 'DR. J. H. MORRISON'.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.F., JANUARY 7, 1900

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Is an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11:00 a.m. in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick, Thomas Manning, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 5 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 5 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters addressed to certain money remitters to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to send by post office order or registered letter, so as to avoid any delay or loss of the same.

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

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith and to be held personally responsible.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
ST. JOHN, N.F., JANUARY 27, 1900.
THE REVISED BIBLE.

The question of the use of the revised version of the Bible was before the Montreal Diocesan Synod last week, and a resolution requesting the General Synod to allow the officiating minister the option of reading the lessons in the authorized version or the revised version was voted down. The matter was brought up by Canon Norton, an enlightened and able dignitary of the church, who had the honor of being the secretary of one of the chief reviewers of the scriptures, the late Bishop Lightfoot. He made a very excellent plea for the use of the revised version, but the proposition was attacked in bitter terms by the majority of the members of the synod led by the Rev. Mr. Kitson and Dr. Davidson. The latter pointed out that the question had been twice before the provincial synod, and the revised version had been rejected by that body, which contained "some of the ablest men in the church."

It had also been once before the General Synod where the whole bench of bishops from the Atlantic to the Pacific voted with the majority which threw it out. Dr. Davidson said that the most prominent intellects of the church were therefore opposed to the use of the revised version. One member of the synod opposed it because it was not a Church of England version; but another, the Rev. N. A. P. Bourne, favored it, because it got nearer the truth than the old version. One of the advocates of the use of the revised version was the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, formerly of this city, who said that in the old land the new version was gradually making its way and that in England any clergyman could use the revised version, who took upon himself the responsibility of doing so. It will strike many people with surprise, if not with pain, to learn that in the opinion of some of the clergymen of the Church of England the case was expressed by Judge Hainington at the General Synod several years ago, but it was merely the opinion of a layman and it is surprising to learn that such a view should be held by clergymen. It has always been understood that the Bible was the foundation of all Protestant churches, and it would seem unfortunate to say the least, that a correct translation of the Bible would injure it. The mover of the resolution for the use of the revised version desired, seeing the strong opposition to it, to withdraw it, but there was a shout from the opposite side, "vote it down," "vote it down," and the resolution was voted down accordingly. This vote so much resembled in spirit that of the Jews when they cried out, "crucify him," "crucify him," that the reader can not fail to be struck with the analogy of the two cases. Vote it down—vote down the laborer of the most learned men in England extending over a period of fourteen years; vote down intelligence and truth and piety and reverence for the scriptures and knowledge. Vote all these down. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, who said that the authorized version was the Church of England version, while the revised version was not, seems to have been singularly ill-informed. The revised version had its origin in the convocation of Canterbury in February, 1870, the mover in this matter being the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, at whose instance a committee to consider the subject was appointed, which committee at

the end of three months reported as follows:

- 1. That it is desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures be taken.
- 2. That the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal renderings and such emendations as it might be found necessary to insert in the text of the authorized version.
- 3. That in the above resolutions we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible or any alteration of the language, except where in the judgment of the most competent scholars such change is necessary.
- 4. That in such necessary changes the style of the language employed in the existing version to be closely followed.
- 5. That it is desirable that convocations should nominate a body of "own members" to undertake the work of revision, who shall be at liberty to invite the cooperation of any eminent for scholarship of whatever nation or religious body they may belong.

This report was adopted and two companies were formed for the revision of the authorized version of the old and new Testament, respectively, consisting of members of convocation and other distinguished Biblical scholars.

The revised version therefore was undertaken under the auspices of the Church of England, and it is quite as much a Church of England version as the version of King James. Fourteen years of hard work of the most learned men in Great Britain and the United States was spent on this version, and yet its use is contemptuously rejected by the Montreal synod, some of whose members do not appear to know how the revised version originated.

THE SUN AND MR. TARTE.

The Sun is making itself very ridiculous by its continued attacks on the Hon. Mr. Tarte, minister of public works. Every one of course understands the true secret of the Sun's animosity to Mr. Tarte. That able public man was once a Conservative, but he found the party so corrupt, so thoroughly steeped in dishonesty and so regardless of the public interests, that he was forced to leave them and to throw in his lot with the Liberals. This, of course, is a crime, which can never be forgotten, because the Conservatives have come to the conclusion that the earth is their and the future thereof, and that they have a right to be always in power in Canada. Any man who stands in the way of the attainment of this object is certain to be hated, and as Mr. Tarte has been a greater obstacle to their success than almost anyone else, he is hated accordingly.

The Sun has repeatedly attacked Mr. Tarte and accused him of disloyalty, because he has views of his own with respect to the sending of the Canadian contingent to South Africa. We have no doubt that Mr. Tarte is a more loyal man than the editor of the Sun. He belongs to a race who has fought in two wars for Great Britain in Canada, the race of whom that great Conservative, Sir George E. Cartier has said, "that the last gun that was fired by British supremacy in Canada would be fired by a French Canadian."

We must judge the people of French Canada by their record, and not by what the Sun says about them. They are not to be condemned because the Toronto Mail, the same paper which said, "So much the worse for British connection," declares they are disloyal. That paper has been accused of an attempt to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the accusation was made not by a Liberal, but by a Conservative member of parliament, Mr. McLean, of the Toronto World, and we have never seen it successfully contradicted. As for the editor of the Sun, he may be a very loyal man, but we have never heard that the particular part of Nova Scotia from which he comes was famous for its patriotism. If he has overlooked any patriotic services he or his relations have rendered to the state, we shall be glad to make the proper correction when the matter is brought fairly to our notice. The Sun's last attack on Mr. Tarte is in regard to his plans for the improvement of Montreal harbor, and the Tory organ cites the Montreal Witness as in opposition to Mr. Tarte's plans. The Witness is put forward as a Liberal paper, which is outraged by Mr. Tarte's determination to carry out his own views with respect to Montreal harbor, but it is well understood that the opposition of the

Witness to Mr. Tarte's plans has nothing to do with politics, but is instigated by the proprietors of certain wharves and shipping privileges in Montreal, who are afraid that the new arrangements will interfere with their antiquated facilities.

We believe that the great body of business men of Montreal are in full accord with the government in this matter, and certainly no one can deny that the government has a right to have something to say with regard to the arrangements to be made. Montreal is looked upon as the great port of Canada, and for that reason it is evidently proper that the government should have some control over it. These attacks on Mr. Tarte are merely on the part of the Sun's indications of spite, while on the part of the Witness they signify the opposition of some vital interest which thinks it will be affected by Mr. Tarte's arrangements.

RATES ON WHEAT.

