

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

NO. 22.

CONSERVATIVE GERRYMANDER IS STILL IN OPERATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—(Special)—As an instance of the evil effects of the gerrymander of 1882 in Ontario election returns show that the Conservatives get 35 members, for the Liberals 36. Notwithstanding not being counted, although they have only some 3,000 more votes than the government candidates. The figures are 100,418 votes for the Conservatives and 107,234 for Liberals, making the popular vote in the province only 3,184 greater than for the government. If inequalities in favor of the Conservative party by virtue of the gerrymandering of 1882 were removed it would put a different face on the outcome of the poll in Ontario. The returns quoted are for the most part from the official figures communicated to the clerk of the crown in chancery. In instances where the official count has not yet been handed in, use has been made of the figures given out as official by the returning officers.

ISLAND POLITICS.

The Opposition in the Local Election Will Be Only a Demonstration.
Charlottetown, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Mr. Martin (Conservative) has been declared elected by 10 votes. A recount will be held.

In the local contest the Conservatives will have candidates in every district. Queens, Prince and Kings counties are being well represented. Mr. Martin will oppose Premier Farquharson. Mr. Barb, the Conservative who claimed his seat was broken into at the last session, seeks reelection. Mr. Hoad, editor of the *Le Libérateur*, will be his colleague. The Conservatives are not looking for success, claiming that many of the men brought out are not representative, but that it would make a bad impression throughout Canada to let the province go by default.

Nova Scotia By-election.
Pictou, Nov. 26.—(Special)—At a Conservative convention held here today Charles E. Tanner was nominated to the vacant seat in the house of assembly. It is understood James D. McGregor will

GREAT BRITAIN HAS SOME MORE TROUBLE ON HAND.

Zanzibar, Nov. 26.—The Somalis have risen in Jahaland and province of British East Africa. About 4,000 well armed men are on the warpath. Sub-commissioner Jenner, who has been on a tour inland,

by insurance, all in the Guardian company. The loss of Alex. Forbes, proprietor of the hotel, by damage to his furniture, by removal and breaking, is in the vicinity of \$1,000, upon which he had \$800 insured in the Norwich Union.

The grist mill was built about twenty-five years ago and was equipped with the very best flour-making machinery of that time, and the mill and machinery cost about \$25,000. The machinery had, however, become antiquated and the mill had not been operated for five years.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.
The Chicago Police Are Puzzled.
Chicago, Nov. 23.—The dead body of Robert Crotty, 16 years old, son of Thomas Crotty, was found swinging by a rope attached to a railing on the back porch of his father's home late last night. The boy had evidently been dead several hours.

The police are mystified concerning the case, and say they are unable to tell whether it is murder, suicide or accident. There are finger marks on the dead boy's throat, which look as if he had been strangled and then his body swung to a rope's end to give an appearance of suicide.

The boy's hands were in his pockets, leading his parents to believe that he could not possibly have caused the injuries himself as he was hanging.
Mrs. Nell says she heard a voice on the porch early in the evening say, "Harry, Harry, don't let him fall." There was later the body was found. The police say that other boys may have been playing with him on the porch and attempted to lower him over the edge with a rope, and that he fell. Then, being afraid, the boys ran away without saying anything about the accident.

THE FEAR OF LYNCHING
Induced a Young Negro to Kill Himself.
Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 23.—Ernest Scott, a young negro, who on Wednesday night assaulted two young girls, fearing he would be lynched, swallowed powdered glass yesterday, and will probably die. After a preliminary hearing Justice Johnston told him he must stand trial. He took from his pocket a package of glass, which he had pulverized during his confinement in the county jail, sprinkled it on his tongue and swallowed it.

EASTERN SIDE OF THE CONTINENT SCOURGED BY A STORM.

St. John Schooner Wrecked—Death and Destruction Reported From the Great Lakes—Telegraph Wires Laid Down by Wind and Sleet—Railroad Wreck Feared.

The whole eastern portion of the continent was swept by a new storm yesterday. From New York, Massachusetts and Ohio come reports of damage wrought by snow, rain and wind. The lakes and the Atlantic coast were scourged by the elements and loss of life reported. The telegraph lines went down, shutting off more news of damage. When the full story is told it will probably be found that the damage is equal to that wrought by any storm in the history of the North American continent. The storm has gone northeast and into the Atlantic through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. St. John seems to have been outside the radius of the gale.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER.

Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 26.—The battered hull of what was the St. Martins, N. B. schooner *Advances*, was washed ashore on the Wallis Sands this afternoon with no signs of life aboard. Whether her crew of four or five men have been taken off by a passing vessel, or have found a watery grave, can only be conjectured. There is a chance that they may have reached the Isles of Shoals, eight miles to the eastward off shore, as the schooner in her drift went very near that famous island cluster.

The schooner is a complete wreck, her hull and cabin washed away, and her main mast hanging over the side, while her foremast, though standing, leans at an angle. It is impossible to get any sort of confirmation of the disaster. Even the railway officials are unable to communicate with points north of either side of the river.

Storm in Kentucky.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26.—No trains have reached Paducah, Ky., since Saturday morning owing to the washout and flooded railway junction. The water is still rising and by tomorrow traffic probably will be resumed.

Gale in Ohio.
Cleveland, O., Nov. 26.—Another violent storm prevailed on Lake Erie and throughout northern Ohio, the wind coming from

the English markets, and at paying prices. Contrasted with the pears sent from France, which is the pear producing country, the bulk of our pear supplies have hitherto been drawn, they were in size and color far superior; as regards flavor, the French fruits were nowhere near them.