The general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for this division has informed the provincial government that on account of the great interest they have taken in the developing of the growing wheat in the maritime provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish half grain rates from all stations on the New Brunswick division on wheat grown in this province, in less than car lots, to the mills for grinding. This rate is given with the understanding that the product of flour and offal is not to be sold but to return to the shipping point. Notice of this concession has already been given to the Woodstock mills. The Canadian Pacific Railway will grant the same rate to all other mills on their line, when requested to do so. This important reduction of rates ought to do much to stimulate the production of wheat in this province by cheapening the facilities for having it ground for domestic use. It is pleasing to know that the growing of wheat under the encouragement given by the provincial government is yearly increasing, and that we may look forward to the time when the province of New Brunswick will be able to produce all its own bread. The wheat is being devotedly cultivated, and when it has attained this province will feel a degree of independence which it cannot otherwise have. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Emmerson and the provincial government that they had the foresight and courage to deal with this subject, in spite of the carping criticism of the opposition, whose late leader, Dr. Stockton, was not aware that a mangold wurzel is a beet.

WHO IS THE MASTER?

Speaking at Sherbrooke, recently, the Minister of Public Works said, in favor of the summoning of the cabinet, "I think I speak for the Master of the Administration to use. To say the least, it showed a most inconsiderate disposition toward the representatives who so steadfastly represented him as the dominating mind of the Government. He should have omitted a statement like that from his speech, because it spoils the Tory case completely. His proper course was either to have declared that he is still, as he always has been, the master; or have kept a discreet silence on the subject. But that was not all. He went even further, so as to leave no doubt in relation to his position in the cabinet. He added: 'I take the responsibility of the government. I think what was done was the best thing that could have been done.' Could any man have blundered more egregiously? That was not what he should have said at all. He ought to have said: 'I am utterly opposed to what the government has done, and wash my hands of all responsibility in the administration, and as a Boer sympathizer, I intend to raise the biggest kind of a row.' Something like that would have enabled the Sun, for example, to say, 'I told you so'; but instead, Mr. Tarte makes the mistake of talking frankly and truthfully. And so near to the session, too. Perhaps in due time our opposition friends will learn that the majority rule in a cabinet, rather than any one man, however sagacious or influential he may be.

DISMISSALS IN QUEENS.

The Sun of Wednesday did not rejoice over the dismissals in Queens quite so much as it did when it referred to them first. It and the Conservatives are beginning to realize that a party which attacked the government at its convention last year for making dismissals on account of offensive partisanship is not in a position to make such a wholesale overturn as took place in Queens. The Sun says that only two Liberals were named out by the municipal council of Queens, but these two happened to be the only two salaried officers of the municipality that the council could turn out. The prologue absurdity of the council dismissing Mr. Babbitt from office after they had passed a more elaborate resolution, commending the good work he had done for the municipality, is only equalled by the assurance of the Sun in endeavoring to justify such a transaction. Mr. Babbitt is a Liberal, and always has been, but his Municipal principles had nothing to do with his management of municipal affairs in Queens. In fact the very council which dismissed him from his position did so with unwilling testimony to his worth. As for the

pretended economies which have been effected by the changes made in Queens, we will be better able to judge of their value at the close of the year. One economy this very economical council refused to make, although it would have saved the county \$120, was to dispense with the pay of \$2.00 per day, which they draw for their services. A Liberal councillor moved that this sum of \$2.00 per day be not taken by the councillors but it was promptly voted down by the Tory majority, as was another proposition, also made by a Liberal, that the mileage be reduced from ten cents per mile to five cents. As for the reduction of the sum allowed to the revisors from \$4.00 to \$1.00, that was a case of the persons interested cutting off their own nose to spite their face. It was not from a desire to be a very expensive operation found to be a very expensive operation for the county. Mr. Babbitt was a careful and painstaking official, who saved the county large sums of money by his good management, and the proof of that lies in the fact that the county of Queens has now upward of \$4,000 lying to its credit, all of which was transferred to the new secretary-treasurer without, as we understand, the formality of the latter giving a bond as required by law. To dismiss a man of Mr. Babbitt's capacity because he has views of his own on federal politics is a very rank and ridiculous instance of partisanship and folly.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Conservatives of Victoria county have put in nomination Mr. T. Medley Richards as their candidate for the house of commons instead of the Hon. John Costigan, who has represented that constituency ever since confederation. The Conservatives are naturally enraged at Mr. Costigan, because he declines to adopt all the follies and to submit to the control of the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, and they are therefore determined to replace him by a new man, who has not hitherto been in politics. Mr. T. Medley Richards, but we presume from the campaign comes on the Liberal member and Liberal speaker will be able to supplement the Sun's biography of the Conservative candidate by a good many additional facts. Mr. Richards, as a public character, will then have an opportunity of experiencing what all candidates for public favor must experience—the inconvenience of having his record looked into by the opposition. We do not think that Mr. T. Medley Richards will ever represent the county of Victoria in the house of commons, so that it is quite unnecessary to speculate as to the kind of member he would make. We presume, however, that if by accident he ever does get into the house, he will carefully look after his own interests as he has done in times past without any special regard to the wishes of those who send him there, or the interests of those who trust in him.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Those who have been influenced in their opinions of late by sections of the Conservative press will be quite unprepared for a paragraph which appeared in the speech of the lieutenant governor at the opening of the Quebec legislature on Thursday last. That paragraph was as follows: "I cannot open this session of our provincial legislature without alluding to the war between the Imperial government and the South African Republic. It is a matter which I only voice your sentiments when I take advantage of this occasion to again assure our gracious sovereign of our entire loyalty, and to express our sincere wishes for the prompt restoration of peace in favor of the British crown which has given us our religious, civil and political liberties." "I may add that our solicitude accom-

panies those of our fellow countrymen who have proved their patriotism by joining the ranks of the Canadian contingent to proceed to the seat of war."

It will be understood that since the Liberals of Quebec are for the most part disloyal, according to the opposition press, being led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, a paragraph of this nature could only have slipped into the address, which a Liberal ministry put into the hands of His Honor, by mistake. Singularly enough, too, it accords precisely with the utterances of the premier and minister of public works at Sherbrooke. Can it be that, after all, the Tory papers were misled in their hasty assumptions of Sir Wilfrid's and Mr. Tarte's views? If so, the Sun has not relented; for quite recently it declared:—

"The valued Telegraph charges that the Sun is engaged in the race war, and to prove it, says that this paper accused Mr. Tarte of disloyalty. Disloyalty is not the only offense of which Mr. Tarte has been accused in these columns. Many charges have been made and proved both against him and his colleagues." "The charges alluded to may have been proven to the satisfaction of the Sun; but then its evidence consisted of extracts from a pamphlet which never had an existence, as well as upon statements attributed to Mr. Tarte which he never uttered. Surely the loyalty of a minister of the crown is too serious, too sacred a thing to be questioned except upon the most indubitable proof. In the face of the public utterances of the premier and the minister of public works, than which nothing could be more candid and impartial, is it not carrying partisanship too far to repeat baseless charges of disloyalty? Nay, more; is it not a prostitution of the lofty functions of the press? Having made a mistake in that regard, would it not be more becoming on the part of our contemporary to do Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues the simple justice of publishing their speeches at Sherbrooke, rather than to try and bluff the thing through?"

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There was a general sense of relief Thursday morning when a message came through from London that Spion Kop, the key of the position west of Ladysmith, had been captured and held all day by the British against a heavy attack by the enemy. The attack on Spion Kop was made by General Warren's troops on Tuesday night, as General Buller, in his despatch to the war office, intimated would be the case; the position was surrounded and held by the British with but little loss. A good deal of loss, however, was suffered during the fighting on Wednesday, when the Boers were seeking to recover their lost position. In this fighting General Woodgate, who was in command of one of the three brigades in Warren's division, was wounded. General Woodgate is an officer who has seen much service, and his loss at this critical juncture will be felt.

The capture of Spion Kop puts the Boer position in two, and in the opinion of Gen. Warren, renders it untenable. Its capture was a brilliant feat of arms, and showed the quality of the soldiers that Great Britain now has in South Africa. This Kop was the obstacle that stood in the way of the extension of the British line northward, and if it was held by the Boers they could not be outflanked, for it commanded the road on which the British would have to advance. Now that it is in the hands of General Warren it will be utilized for the purpose of shelling the Boer positions to the east of it and pressing Joubert's army back towards the east and south. We may assume that the British will soon have heavy guns upon it—so that there will be no chance of its recapture by the Boers.

HOSTILE CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

The hostility of the continental military critics to Great Britain during the present war with the Transvaal, has been very conspicuous. As soon as the British suffered reverses there was a loud outcry on their part that British prestige and power had declined to such an extent that for the future no nation need pay any attention to Great Britain's wishes. Every British reverse was magnified and made the text of elaborate criticisms for the purpose of proving that the British army was no good, and that Great Britain was on the wane. The successes of the Boers were magnified and the most sinister predictions were indulged in with regard to the future of the war for Great Britain. Now all these criticisms are merely the open expression of national dislike. They have no real basis in truth, because there is no nation in Continental Europe that could have done half so well as Great Britain has done in South Africa. What continental nation could have sent one hundred thousand men to South Africa with the same rapidity and attention to detail that has been accomplished by Great Britain? No other nation could have provided the ships required at such short notice, and therefore Great Britain stands alone as the only European power who is able to send three army corps and more across the sea for service in a country many thousands of miles from its own shores. All the correspondents unite in saying that the manner in which the South African transport service has been carried on is creditable in the highest degree to the British officers charged with that duty. Everything has worked like clock work. The vessels which arrived at Cape Town and Durban have been promptly unloaded, and their cargoes of men and munitions of war sent up the country with

the utmost despatch and regularity. One of the things which struck the members of our own Canadian contingent most forcibly when they went up to De Aar Junction and Belmont was the manner in which the British officers contrived to get the maximum amount of work out of a single line of narrow gauge railway of the same class as the line in Prince Edward Island. The British in South Africa have been fighting under entirely novel conditions, and we venture to say that the lessons which the continental critics ought to derive from them are quite different from those which they seem to be learning. The war in South Africa shows most conclusively that the great improvement in modern rifles and in modern artillery has been so favorable to defensive warfare, especially in a rugged country, that only by the use of very superior numbers on the part of an attacking force can any substantial progress be made in the invasion of a country. The British have been the first to feel the force of this change in a practical fashion, but it will eventually come home to every nation in Europe which undertakes to make a war of invasion against another country. No soldiers that have ever been sent abroad have fought better than the British forces in South Africa, and if the generalship of their commanders has not always been of the best, it must be remembered that great generals are born, not made; and that it does not lie in the power of every man who rises in the army to lead a large body of troops successfully. At the same time it must be admitted that many of the men serving in South Africa as commanders have shown very considerable military skill, and there is no doubt that if the war continues it will in time develop the talents of many men of great military ability, who are now in subordinate positions. While the war has been attended with serious reverses, it has been a grand demonstration of the ability of Great Britain to mobilize and send a large army abroad with the utmost regularity and despatch.

IRREGULARS IN MODERN WARFARE.

The present war in South Africa is likely to convey many valuable lessons to military men, and none of a more impressive character than with regard to the value of irregulars in warfare. The old order of things which required battalions of infantry to be like a grand marching parade, seems to have passed away; and it is now being discovered that so much attention to regularity and mere form, is not essential to the making of a soldier. It is not likely that the Boers would out any very imposing figure if lined up on a parade ground, but for all that they make very respectable soldiers, and have acquired themselves wonderfully well in this war. As it is obviously impossible that positions can ever be attacked again by troops in close formation, it is clear that too much attention to that kind of drill must be to a large extent thrown away. Troops now advance to attack in skirmishing order, and each man while strictly obeying the orders of his superior officer is going forward alone to the required goal. Such military movements no doubt require a higher degree of intelligence on the part of the soldier than to be a mere portion of a column advancing to an attack, but it takes much less drill to make a soldier now than it did formerly. The irregulars raised in South Africa for this war have done excellent service, and have distinguished themselves wherever they have been brought in contact with the enemy's forces. No doubt a British military martinet would look upon the Canadians and Australians as irregulars, but it will be found that they are able to do equally good work as the regulars. This is especially true with regard to cavalry, and indeed we think it has been amply proved that in a war such as has been carried on in South Africa irregular cavalry are far more useful than regulars. We do not believe that if irregular cavalry had been used in this war from the beginning half as many of the Boer would have been captured while in parades of the enemy as has been the case with the British regular cavalry. The very military prestige which belongs to a British cavalry regiment stands in the way of its efficiency in this South African war, for its officers are likely to attempt the impossible. What is wanted is irregular cavalry, which is equally ready to advance as a grand column as to be engaged in the same demand, and which has no military prestige to interfere with its running away when the position it occupies is found to be untenable.

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THE TRANSVAAL AND PORTUGAL.

The stoppage of all passengers booked for the Transvaal at Delagoa Bay shows that the Portuguese authorities are at last aroused to the character of the large immigration that has been going through their territory to the Transvaal. There seems to be no doubt that the government of the Transvaal has been receiving through Delagoa Bay not only large quantities of arms and ammunition, but also in the war with Great Britain, but also a great many recruits for their army. If this thing was allowed to continue half the unemployed soldiers of Continental Europe might be pushed into the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay, to say nothing of the restless spirits in the United States. We are anxious to fight against England. The step that the Portuguese have taken is no doubt a very wise one, and it is to be hoped that the British government will be made a friendly country should be made the medium of injurious Great Britain, which has always been in close relations with Portugal. It would be better and cheaper for the British government to declare war against Portugal than to permit the existing state of affairs to continue. In that case it would only be necessary to blockade Delagoa Bay and prevent any goods of any kind going through, whereas under existing conditions it is impossible for the British government to prevent passengers going through that place, unless there is something to show that they were soldiers going to assist the Boers. No doubt the Transvaal government will bluster and threaten Portugal and the colonial authorities at Delagoa Bay, but no attention need be paid to their ravings, for they lack the power to carry out any threats they make. In the event of the Portuguese colony being attacked by the Boers, as a result of this stoppage of passengers, the British government would be bound to yield to send a body of troops to Delagoa Bay to assist in the protection of that place.