When I mention that some of the pears sold from 10c. to 20c. per case in the markets, that is the bulk of our pear supplies have hitherto been drawn, they were in size and color far superior; as regards flavor, the French fruits were nowhere near them.

With regard to the Canadian grapes, the parcels I examined were in fine condition and of good appearance. The berries were not large but the flavor was excellent, and quite different to the insipid foreign grapes sent us from Spain and elsewhere.

The best we have seen of the new fruit is the grape sent us from Ontario. It could be put upon our markets after October when the glut of other outside arrivals of black grapes was over, they would meet a good sale.

Of the two varieties—Red Rogers and Black Rogers—of grapes examined, I am satisfied that the black is the best suited for the trade here.

Much of the success attending the sale and shipment of these fine fruits was due to high quality and skilled culture, the use of small packages, honest grading, careful packing, and care in transit.

Prof. Robertson, of the agricultural department, is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his persistent efforts to induce growers to adopt the above items, and Canadian fruit packers have done well in acting up to his instructions.

I cannot close this report without pointing out that the fruits were brought over in cool storage, regulated by the use of electrical ventilating fans, a method which was established by the Hon. Sydney Fisher in 1887, by the adoption of this system the fruit puts on a perfect color, keeps perfectly sound, and without having its quality in any way impaired.

SAMPSON MORGAN.
JUDGMENT REVERSED.
Washington Decides the Lacemakers Shall Be Admitted.
Washington, Nov. 26.—The treasury department today decided to admit the lacemakers and their families who were brought to this country by Dr. Dowe, the "Dome header," and the founder of Zion City, Illinois, to teach others the art of lace making.

This is a reversal of the action of the Philadelphia immigration officials who had decided that the lace workers should not be admitted to this country.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS WILL BE TOO GREAT FOR CHINA TO PAY.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The state department has been informed of the agreement or understanding or preliminary treaty. It is not possible now to learn just in what form the matter stands reached by the foreign ministers at Peking. It is not regarded as proper to give out for publication at this time any detailed information respecting the agreement. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Peking conference unless some material amendments shall be permitted.

There is reason to believe that the indemnity proposition has taken such an excessive form as to make it impossible for China to meet the demand, and this fact, taken in connection with the unreasonable demands of some of the powers respecting punishments may require our government to make active efforts to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful of the governments represented at the Peking conference and one who generally has been supposed of late to have favored an extreme position.

Times Correspondent.
London, Nov. 27.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking Sunday says: "The foreign envoys have agreed to two proposals that were previously rejected, owing to lack of unanimity. These are Sir Ernest Satow's proposal that China should agree to recede the commercial treaties and the Italian proposal that China should consent to foreign financial control as a guarantee of the indemnity."

The delay in the presentation of the joint note is due to postponements by the home governments. This increases the difficulties of the position and aggravates the dislocation of trade and finance, especially the collection of indemnity payments. At the lowest estimate the indemnity is computed at \$49,000,000.

Tin Tin News.
Tien Tsin, China, Oct. 12, 1900.—The proposal of France contained in her reply to the German note regarding the Chinese settlement, to level the fortifications from Peking to the sea, and prohibit the importation of arms, has attracted much favorable comment here. In fact, the proposition to destroy the fortifications is the only one which is being actively discussed by military men in this section.

They have openly advocated such a step as a military precaution in the event that only a legion guard is left here. Naturally the leveling of the walls of Peking and the destruction of the fortifications at the mouth of the river is not to be considered as long as the allies occupy this province, but it seems to be the general belief that such a step will be a necessary should the army of occupation withdraw. An American officer of high rank and experience, who has closely observed the fortifications around Tien Tsin, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The walls and outlying forts, having hundreds of people amid fuel surroundings, should be leveled both a military and sanitary necessity. From all I can learn from European residents the Chinese place a value on these ancient, but still efficient works, far beyond their military value."

They regard them as a protection in

event of further trouble and look upon the fact that they are still intact as evidence of the foreigners' weakness. Immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been manufactured in the great arsenal east of Tien Tsin, one of the largest and most complete military plants in the world. It is reported that the Russians who occupy the arsenal are removing much of the machinery and shipping it into Port Arthur.

German Comment.
Berlin, Nov. 26.—The entire German press refers editorially this evening to a report that United States Ambassador White on Saturday handed the new American note regarding the Chinese settlement to Baron von Richthofen, secretary for foreign affairs, all the papers declaring that Germany refused to comply with the demands therein formulated.

When Mr. White was approached on the question this evening he replied that he had no interview with the secretary for foreign affairs on Friday. Mr. White reiterated that the result of the Friday interview was satisfactory, adding: "It was merely an interchange of views in which no definite propositions were submitted and no definite engagements entered upon. What was said was in the nature of a suggestion looking toward greater moderation in the punishment which Germany would accept or reject. It was not a formal proposition."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "A demand for more moderation in the punishment is a sensible demand, which Germany could accept without any loss of dignity, especially as it appears that Great Britain sides in this particular with the United States."

No other representative journal, however, adopts this tone.

Supplies for the Court.
Shanghai, Nov. 26.—Native Christians from Fan Cheng Hsin, on Jan. river, report that they saw 400 boats, taking supplies for the court at Sze. The small German detachments destroyed Ah Hsin Wang, sustaining no losses. The weather here is now severely cold.

A Letter Intercepted.
Berlin, Nov. 26.—A letter from Emperor Kwang Si to Li Hung Chang has been intercepted by the Germans, says a private dispatch from Peking, "but its contents have not been made public. Small German detachments destroyed Ah Hsin Wang, sustaining no losses. The weather here is now severely cold."

Li Hung Chang Sick.
London, Nov. 26.—Li Hung Chang, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, is seriously ill and has telegraphed for his adopted son, Li Chung Fang.

Without Resistance.
Berlin, Nov. 26.—A private dispatch from Peking says: "Col. Yorck's column took Kalgan without resistance. The Chinese forces, regulars and Boxers, fled toward the province of Shan Si."

Major Macdougall Sails—A Strathcona Horseman Shot Dead.
Montreal, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says Major Macdougall, regimental adjutant of the Second Special Service Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, left South Africa for England on the steamship *Dumoulin Casle* Nov. 21.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—It is expected the Montreal shoe manufacturers will order a general lock-out in a few days as the result of trouble with the Lesters' union over arranging a price list on new lasting machinery. The latter demand an agreement governing the price lists for the coming year, but the manufacturers refused to make an agreement and a lock-out is feared.

Serious Fall.
Cathlam, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Dwight Cassidy, son of Mr. Charles Cassidy, met with an accident yesterday. While skating on the lake he fell and struck his head, producing unconsciousness.

Again Going North.
Christiana, Nov. 26.—The Arctic expedition under Stalla Polars left Lurvik today for Italy. The Duke of the Abruzzi will leave Christiania Wednesday.

PAIRED BY AN EXPERT.
Consignment of Fruit Recently Sent to England FROM CANADA.

Sampson Morgan's Opinion Is That Canadian Fruit Should Find a Ready Sale in the British Markets—Arrived in Fine Condition.

With regard to the Canadian grapes, the parcels I examined were in fine condition and of good appearance. The berries were not large but the flavor was excellent, and quite different to the insipid foreign grapes sent us from Spain and elsewhere.

The best we have seen of the new fruit is the grape sent us from Ontario. It could be put upon our markets after October when the glut of other outside arrivals of black grapes was over, they would meet a good sale.

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CANNOT FIND THE BODIES.
Deep Snow Has Baffled the Searching Party.

Quebec, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Further news received tonight from Seven Islands says a large searching party started out early this morning to find the bodies of the victims of Wednesday night's catastrophe, but their efforts proved futile.

Nothing was found and it is thought the ground, further search will have to be deferred until spring.

THE GERMAN FLAG
Has Been Displayed Upon the Great Chinese Wall.

Beijing, Nov. 26.—A despatch received here from Field Marshal von Waldersee, dated Nov. 24, says Colonel Waidenfels' expedition has hoisted the German flag over the great wall, which was reached Nov. 22 by way of Hey Ling Cheng after a difficult mountain march.

The despatch adds that the French have had a severe fight with Boxers thirty kilometres south of Pao T'ing Pit.

German Denial.
Berlin, Nov. 26.—The correspondent of the Associated Press today obtained the following authoritative statement as to the rumors that Germany has territorial ambitions in the western hemisphere:

"The reports constantly recurring in the American press which impute to Germany plans for acquiring territory in the western hemisphere are absolutely baseless. Germany does not intend in any way to acquire territory in North, Central or South America. She values the friendship of the United States far too highly to jeopardize it by acquiring such territory, large or small."

TO FIGHT SMALLPOX IN GLOUCESTER.
The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health Summoned.

Fredericton, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Dr. E. B. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, has gone to Gloucester county in response to a telegram from Premier Tweedie to look after the small-pox epidemic in that county.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.
Brokers Have Been Daily Announcing His Death.

London, Nov. 26.—Since the czar's sickness apparently assumed a serious turn it has been the daily practice of brokers in Paris, London and elsewhere to announce his majesty's death. Hence probably, the report of the czar's death which reached New York.

THE BOERS IN PARIS.
President Kruger Took the Air in an Open Landau.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Dr. Leyde, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, visited the French minister of foreign affairs, Mr. DeSesse, this morning. Mr. Kruger took a long drive during the afternoon in a landau.

VISITED BY A BULLET.
ictu Editor Had Narrow Escape

Pictou, Nov. 26.—(Special)—R. C. Hamilton, editor of the Canadian, had a close call Saturday. While writing at his desk at 32 calibre bullet crashed through the office window and passed within a few inches of his head. A man named Johnson of Westville, has been arrested for the offence.

LUMBERING AT OTTAWA.
The Cut of the Mills Greater Than Last Season.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Lumbering operations in Ottawa at the sawmills are about over for the season. The cut this year is in advance of last season. This year's cut in Ottawa and vicinity will be about 400,000,000 feet. J. R. Booth stands at the head of the list with 80,000,000 feet. Slipping is brisk.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.
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The Lesters and Manufacturers Disagree.
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NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Happenings of a day Concerning People, Places and Things, of more than Passing Interest.

The I. C. R. winter time table is now in effect.

The new I. C. R. elevator was given its first trial on Saturday with a quantity of grain and worked well.

The Imperial Insurance company held \$6000 of the insurance on the Kinsman property burned at Yarmouth.

The congregation of Carleton Baptist church will welcome the new pastor, Rev. M. Nobles, and his wife at a reception in the church Wednesday evening.

Judge Forbes has been requested to act as arbitrator in the dispute that has arisen in settling up the A. A. McCloskey & Son, estate, the claim of J. M. Forster to the \$800 worth of cigars.