Clarke, of Melbourne, paid the expenses of a small troop of Victoria Lancers sent to Egypt; but nothing like the offer of Lord Strathcona has heretofore been heard of. If anything more were needed to show how thoroughly Canadian we are in earnest in their desire to help the Empire, the offer of a single citizen would be sufficient to secure that end; but we apprehend the people of Great Britain have already realized what a strong right arm the colonies have come to be in a time of trouble. Such a spectacle cannot fail to create a strong impression among the nations of Europe.

It is not surprising that Conservatives at large should often be misled in their views respecting the government's policy when their party papers are so reckless in their assertions of alleged facts. Here is what the Mail and Empire says, in referring to events of the last session of parliament:

The Drummond debate is an instructive discussion. There we find that the very eminent reintroduces a scheme of railway purchase, but that owing to the opposition of the senate it has come down some \$50,000 in the amount that it is to be read upon the taxpayer. But even with this reduction in the price, the ministers are paying for one road enough money to build two, and to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence as well. Every statement in this paragraph is ridiculously exaggerated. To build two such roads as the Drummond County and bridge the St. Lawrence would not cost a penny less than \$15,000,000, not counting the millions more which would be expended in providing terminals at and getting into Montreal—unless you were to do the work on paper, as do journals like the Mail and Empire. One could easily build ten roads for nothing by that process.

A strong opposition paper makes the assertion: "If a comparison may be permitted between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his great opponent, Sir Charles Tupper, it will be found that the chief advantage of the latter lies in the fact that there is nothing ambiguous, indefinite, or uncertain about Sir Charles' declaration of policy. He does not have to spend half his public life in explaining away or repudiating the professions of the other half."

Just so. This is no doubt true as relates to Sir Charles. There was nothing ambiguous whatever about his endorsement of the Yukon Railway Bill at the outset; but he had to spend a good deal of time afterward in explaining why he changed to the contrary view. Neither was there anything indefinite about his condemnation of the Fielding tariff when it was introduced; although he now says it is a very good tariff, because it is the National Policy. Oh no; Sir Charles is never ambiguous. He is just as clearly and definitely on one side as he afterwards turns up on the other—which is a very handy kind of an accomplishment in a leader of the Opposition.

Senator Hale of Maine, yesterday, delivered in the United States senate what is described as an impassioned speech in favor of the Boers, in which he said that nine-tenths of the American people sympathized with them in their contest with Great Britain. He declared that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most fell blow against human liberty that has been struck in the century. Of course he meant that the Boers were wholly on the one side and that there can be no harm in stating that Mr. Hale is a person of very limited capacity. He was for many years a candidate of the late James G. Blaine, so much so that he was generally known as "Blaine's little pup."

The Sun's explanation of the opposition refusing to contest any of the constituencies for which nominations were laid on Thursday, with the exception of Sherbrooke, is very amusing. It says they are not so frivolous as to waste their own in impossible contests. Let their own testimonies every one of these seats with the exception of Berthier as a minister in one of them for election at that contest. The Sun's confession therefore amounts to this: that since 1896 the Liberal government has become so popular that no Tory candidate has a chance of being elected to oppose it, except in some ancient stronghold of the party like Sherbrooke.

The disposition of the Imperial authorities to make return for the help which Canada is just now giving to the Empire is shown in the orders being sent to our manufacturers for transport supplies. Such acts speak louder than words—just as the preferential tariff put into operation by the present Government was the first real proof to the people of the mother country that we were willing to do as well as to talk. That practical step was the commencement of entirely new and broader relations between the colonies and the parent state. What a fortunate thing it was that the reins of power passed into the hands of men who were not satisfied to merely make speeches about Imperial unity!

The figures which we publish in our Ottawa despatch in regard to the trade of Canada during the first six months of the present fiscal year are extremely gratifying. They show an increase of \$35,627,297 in our aggregate trade over the same six months of the previous year, a wonderful record indeed. If the remaining six months of the fiscal year show the

same proportionate increase the aggregate trade of Canada for the year will be more than \$50,000,000 greater than last year. This is Canada's growing time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's splendid speech at Sherbrooke has brought forth a torrent of offensive personalities from the Conservative press. It generally shows that the other fellow has been badly hit when he takes to calling names. The Montreal Star thinks the Premier might shine at a five o'clock tea, but is not likely to do so if he is permitted to interject an opinion, it would be very well. The Star further alleges that he is a "desperate of political convictions or principles as a billiard ball of hair." If this bald view of the case is correct the Star need not worry its head. The people may be treated to take the Premier's full measure, and will not be much influenced by the opinions of his opponents.

The Tory papers are seeking to make a great deal of capital out of the statement by the Premier that the Canadians have been "permitted to enlist." They allege that these words are offensive to anyone who can only be treated to take the Premier's full measure, and will not be much influenced by the opinions of his opponents. Surely these papers would not have had Sir Wilfrid say that our soldiers were forced to enlist, or even consent to enlist. The opportunity was simply given to them to enlist, and "permission" is the word which precisely expresses the attitude of the government in the matter. When the Tory papers get down to splitting hairs over words they would seem to be at the very end of a hopelessly weak case.

Tory newspapers talk as if the whole annual expenditure of \$40,000,000 odd were "controllable." This is a mistake. Reducing the statutory charges for interest, legislation and fixed expenses actually controllable does not exceed \$9,000,000. It is in the interest of intelligent criticism, and in the interest of the public purse, that the public accounts and point out the items which they think might properly be reduced. It ought not to be a difficult matter with men who are really in earnest, and who talk so loudly about extravagance. Better still, why do not the Tories in parliament challenge the objectionable items as they are going through?

The Montreal Star is afraid that responsible government is a failure in Canada; but really there is no ground for such a fear. It is just one of those night-mare ideas which come to people who are out of office and grow discontent over the spectacle of seven by-elections with but one Conservative candidate in the field. Responsible government would be a hilarious success if Sir Charles Tupper were again at the head of affairs in Canada. These old Tories are often deaf to the state of a man's liver than to his correct appreciation of the political situation.

How annoying it is to have people turn around and just say the opposite to what they ought to say. Here were the Premier and Mr. Tarte speaking at Sherbrooke the other day, and he was consistent they should have raised the non-English, non-Protestant and pro-Boer cry among their compatriots and co-religionists; but with a perversity that is almost disgusting they spoke out strong and clear for British connection, for harmony between races and religions, and for success to England's arms in South Africa. It is English to look as if the Tories who have professed to possess an inside knowledge as to Sir Wilfrid's and Mr. Tarte's sentiments have after all had the wires crossed.