The dredge International, which is dredging in the western slip at the new I. C. R. wharf, is having with considerable difficulty. Moving struck the rocky bottom progress is necessarily very slow.

Three adult Chinese and three Chinese boys who came here on the steamer Oruro from Demerara Friday were sent to the Columbia in bond-St. John's. They are bound to Hong Kong. One is going to see his mother, after being 33 years in Demerara.

Messrs. S. D. Scott, T. H. Bullock, John A. H. C. T. U. W. E. Roberts, M. Thomas Walker, Adjutant John M. J. W. British have been elected to the board of directors of the Associated Clergy and Mrs. C. H. Hill has been elected secretary.

Put this advertisement out and send 10 cents to the Victoria Candy and Nut Store, corner of Duke and Sydney streets, St. John, N. B., and receive a package of Downing's famous lemonade tablets. For making jellies, lemon cakes and lemonade they have no equal.

The contribution of \$5 by J. R. Woodburn, \$1 from McAdams Junction, \$3 from a Kingston friend, \$8 from John R. Moore, \$20.00 from St. Stephen's church, \$10 from St. Andrew's church and \$2 from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Porter, is acknowledged by Mr. O. H. Ware, treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance the following resolution, moved by Rev. Ira Smith and seconded by Rev. Geo. Steele, was passed:

That the Lord's Day Alliance of the St. John city and county council to take steps toward reforming the condition of the jail.

The Intercolonial and Dominion Atlantic Railway will set tickets for the Maritime Route via the following stations: St. John, Charlottetown, on 26th and 27th inst. Single first class fare for the round trip good to return up to the 1st of Dec. 1900. Tickets must be secured at starting point to be filled out at meeting by secretary.

The C. P. R. clerks have moved from the offices on Rodney wharf to those on the corner of St. John and Union streets, St. John, N. B., and will receive grain and will be ready to receive grain a few days. A large consignment of grain is now on the way to Sand Point and is expected to arrive today or tomorrow.

The faces of the wharves have been repaired by the city and all are ready for business.

Another robbery has been reported and moves to have been a clever piece of pickpocketing. On Thursday morning there was quite a large crowd during an apple sale. In the gathering was Patrick McHugh, of St. Patrick street. McHugh had only been in the crowd a short time when he discovered his watch was missing. He told some friends and a truck man who was near said he saw a man taking the watch and something out of the crowd but did not think anything of it.

Contractor Thompson and his men, who have been busy on the site for the new immigration building to be built on the property near the corner of Union and Protection streets, are finished. Work of boring has been going on for the past few weeks for the purpose of finding good foundation for the proposed building. The men found all the way from 20 to 55 feet of earth before rock was found. The commencement of the building operations, which is expected to start soon.

In the trial of Lord and Merritt, charged with robbing of Lewis Saunders' house, Carleton, the case for the crown was closed Saturday. Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, counsel for the defence, moved for their discharge on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the indictments. He did not sustain the indictments. He did not sustain the indictments. He did not sustain the indictments.

On the application of Hon. H. A. McKenna for the crown, adjournment was made until Monday.

The body of Boatwain Stephen Shiffon, who was drowned in the wreck of the Nova Scotia schooner, Lena Pickin, was buried Thursday night, and was buried Saturday afternoon. William Corbett, of Gardiner's Creek, who was gunning along the beach a short distance from the vessel was wrecked. The face was badly disfigured from contact with the rocks. Corbett, of St. Mar's, was 20 years of age and was a native of Bay St. George, Newfoundland, and was unmarried.

On November 22nd, a large number of friends gathered at the home of the late Mr. Jas. W. Toole, in Kears, Kings Co., to pay their last respects to the deceased. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Toole, who was a member of the church of which Mr. Toole was a member. A service was held in the Baptist church, of which Mr. Toole was a deacon, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McNeill, of St. John, West.

The board of the underwriters yesterday morning spent some time in consideration of the report of Engineer Hesse of Toronto, on the water pressure and fire apparatus. The report will not be given out at present, pending its being printed.

The very heavy and steady rainfall yesterday caused a flood in the furnace room of the I. C. R. depot. This is considerably below the street and the rain poured in making the conditions very disagreeable. Men had to be engaged to pump the place dry.

The Methodist preachers at their meeting in the Trinity church yesterday morning discussed a paper by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt on the Second Coming of Christ. The Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, of the Young People's Society, a vote of thanks to him was passed.

While a flat car bearing a large oil cylinder was being shunted in the I. C. R. yard yesterday afternoon, it fell, blocking the main track. The starting of the Quebec and Sussex trains was delayed about half an hour until the car was got on the rails again.

At the turkey supper to be tendered Hon. A. G. Blair by the Liberal ward workers of North End in Union hall, Thursday evening, the chairman will be Mr. Henry Hilliard, and the vice-chairman will be Hon. James Holly, Captain D. Taylor, Mr. Henry Miller and Mr. E. H. Turnbull. The guests, besides Hon. A. G. Blair, will be Col. Tucker, J. P., Senator Ellis, Hon. A. H. McKeown and Mr. Thomas McEvoy. The ladies of the North End W. C. T. U. have undertaken to do the catering.

Eighteen or more cars of freight arrived yesterday for shipment to the old country via the I. C. R. deep water terminal at Sand Head. The P. R. are beginning to roll in the western freight and yesterday there were 14 cars of grain put into the yard from the west. Steam was put in motion. The grain is for the steamer-up Lake Megantic which is now in the port. The C. P. R. and steamship company's clerks have arrived from Montreal to make preparations for the arrival of the different steamers.

In connection with the general change of time taking effect on the I. C. R. today, the 26th, it has been decided to re-arrange the express trains between Halifax and Sydney. The hour of departure from Halifax will be 12.10, connection being made with the Maritime express from Montreal as heretofore, and arriving at Sydney at 2.10. The last express will leave Sydney at 9.30 and reach Halifax at 29.20.

Secretary S. Merriv Wetmore, of the S. P. C. A., submitted to the board of directors yesterday afternoon a statement of the work between August 24 and November 23. There were 141 cases dealt with. Of these, 72 were in connection with horses, forty-six cases of cattle and other stock were looked after. There were seven cases of interesting dogs and cats, and 19 cases of the ill-treatment of children. It was only found necessary to take one case into court.

A serious accident happened yesterday morning in Miller & Woodman's mill, Millford, William Gallant being badly injured. He was working at the edge of a mill race on some bark on a spindle and in front of them a feeding roller which draws the deal in to the saw. Mr. Gallant while at work at the edge of the mill race, he was struck by the roller and his arm was caught by the machinery and against the saw, while the upper part of his body was also brought down against the saws. His left arm was cut badly and his muscle torn, there was a long cut inflicted in his breast and his face was also cut. He managed to extricate himself from his perilous position. Gallant is about 50 years of age, married, and lives at Pleasant Point. He was working only temporarily at the mill, and he was in the mill yesterday to have his last day at work.

On Friday, at the official inquiry into the loss of the City of Monticello, Director D. L. Hutchinson, of the St. John marine hospital, gave evidence regarding the vessel and the weather indications, the storm signals and the necessity of mariners consulting them.

He said that on November 9, the day the Monticello sailed from St. John, the Toronto forecast, as published in The Daily Telegraph, indicated strong winds and gale, the storm signal was displayed and the barometer was falling rapidly, with south-east wind. Therefore it would have been prudent to consult the morning weather bulletin before sailing.

During the gale of the 9th, the wind reached a velocity of 30 miles per hour. The sea at the breakwater on the 10th was the worst he ever remembered seeing. In his opinion the publication of the probabilities and the time of the storm from west of great assistance to shipping. The percentage of the correctness of the predictions range from 87 to 92, while the storm signals will give a much higher percentage. The court then closed.

Among the passengers who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon was Mr. James McKenna, a travelling passenger agent for the I. C. R. passenger department. Mr. Haanung was present and in a brief address once more welcomed Mr. McKenna to St. John. Mr. McKenna responded fittingly. The C. P. R. was responded to by Messrs. Kelly and McConnell. The C. P. R. was responded to by Messrs. Kelly and McConnell. The C. P. R. was responded to by Messrs. Kelly and McConnell.

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Both parties deny that the matter will be carried any further but the friends of both say that the denial is only a ruse to put the police off the scent.

Editor and Mayor to Fight.

Havana, Nov. 25.—It is said that Gen. Rodriguez, mayor of Havana, has challenged Editor La Lucha, to fight a duel in consequence of an alleged libellous article attacking the integrity of the mayor's office. Gen. Rodriguez has named Senor Aloman as his second.

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POWERS MAY AGREE.

They are Likely to Adjust the Chinese Question.

London, Nov. 26.—"The foreign envoys have agreed to demand," says a special despatch from Peking, "an extension of the legation area so as to embrace everything from Ha Tu Men gate to the Tsen Men gate between the walls of the Imperial and Tartar cities, a strip a mile long and a third of a mile wide. M. de Giers (Russian minister) has declined to yield on the indemnity question and some kind of a verbal compromise has been arranged."

The Morning Post publishes the following from its Peking correspondent, dated Saturday:

"Wang Wen Chiao, now a cabinet minister, has written to Sir Robert Hart from Peking that the Emperor's intention is to return to Peking but that his majesty would 'lose his face' if foreign troops were there."

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard asserts that "the Russian vote for dates from the czar's illness."

Shanghai sends another batch of reports from Chinese sources. Among these is a report that the allies have reached Wei Hu Su, 300 miles east of Sian Fu and are proceeding westward. Another is that the Tsoai of Chu Chiu Fu in the province of Chekiang has been dismissed, and 16 ringleaders of missionary murders have been captured. A third says that a Chinese official has arrived at the capital with orders to organize a force of 50,000 Boxers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express writes that the Russians are sending the Chinese that the Amur masses were really repugnant to the Russian officers, but were carried out under duress by Count von Walderssee.

Peking, Nov. 25.—The diplomatic body held a final meeting this morning and agreed upon the terms of the preliminary treaty. Nothing now remains except to secure the approval of the respective governments before definite negotiations with the Chinese peace commissioners are begun.

The precise terms of settlement have not yet been made public here, but it is believed, a non-annexation agreement with the main points are in substance as follows: The Chinese government will indemnify the powers, indemnity to governments and individuals, retention of strong legation guards and the evacuation of certain places between Peking and Taku.

A party of American cavalry went today to disperse a band of bandits in the village west of Peking. The band was found strongly fortified, but the Americans attacked and captured it, killing several of the bandits.

A secret edict from Sian Fu to the provincial viceroys and governors orders them to cease the practice of handing over to the home governments in the event of a military victory, the property of the defeated rebels. It was pointed out that there is a paragraph in the treaty which states that the home governments express their disapproval of such a practice.