Mr. O'Connell, M. P., declared the other day that Mr. Blair was seeking election to the Dominion House and pledged himself to have railway subsidies abolished. Of course, Mr. Blair did nothing of the kind. It is amusing to see how recklessly these Tories talk about promises. Quite recently the Sun charged Mr. Blair with having in that same campaign promised to bonus railways all over the country of Quebec. Now, these two positions are directly antagonistic. It looks as if the speaker in one case, and the writer in the other, drew wholly upon his imagination. At all events, both were wrong.

Some of the New York papers appear to have been looking into the question of French-Canadian loyalty, and they express the opinion that the action of the government is now generally approved. At first the sending of a contingent to the front was understood; but now that they cheerfully concur in what has been done. Deceived by the reports appearing in the Conservative press some of the American papers had come to think the Province of Quebec was ripe for annexation.

When the Sun complains that Mr. Blair is spending less on the maintenance of way and works on the Intercolonial than his predecessor, it is astray as to the fact. The minister of railways spent a good deal more than did Mr. Haggart for such purposes than did Mr. Haggart that a new era has dawned on the Government, and a dollar is now being made to do more service than when Mr. Haggart managed the Intercolonial entirely from his office at Ottawa. New methods, from the result of direct ministerial attention have made it possible to accomplish by a smaller expenditure than in days gone by.

It is a most significant and inspiring fact that 14,000 settlers came into Canada from the United States last year. According to a fair estimate made by the immigration officers these settlers brought in \$2,000,000 with them, and for the most part have taken up their residence in the Northwest. No wonder Mr. Sutton is so unpopular with the Tories. The better minister administers his department the more certain he is to be assailed by his opponents.

If the Conservatives succeed in holding Sherbrooke, which has been theirs for a generation, we may expect to hear some of the same old wave of publishing opinion which is soon to sweep the Liberals from office at Ottawa. It will be a repetition of what has just before the last local elections in New Brunswick. Mr. Foster told the people of Ontario that one of these waves was about to pass over his province. So it did. But it wasn't the kind Mr. Foster was looking for.

Mr. Tarte seems to have made a bad slip at Sherbrooke. He said he wanted to see the British flag carried triumphantly to the goal aimed at in South Africa. This was surely a blunder. According to the Sun and other inspired Tory papers Mr. Tarte should have said he wanted to see the Boer flag carried in triumph over a defeated British army in the Transvaal. It will be noted there is a vast difference between Mr. Tarte's actual views and what his enemies attribute to him.

It is charged that the Liberals now in office are opposed to free speech in parliament. Not at all. But we really seem to be getting too much in that respect when one member speaks for nine hours, and then presents a resolution covering 40 sheets of typewritten foolscap—as did Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper last session. At that rate parliament would need to sit the year round, and still leave many members unheard.

It is not true that Liberals want the senate abolished, because it blocked money making deals brought forward by the government. They do not propose to abolish the senate at all, and the measures which the upper house threw out were not money making deals. The objections to the senate are based upon conditions which make it possible for Sir Charles Tupper to taunt the Liberals with "being in office, but not in power."

Twenty years ago there were 80,873 telephones in the United States, or one for every 225 persons in the community. Now there are 1,124,466, or an instrument for every 98 persons. At that rate of progress we will not be long until a telephone will be as much an adjunct of every house as the door bell.

Out of seven by-elections this month for the House of Commons the Tories have succeeded in holding one seat, Sherbrooke, their old stronghold, which has not returned a Liberal for thirty years. Yet even in Sherbrooke the Tory majority has been down to about one-third what it was in 1896. At that general election it was 257. Yesterday it was only 90. By the time the next general election comes round there will be no Tory majority in Sherbrooke.

The Mail and Empire is quite confident the government would have sent Lieut. Col. Hughes to jail, and Gen. Hutcheon home to England in disgrace, for putting up to enlist Canadian volunteers in the English army, if public opinion had not asserted itself. What rubbish! Surely the Mail and Empire does not expect any sane man to believe such misrepresentations.

There is such a strong spirit of fair play among Conservative journalists that we expect to see them manifest a deep spirit of contrition for the real attitude of misrepresentation of the Premier and Minister of Public Works. Neither of these gentlemen holds the views which have been held by them; but the very opposite.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not being so viciously attacked just now because more sought to cause racial separation and antagonism, as is alleged; but because more than any man living he has honestly endeavored to ally friends and bring about a hearty co-operation of the French and English speaking peoples in Canada. He is suffering the penalty for succeeding where his opponents had failed.

JAMAICA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A Reply to Jamaica's Protest—Integrity of the Constitution Assured.

Kingston, Jan. 17.—The throne has replied to the protest of Jamaica against the violation of its constitutional rights as advised by Sir David Barbour, the commissioner appointed to inquire into the finances of Jamaica, and practically adopted by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies.

In effect the replies from the throne reiterate Sir David Barbour's conclusion, and make a general denial of any violation of the existing constitution, which, it is declared, will be faithfully and loyally complied with as long as no further change is found necessary.

The city council receives a sharp rap in the form of her majesty's "surprise at the stand assumed toward the imperial authority, which stand might lead to a deal of harm among the people of Jamaica."

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about vegetarianism and hygienic living, about vegetable food and many other fads along the same line. Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food rank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and ancestors make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health were grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns. A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, highly concentrated food is and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains. Dr. J. H. Roseman on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health, and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. These excellent tablets, taken after dinner, digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced in a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepin and diastase necessary to proper digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use."

That large class of people who some under the head of nervous dyspepsia should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of the stomach, and are not indigestion as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the trouble will cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is a known to contain active digestive principles. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for full treatment. A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 24.—When the trial of the action brought by Joseph W. Pallar against Thomas W. Waller, the former governor of Connecticut, and others, was resumed before Justice Binchoff in the Supreme court today, Mrs. Mary T. Pallar, the wife of the plaintiff, was placed on the stand. Mrs. Pallar testified that she was married to Mr. Pallar in 1877, and she was separated from him in 1882. She said about that time he began dissuading her to leave him.

"Do you know a Mrs. Goodwin?" was asked. "I heard that she had been married to Mr. Pallar after our separation. I thought that maybe she did not know that he was already married and called her home to tell her about it."

Mrs. Pallar said that she heard of Mrs. Goodwin's death in 1890. She testified that James Farrell had called on her in April, 1897, and asked her if she knew that her husband had been married to another woman. She said she had never heard of such a marriage. Mr. Farrell then said she was a married woman and that he would look after her as the matter.

The witness said that she had called several times at Governor Waller's office and had been told by his partner, Mr. Carlson, that the will would be broken. "He told me," said Mrs. Pallar, "that Mrs. Goodwin was entirely incompetent to make a will. He suggested that I had better consent to a settlement and proposed that I take \$15,000 then instead of waiting for two years and then getting \$15,000."