The United States Minister in Berlin, Nov. 24.—The foreign office official this evening informed the correspondent of the press that the foreign minister at Peking, having been submitted to the home governments in the event of a military victory, the property of the defeated rebels. It was pointed out that there is a paragraph in the treaty which states that the home governments express their disapproval of such a practice.

They insisted that United States Minister Conger had acted throughly in his capacity as the representative of his country. Mr. A. D. White, the United States ambassador, told the Associated Press representative that the Chinese cablegram regarding an alleged New Washington circular note was probably erroneous and that it was not him which the Berlin dispatch of yesterday in the Associated Press covered. The foreign office had refused to comment on the alleged note.

London, Nov. 25.—The Times has published a despatch from the Associated Press, which says that the German army attacked the Chinese under Admiral Ho. Ho are said to be retreating in the direction of Kalgan before General Ma's troops. The German army is said to have killed 10,000 Chinese and captured 10,000 Chinese.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—The official Messenger says the consequence of the province of Pei Chi ostia have been issued to begin returning to the Kwantung and Manchuria territories. The report adds that it is supposed the detachments from European Russia will be returned during the last half of 1901. It is further asserted that the condition of the winter of three brigades of Siberian rifles, in addition to the regular forces, from Shanghai says a telegram from Stan Fu confirms the report of the Chinese Embassy and says the condition has become somewhat worse.

Editor and Mayor to Fight.

Havana, Nov. 25.—It is said that Gen. Rodriguez, mayor of Havana, has challenged Editor La Lucha, to fight a duel in consequence of an alleged libellous article attacking the integrity of the mayor's office. Gen. Rodriguez has named Senor Aloman as his second.

La Lucha publishes a statement today that it had no intention of attacking the chairman of the mayor.

Both parties deny that the matter will be carried any further but the friends of both say that the denial is only a ruse to put the police off the scent.

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FAVORABLE PROSPECT

Of the Establishment of the Blast Furnace.

The common council's sub-committee to hear the representatives of the Mineral Products Company of New York, relative to a site and exemptions for a proposed blast furnace plant establishment here, met yesterday afternoon, heard the company's manager, Mr. Russell P. Hoyt, and Mr. Gleim also of the company, and finally recommended to the council to grant certain exemptions.

The committee heard Messrs. Gleim and Hoyt. Mr. Gleim said that the company had been in operation for three years, and that they had succeeded in producing 1,000,000 tons of iron ore. He explained the nature of the material and the process of its production. He said that the company had a large tract of land in the city, and that they had a blast furnace on the site. He said that the company had a large tract of land in the city, and that they had a blast furnace on the site.

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Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods. It renders the biscuit, bread and cake more digestible and nutritious.

Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads wholesome. Food raised with Royal will not distress persons of delicate or enfeebled digestion, though eaten warm and fresh.

Imitation baking powders almost invariably contain alum. Alum makes the food unwholesome.

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THE CHANCES IN AFRICA.

They are Poor for a Man of Limited Means.

BLACKS DO THE WORK.

Only White Men of Experience or Special Skill Command Living Wages--Conditions Described by a Man Who Has Lived There.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Some of your readers who have an inclination to try their luck in South Africa may find the following remarks of interest.

I will speak of things as they were, and had been for a good many years previous to my leaving the colony, about two and a half years ago. At that time matters might be considered normal. Between then and now everything has been abnormal.

When ill-health does not render emigration imperative, the bettering of one's worldly condition in another sphere of action must be the only practical motive. After weighing advantages with disadvantages, the vital question is: Will the change be for the better?

Every one knows that at present South African business is disorganized. No one expects it to be otherwise for some considerable time yet.

Now, the deadlock at the commencement of the war robbed thousands of work. A very large proportion of these were the colonial forces as a means of livelihood, as well as from general patriotic impulse. The termination of the war means the disbanding of these men and a consequent glut on an already congested labor market.

In my humble opinion it would seem a tempting Providence for a young man of limited means to go to South Africa at present.

Let us consider the general condition of things two and a half years ago. We will start with wages. At the outset I would say that unskilled labor was distinctly no show in Africa. The blacks do nearly all that. A white man is the last one to pay a white man's wages when he needs only pay a black.

Skilled labor, however, is well paid at the Cape. Carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, mechanics, masons, bricklayers and plasterers earned from \$2.40 to \$3.60 per day. Warrantable men with a good knowledge of their trade thought themselves fortunate with \$3.60 to \$4.20 per week. Clerks made from \$7.20 to \$8.40 per week and frequently less. They called for their foreman. They were joined by K. Rossouw. The four men walked to West Twenty-second street, Elber being a few feet in advance.

At West Twenty-second and Morgan streets two men met them. Elber declared he had frequently seen them doing picket duty. As he was not a member of the union, he was not a stranger, one of them, according to the other, said the remark: "Elber those guys pass, but give it to the other fellow."

The strangers passed between Elber and the latter backed away from the latter. He was not a stranger, one of them, according to the other, said the remark: "Elber those guys pass, but give it to the other fellow."

So much for wages. Now let us consider cost of living. Bread and lodging formerly cost from \$5 to \$6 per week, exclusive of washing, which came in about \$5 cents extra. Private lodgings are not plentiful at the Cape, therefore, at that time, one had to have recourse to boarding houses. A few words on these establishments may not be amiss. In their time they have wrought no change, so that they are generally the same. Each of the occupants will have his own hour of departure in the morning; also, his own time and condition of return at night.

These circumstances compel associations often extremely distasteful; but a single room is an expensive luxury.

Boarding house keepers pack their rooms as full as they can. It is the custom. You will find privacy a blessing of the past and the quiet necessary to pen a letter home almost unobtainable.