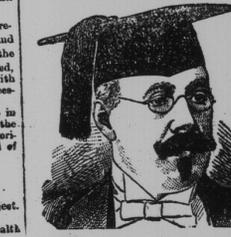
Another visit, according to Mrs. Pallar, to the office of Governor Waller elicited the fact that the effort to break the will had been abandoned. The witness said that on her next visit she had seen Governor Waller and that he had suggested to her that she write to her husband and consent to take him back again. The witness said that she refused to take her husband back, but she had written to her husband suggesting a settlement of the will affair.

"Did Governor Waller intimate to you that you could punish your husband on a charge of bigamy?" "No," I told Governor Waller that I had written to Mr. Pallar and intimated that he could be prosecuted for bigamy."

Her instruction, and be wise, and refuse it not. It spelt the effect when a man gets angry during a religious argument.

TWELVE YEARS OF CATARRH

CURED IN ONE MONTH By DR SPROULE After All Others Had Failed



Dear Doctor— I want to give this as a testimonial though you haven't asked for it. I tried for 12 years to get rid of Catarrh of the bladder. The other doctors and the patent medicines just seemed to spread the disease all through my system and make me worse. My head ached, my nose discharged, my breath was very bad, I almost lost my sense of smell, and my hearing was beginning to be affected. I had constant discharges in my throat which was much inflamed. My stomach was very bad. I had a heavy feeling after eating and benumbed up all the time. I was frightfully constipated. My nerves were all out of order. I was nervous and anxious, and had languid tired feelings, and often woke up as tired as when I went to bed. But now, thanks to you, my bad symptoms are all gone, and I feel that I was Divinely led to correspond with you. I shall be glad to answer anybody that wants to write to me, and I shall always remember you at the throatsore, yehghaghaghagh you at the Throat of Grace. Very Grateful Patient, MARY CRAWFORD, North Bay, Ont.

If you are troubled with Catarrh of the bladder, write for Special Home Treatment, Sympson Blank, M.D., SPROULE, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Catarrh Specialist, 742 Deane Street, Boston. He makes no charge for diagnosis and advice.

HAVELOCK NOTES.

Havehock, Kings Co., Jan. 24.—(Considerable activity is being shown throughout this section in the lumbering line this winter. Four million feet of shingles will be shipped to St. John this winter. Lumber in this section was supposed to be exhausted years ago but the output does not appear to diminish materially. D. A. Wright and W. C. McLaughlin are shipping large quantities of produce of all kinds to the St. John market.

Mrs. Lewis Keith, who returned a short time ago from a visit to her sons in Montana, has been ill, but under the care of Dr. Price is steadily recovering. W. S. Keith, of Greenwood, B. C., who has been home on a short visit, owing to the serious illness of his mother, leaves tomorrow for the west where he is engaged in mining. Mr. Keith speaks in glowing terms of British Columbia, and of its magnificent mineral resources, as well as of its healthy and delightful climate.

Misses Louisa Price and Jeanne Shorne have gone to Boston to the city hospital to take a course of training in nursing. Misses Elizabeth Murray and Edith Keith will leave soon for the United States to the same purpose. Mrs. E. H. Keith, who has been quite ill for some weeks, remains very weak. Her many friends here for a speedy recovery. She has been sent for to hold a consultation with Dr. Price.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Chatham, Jan. 23.—Miss Maggie Chisholm, daughter of Mr. Charles Chisholm, and Mr. Richard Walsh were married in the pre-absentist this morning at 11 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walter Joyner, who was assisted by the bride and groomsmen. Both the bride and bridegroom were dressed in very elegant and becoming attire. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Walsh left for accommodation to St. John, where they will visit relatives.

White Mr. Nathaniel Spillie was taking one of the roof of one of the buildings belonging to the Miramichi Paper Company on Saturday he was struck on the head by a screwdriver and was injured. According to the word trade register in 1890 the total shipments from the mill were 125,000,000 feet, which is the largest for 10 years.

PRECAUTIONS AT MONMOUTH.

Monmouth, Jan. 25.—The local board of health has leased a house on the Mountain road for six months for hospital purposes for the treatment of small pox cases. No new cases have been reported and the present case is very mild. Vaccination, however, is being proceeded with, and the medical fraternity are being kept very busy.

SMALLPOX IN GLOUCESTER.

Fredericton, Jan. 21.—Dr. Chisholm, secretary of the provincial board of health received a telegram this morning informing him that smallpox had broken out at Bellefleur, Gloucester county, and that so far four cases had been reported.

PLAGUE AT ROSARIO.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario and a rigorous cordon has been established at that place. The might of insurance often depends on that of the truth.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They look well and last well—proof Fire, Lightning and Rust-proof and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

THE TROUBLEMAKER

DR. TALMAGE'S TEXT: "A BUSYBODY IN OTHER MEN'S MATTERS."

TWO KINDS OF BUSYBODIES.

The Man Who Minds His Own Business and Raises Humanity by First Raising Himself Has a Benevolent Interest in Others' Affairs; But the Evil Tongued and Idle Do Harm to All.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how we should interest ourselves in the affairs of others for their benefit, but never for their damage; text, I Peter, iv., 15, "A busybody in other men's matters."

Human nature is the same in all ages. In the second century of the world's existence people had the same characteristics as people in the nineteenth century, the only difference being that they had the characteristics for a longer time. It was 800 years of goodness or 500 years of meanness instead of goodness or meanness for 40 or 50 years. Well, Simon Peter, who was a keen observer of what was going on around him, one day caught sight of a man whose characteristics were severe inspection and blatant criticism of the affairs belonging to people for whom he had no responsibility and with the hand once browned and hardened by fishing tackle drew this portrait for all subsequent ages: "A busybody in other men's matters."

That kind of person has been a trouble maker in every country since the world stood. Appointing himself to the work of exploration and detection, he goes forth mischief making. He generally begins by reporting the infidelity discovered. He is the advertising agent of infidelity and domestic inharmony and occurrence that but for him would never have come to the public eye or ear. He feels that the secret ought to be hauled out into light and heralded. If he can get one line of it into the newspapers, that he feels to be a noble achievement to start with. But he must not let it stop. He whispers it to his neighbors, and they, in turn, whisper it to their neighbors until the whole town is a buzz and agog. You can no more catch it or put it down than you can a malaria. It is in the air and on the wing and aloft. Taken by itself it seems of little importance, but after a hundred people have handled it and each has given it an additional twist it becomes a story in size and shape marvelous.

First, notice that such a mission is most undesirable, because we all require all the time we can get to take care of our own affairs. To carry ourselves through the treacherous straits of this life demands that we all the time keep our hand on the wheel of our own craft. While, as I shall show you before I get through, we all have a mission to perform to others we have no time to waste in doing that which is damaging to others.

There is our worldly calling which must be looked for or it will become a failure. Who succeeds in anything without concentrating all his energies upon that one thing? All those who try to do many things, go to pieces. Either as to his health or his fortune. They go on until they pay 10 cents on the dollar, or pay their body into the grave. We cannot manage the affairs of others and keep our own affairs prosperous. While we are inquiring how prosperous the business of another merchant and finding out how many notes he has unpaid and how soon he will probably be wound up or make an assignment, how he hears the sheriff's hammer smite the counter our own affairs are getting mixed up and endangered. While we are criticizing our neighbor for his crops, while we are neglecting the fertilization of our own fields or allowing the weeds to choke our own corn. While we are trying to extract the mote from our neighbor's eye we fall under the weight of the beam in our own eye. If God had given whole weeks and months and days, with nothing to do but gauge and measure and scrutinize the affairs of others, there might be some excuse for such employment, but I do not know anyone who has such a surplus of time and energy and qualification that he can afford much of the time to sit as a coroner upon the dead failures of others. I can imagine that an astronomical crank could get so absorbed in examining the spots on the sun as to neglect clearing the spots off his own character. A very successful man was asked how he had accumulated such vast fortune. He replied, "I have accumulated about one-half of my property by attending strictly to my business and the other half by letting other people's alone."

Furthermore, we are incapacitated for the supervision of others because we cannot see all sides of the affair reprehended. People are generally not so much to blame as we suppose. It is never right to be wrong, but there may be alleviations. There may have arisen a conjunction of circumstances which would have hung any one of us. The world gives only one side of the transaction and that is always the worst side. That defaulter at the bank who loaned money he ought not to have loaned did it for the advantage of another, not for his own. That young man who purloined from his employer did so because his mother was dying for the lack of medicine. That young woman who went wrong did not get enough wages to keep her from starving to death. Most people who make moral shipwreck would do right in some exigency, but they have not the courage to say so.

Better die than do the least wrong, but moderate your anathemas against the wrongdoer by the circumstances which may yet develop. Be economical of your curses when all the community is depending upon the man or woman. Wait, consider, pause, and hope that which is charged is a base fabrication. Do not be like a jury who shall render verdict against the

defendant without allowing him to present his side of the case.

Furthermore, we make ourselves a disgusting spectacle when we become busybodies. What a diabolical enterprise those undertake who are ever looking for the moral lapses or the downfall of others! As the human race is a most imperfect race, all such hunters find plenty of game. There have been sewing societies in churches which tore to pieces more reputations than they made garments for the poor. With their sarcasms and sly hints and depreciation of motives they punctured more good names than they had needles. With their scissors they cut characters

and backstitched every evil report they got hold of. Meeting of board of directors have sometimes ruined good business men by insinuations against them. The bad work may not have been done so much by words, for they would be libelous, but by a twinkle of the eye or a shrug of the shoulder or a sarcastic accentuation of a word. "Yes, he is all right when he is sober." "Have you inquired into his history?" "Do you know what business he was in before he entered the office?" I never saw the application be laid on the table until some investigations now going on are consummated. It is easy enough to start a suspicion that will never die, but what a despicable man is the one who started it!

There is not an honest man in Washington or New York or any other city who cannot be damaged by such infernalism. In a village where I once lived a steamboat every day came to the wharf and an enemy of the steamboat company asked one day, "I wonder if that steamboat is safe?" The man who heard the question soon said to his neighbor, "There is some suspicion about the safety of that steamboat." And the next one who got hold of it said, "There is an impression abroad that there will soon be an accident on that steamer." Soon all that community began to say, "That steamer is very unsafe," and as a consequence we all took the stage rather than risk our lives on the river.

While I believe enough in human depravity to be orthodox, I tell you that the most of people whom I know are doing the best they can. About all the married people I know of are married to the one person best suited. Nearly all the parents with whom I am acquainted are doing the best they can for their children. All the clerks in stores, so far as I know, are honest, and all persons in official position, in this nation, are fulfilling their mission as well as they can. The most of those who have failed in business, so far as I know, have failed honestly.

All people make mistakes — say things that afterwards are sorry for, and miss opportunities. It is the right thing and doing the right thing. But when they say things that afterwards are sorry for, they are sure to be mentioned somewhere between the name of the Lord for whose mercy they plead and the amen that closes the supplication. "That has not been my observation," says one. Well, I am sorry for that, my brother, my sister. What an awful crowd you must have had in ten! Or, as is more probable, you are one of the characters that hunt for partridges and snipe but for vultures. You have been microscopizing the world's faults. You have been down in the marshes when you ought to have been on the uplands. I have caught you at last. You are "a busybody in other men's matters."

How is it that you can always find two opinions about any one and two opinions exactly opposite? I will tell you the reason. It is because there are two sides to every character — the best side and the chief side. A well disposed man chiefly seeks the best side; the badly disposed seeks chiefly the worst side. Be ours the desire to see the best side, for it is healthier, for us to do and stir admiration, for us to do and stir contempt. The desire to see the worst side keeps one in a spirit of inquietude and disgust and mean suspicion, and that is a pulling down of our own nature, a disfigurement of our own character. I am afraid the imperfections of others will kill us yet.

If one be cynical about the character of others and chiefly observant of defects and glad to find something wrong in character, the fact is apt to be demonstrated in his looks. However regular his features and though constructed according to the laws of Knapar Lavater, his visage is sour. He may smile, but it is a sour smile. There is a sneer in the inflation of the nostril. There is a bad look in the eye. The devil of sarcasm and malevolence and suspicion has taken possession of him, and you see it as plainly as though from the hair line of the forehead to the lowest point in the round of his chin it were written: "Mine! Mine! I, the demon of the pit, have soured his visage with my curse. Look at him! He chose a diet of carrion; he gloated over the misdeeds of others. It took all my infernal ingenuity to make him what he is: a busybody in other men's matters."

The slanders almost always attempts to escape the scandal he is responsible for. When in 1741 John Wesley was preaching at Bristol and showing what reason he had to trust in the Captain of His salvation, a hearer cried out: "Who was your saint when you hanged yourself?" I know the man who saw you when you were cut down." John Wesley asked the audience to make room and let the slanderer come to the front, but when the way was open the slanderer, instead of coming forward, the room. The author or distributor of slanders never wants to face his work.

On the day of Pentecost there were people endowed with what was called the "gift of tongues," and they spoke for God in many languages. But there are people in our time who

seem to have the gift of evil tongues, and there is no end to their iniquitous gabble. Every city, village and neighborhood may be said to have driven through it these scavenger carts. When anything is said to you defamatory of the character of others imitate John Gurney of England, who, when a bad report was brought to him concerning anybody, would not be kinder to be silent on the evil! Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity."