The prevalence that walketh in darkness, however aberrant at first, is soon accepted as a matter of course with other drawbacks, such as, say, universal sanitation. I have seen these odiferous insects in some of the best hotels in the colony.

The kitchen in a boarding house is the only room in which there is a fire. Fuel is very dear. In June and July the weather at night is quite chilly. To keep warm one must either go to bed after supper or keep up the circulation by sharp walking outside. In fact, coupled to the general lack of comfort and the scanty and expensive nature of outside entertainment, lurks the subtle danger of the convivial "pub." In all my wanderings I have never struck any place where a man can go further and more expensively to the devil than in South Africa. On this point it is impossible to be too emphatic.

Now, for the food. Cow's milk sells by the bottle all over the colony. You will never get it. It is too dear and scarce. Still, the tinned article, though generally the best, is a spring lark, is good enough. Butter is beyond the ordinary respectable boarding house as a rule. You generally get "fat" refined grease. This you become fond of by and by. White sugar you rarely see save in private houses or hotels. The less said the better regarding the trek oxen you will have to eat. Omelette is proverbially bad.

Although food, rent and fuel are more expensive, clothing is cheaper in South Africa than it is here. The town stores are large and splendidly stocked.

The average house rent in the towns formerly ran about \$30 per room per annum.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the trekman has the best time of it; and if he is a married man with a home of his own he will be better still.

As for the Trekman: I may say that though wages are higher there than in the colony, expenses are correspondingly

higher; while the facilities for getting rid of money are innumerable. I do not intend this article to be taken and discounted as the production of a pessimist.

I have endeavored to give a calm dispassionate statement of actual facts in the past—a past replete both in successes and disappointments. (The same are to be seen in any country.)

I unhesitatingly assert, however, that in the past the prospects of success in Africa have been grossly over-estimated. This opinion was evidently shared by a boatload of Australians whom I saw land at Cape Town, only to reembarc by the next steamer disappointed and disillusioned. Actual contact with existing conditions had rubbed the rosy hue from cherished expectations. Their own country was better they said.

On the other hand one may be lucky. Think of this:

A young friend of mine went home after a year's stay in the Transvaal taking with him a fortune of \$30,000. He had no special ability; but had a little money. This exceptional luck was the result of a short speculation in land eventually sold to Robinson for mining purposes. We hear of these little things.

With regard to the future, however, I am convinced that there is little risk a prophesy. I firmly believe that peace in Africa and the swiftly spreading influence of unrefined enterprise will surely herald the time when the glitter and blaze of gold and diamonds will no longer dazzle the eyes of the world to the exclusion of an insatiable wealth of other minerals and products. I say nothing of possible industries.

Heretofore Africa has been asleep. By and by we shall see her awaken to a vigorous and insatiable riches. Gold and diamonds have been a curse and a blight on the industries which in the future will bow all around.

Now our steamers go out full and for the most part return empty, save for a little wool and a few fashions.

The harbor loaves supply ship's ballast at 25 cents per ton.

Meantime, let the impending emigrant have patience. There must be hundreds, yes many hundreds starting in South Africa at this moment. And a man starts there. That is not hospitable Canada, it is selfish South Africa, where the very numerous, unscrupulous unemployed are tricked charity into hardness. Heart A man could not get broken in a worse place. Since will not permit of any further enlargement on this subject and in conclusion I would add that the climate is a very fine one.

MAX KLANDERS.

A Labor Duel.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Harry Farres, foreman in the employ of the John A. Gauger, steam door and blind factory, was shot and killed by two men early this morning while on his way to work. The police believe he was killed by strikers.

At West Twenty-second and Morgan streets two men met them. Elber declared he had frequently seen them doing picket duty. As he was not a member of the union, he was not a stranger, one of them, according to the other, said the remark: "Elber those guys pass, but give it to the other fellow."

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LIVE STOCK AT NAPAN.

An Interesting Report of the Stock Breeder, Last Monday.

Dalhousie, Nov. 21.—On the evening of Nov. 21st a meeting under the auspices of the provincial government and the Atlantic Stock Breeders' Association, was held at Napan. Some fifty farmers came out to hear Bliss M. Fawcett, of Sackville, and W. W. Hubbard, of Sussex, discuss the question of the better breeding and care of live stock in these provinces. Alex. Dakon presided.

Mr. Fawcett spoke first explaining that the object of the association was to interest the breeders to grow all the stock in the provinces necessary to feed our people, instead of importing as we do now a large quantity of pork, beef, mutton and poultry from Ontario.

Mr. Hubbard, on the other hand, spoke of the fact that 15 or 16 years ago the farmers of Western Canada and Cumberland counties raised enough beef to supply our markets and some for export. Since then the province has been a net importer of beef and the development of the dairy business and we were now feeding our own people with dairy products and exporting large quantities of pig and cattle to the States and it was now high time that we should give it some attention. He, himself, was a stock breeder and he felt sure and keeping of the general purpose cow would help our best interests without injuring dairy business. The short-horn and blood-red grade cow was best now for this combined purpose. She would milk with the best of the special dairy breeds and at the same time would make good beef. That she was a good dairy cow had been proved by repeated experiments. He had found her so himself.

He liked to have these cows calve in the spring and to bring up the calves and some pigs on the same milk. Another point of view could be taken in the fall and thus from the general purpose cow we could get a crop of calves, cows and pigs, of course, at the same time and when we were through with the cow she would bring from \$10 to \$60 at the stables.