But there is a worthy and Christian way of looking abroad upon others, not for the purpose of bringing them to disadvantage or advertising their weaknesses or putting in "great primer" or "paragon" type their frailties, but to reach help, sympathy and rescue. That is Christlike, and he who does so wins the applause of the high heavens. Just look over the people who have made great mistakes and put a big plaster of condolence on their lacerations. Such people are never sympathized with, although they need an infinity of solace. Domestic mistakes. Social mistakes. Ecclesiastical mistakes. The one thing the world has for such only locosity and gesture of deploration. There is an unoccupied field for you, my brother. They do not sit down and cry. They make no appeal for help, but within ten yards of where you sit in church and within ten minutes' walk of your home are people who are in trouble to make them shriek out with agony if they had not resolved upon suppression.

Rightly interested in other men's matters, go to those who are just starting in their occupations or professions and give them a boost. Those old physicians do not want your help, for they are surrounded with more patients than they can attend to, but cheer those young doctors who are counting out the first drops to patients who cannot afford to pay. Those old attorneys at the law do not want your help, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case. Take retainers only from the more prosperous clients, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case. Take retainers only from the more prosperous clients, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case.

Those old farmers who have 200 acres of land, full of harvested crops, and the grain merchant, having bought his wheat at high prices, are now in a quandary, and you must cheer them up. Cheer up that young farmer whose acres are covered with a big mortgage and the drought strikes them first.

Go forth to be a busybody in other men's matters, so far as you can. You have been down in the marshes when you ought to have been on the uplands. I have caught you at last. You are "a busybody in other men's matters."

Centuries gave him not a pain. The sun that rose on him never set. His dominions could not be enlarged, for they had no boundaries, and uncontested was his reign. Upon all that lower and renowned environment of splendors he turned his back and put down his crown at the feet of his throne, and on a bleak December night trod his way down to a stone house in Bethlehem of our world. Wrapped in what plain shawl, with a simple cry, "until the subsequent centuries have tried to tell the story by sculptured cross, and painted canvas, and domed cathedral, and redeemed nations."

He could not see a woman doubled up with rheumatism but he touched her, and inflamed muscles relaxed, and she stood straight up. He could not meet a funeral of a young man but he broke up the procession and gave him back to his widow and mother. With spittle on the tip of his finger he turned the midnight of total blindness into the midnoon of perfect sight.

He scolded only twice that I remember, once at the hypocrites with elongated visage and the other time when a sinful crowd had arraigned an unfortunate woman, and the Lord, with the most superb sarcasm that was ever uttered, gave permission to any one who felt himself entirely commendable to hurl the first missile. All for others. His birth for others. His ministry for others. His death for others. His ascension for others. His entrance into the invisible multitudes I reach week by week, but yet will never see in this world, but whom I expect to meet at the bar of God and hope to see in the blessed heaven. The last word that Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, said to me at Plainfield, N. J., and he repeated it many times to others, was, "Never be tempted under any circumstances to give up your weekly publication of sermons. I think I'd like to see the solemn charge I will read as long as I have strength to give them and the newspaper types desire to take them."

VARIOUS NOTES.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Fashionable Wardrobe. Fur having come into so marked favor, most of the varieties which have been allowed to fall out of use are again coming forward. Otter is a noticeable example and is greatly used, being sometimes employed for entire jackets. Black, silver, blue and golden fox are in special demand, the entire skin, with head, claws and tail forming the boa, and another skin, with the head, being used for the muff.

The costume of bridesmaids is always light blue, rose, straw, green, cream or white being used. Sometimes, even for winter wedding, the bridesmaid's gown are of sheer nainsook or lawn. This gives



SATIN COSTUME. A very fresh, dainty look to the wedding procession and is highly suitable where the bride and bridesmaids are juveniles.

Stitching is the decoration of the moment. Skirts, bodices, wraps, belts and hats are all adorned with it, and all materials are thus treated. The gown shown in the sketch is of black satin. The skirt has a slight train and is trimmed with bands of rose silk embroidered with jet, which form a deep point in front and oblique bands at the sides. The coat bodice has a position back and is shown in front with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk. It is trimmed with small black jet and is covered with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk. It is trimmed with small black jet and is covered with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk.

FASHIONS IN FUR.

Gowns and Accessories of Expensive Pelts. Costumes entirely of fur still maintain their vogue. They can never become common, of course, being very costly. The trimming is fur of another kind or velvet.

Hos composed of entire fox skins of blue, gray or red, with the heads, legs and tail attached, are already old, but are still worn. On the same order, but new are lynx, beaver, very large. The fur is reddish with white tips.

Velvet and fur in combination are much used for collars and little peltries and are often very becoming, while far less costly than the larger and more imposing furs. The fur is also employed for the collar and revers of



FUR CAPE. The fur cape illustrated is composed of three rows of ermine, the edges forming scallops. There is a high collar of the same fur. The ermine and long stole ends are of black mousseline de soie shirred at intervals. The lining of the cape is of sky blue broche silk.

Miss Wink. During Martin Luther's day, tomorrow is your birthday. What would you like best? Bonny, Dear after a brief season of blue—I think I'd like to see the schoolhouse burn down. — Melbourne Times.

Ask Your Neighbor.

There is not a town, not a village, scarcely a settled foot of land from one end of Canada to the other where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not been used with beneficial results. Thousands of persons absolutely unknown to us have written letters in praise of this medicine, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been cured from whom we have never heard. If you are sick or ailing ask your neighbor, and we are confident you will hear of some hopeless sufferer, some bed-ridden paralytic, some one in decline, some rheumatic sufferer, some weak and wretched woman or pale and nervous girl, who has been made well and strong by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FOB PALE PEOPLE.

A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER. The following letter written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richmond, N. B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion. It cures when other medicines fail.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, which will be of the same opinion as the names and place. They do this in thank-offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman, of Molus River (near here) says her son, Allen, was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had little hope that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also sends his testimonial to the great value of these pills, saying: "I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me." Miss Annie Warman adds this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom: "I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health till I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact I am never sick now."

Here you have three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and genial ways, largely resulting from such health. Will you to freely use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able as their pastor to certify to the truth above stated.

Sincerely yours, WM. LAWSON, Methodist Minister.

PARALYSIS CURED.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant Cape Breton, N. S., was for years a sufferer from spinal trouble, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. Treatment of many kinds was resorted to, but without avail until finally Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used, with the result that Mr. McDonald is again enjoying almost perfect health. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:—"I am most thirteen years ago I caught a bad cold, which lodged in my back, producing rheumatism. The trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk, and could not go out of doors after dark, as I would be almost certain to fall if I attempted to walk. Medical treatment did me no good. I tried six different doctors, but the results was always the same. I spent \$20 for an electric belt, but it was simply money wasted. Years went on and I was continually growing worse, until in the spring of 1895 my lower limbs would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like useless pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April, a terrible rheumatism seized me, and I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit, that I did not think the pills could help me, but

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Peter McAvaney, of Clarktown, P. E. I., says:—"I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished; my stomach was disordered, and my blood had turned watery. Finally I was forced to take my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility, as nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say that they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a great blessing to mankind."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

Other so-called tonic pills are merely imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Imitations never cured anyone. Insist, therefore, upon your dealer supplying you with the genuine. If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