He said this cow and her growing calves he believed in growing large crops of turkeys. He found no difficulty himself in growing all over this country our farmers could grow many times more than they do at present.

He urged his hearers to feed up their stock with the object of making both beef and milk.

W. W. Hubbard was the next speaker. He first returned to the importance of using only pure bred sires for stock improvement. The value of a pure bred sire, he said, was that he would transmit to his progeny and in using with females of mixed breeding the vigor of his own blood would be preserved. While a grade sire or one of mixed breeding might breed back to ancestors which had many undesirable qualities, notwithstanding the fact that he was self might be a fine individual. We should of course strive to get individual excellence with pedigree. Pedigree without vigor is of little value. Through the help of an agricultural agent or by co-operating among themselves the first stomach and winter sows a good bull, ram or boar. There was no excuse for a New Brunswick farmer today to use anything but a pure bred male.

One dollar service fee was a small amount compared to the improvement that would result from using a good sire.

High grade breeding, of course, must go with high grade feeding. The most important of providing grain feed, such as peas and oats, vetches, clover and corn. The best of these feeds should be fed to milk cows and then went on to speak of the compounding of cheap and efficient winter rations. To make efficient winter rations economically winter stockmen should be necessary when corn was not procurable to advantage and was preserved in a silo. This winter ration should be a source of succulent food. Roots—turnips, mangels and carrots—could be grown anywhere and were our main dependence for winter feeding. Turnips were the most easily raised and any stockman, whether he raised corn or not, should have a field of turnips.

When there was much coarse fodder, such as straw and low grade hay it would be economical to cut it up and mix with pulsed turnips and either ground or bodied grain. The mixture should be made in a place where it would not freeze and the cows would not be chilled. It had been found that 80 lbs. cut straw, 200 lbs. pulsed turnips and 55 lbs. of buckwheat grain boiled three hours in 200 lbs. water and mixed with the above would stand for eight hours before using. The amount made two feeds for the ten cows. In addition they got what long hay they could get. The ration from grain was supplemented with the grain one to three pounds more of grain, water and mix than all together and should be heated and aired at the same time as could be conveniently done with the Saxon stator.

A. G. Dakon said the prices of hay (\$12 per ton), grain 10c per lb., and turkeys from 50c to 75c per lb. made it difficult to feed cattle in Northumberland at a profit. Still he knew some of the crops must be fed on the farm else its fertility would soon be exhausted. One-time much of the young stock was stunted for want of care. He believed thoroughly in using pure bred males and breeding with an object in view. The discussion upon the addresses was continued for some time and the meeting adjourned after passing votes of thanks to both the speakers and chairman.

Dorchester Copper Mines.

Dorchester, Nov. 24.—There is present activity in this enterprise just at present. New buildings are being erected for the workmen and a large amount of new machinery is being put in. The winding gear and the hoisting gear are in process of being put in and the output of the mines on the coast.

Mr. Allen Chapman, of Dorchester, deserves great credit for the energy and business enterprise he has displayed in this undertaking. It is expected that something like 200 men will be employed in the works by next spring.

Self-seeking is an impetuous in this universal and impartial world of ours.

St. John Markets.

Country Market—Wholesale.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Mutton, and various oils.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices, including Am. clear pork, Pork mess, and various beans.

GRAIN.

Table listing various grains and their prices, including Oats, Potatoes, and Split Peas.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products and their prices, including Black, 12's, long leaf, and Bright.

RICE.

Table listing various rice products and their prices, including Arracan, cwt., and Patna.

SUGAR.

Table listing various sugar products and their prices, including Granulated, bbl., and White & C. bbl.

RAISINS.

Table listing various raisin products and their prices, including London Layers, new, and Black Raisins.

APPLES.

Table listing various apple products and their prices, including Apples, bbl., and Dried Apples.

PEACHES.

Table listing various peach products and their prices, including Evaporated Peaches, and Canned Peaches.

FRUIT.

Table listing various fruit products and their prices, including Dates, bbl., and Grapes, bbl.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing various vegetable products and their prices, including Valencia Oranges, and Bananas.

MOLASSES.

Table listing various molasses products and their prices, including Barbados, new, and Demerara.

SPICES.

Table listing various spice products and their prices, including Nutmegs, Cassia per lb., and Cloves whole.

COFFEES.

Table listing various coffee products and their prices, including Condensed, 1 lb. cans, per doz., and No. 2.

MATHES.

Table listing various mathes products and their prices, including Gross, 0.37 to 0.40, and Mould per lb.

TEAS.

Table listing various tea products and their prices, including Congou, per lb. common, and Congou, finest.

OAKUM.

Table listing various oakum products and their prices, including English Navy per lb., 0.63 to 0.063.

American Navy per lb.

Table listing American Navy products and their prices, including White lead, 100 lbs., and Yellow paint.

PAINTS.

Table listing various paint products and their prices, including White lead, 100 lbs., and Yellow paint.

IRON, ETC.

Table listing various iron and metal products and their prices, including Chain cables, per lb., and Rigging chains, per lb.

LIME.

Table listing various lime products and their prices, including Casks, 0.85 to 0.90, and Bbls., 0.65 to 0.60.

TAR AND PITCH.

Table listing various tar and pitch products and their prices, including Domestic coal tar, 4.25 to 4.50, and Coal tar pitch.

COALS.

Table listing various coal products and their prices, including Old Mines Sydney per chald, 0.80 to 8.50, and Springhill run, do.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber products and their prices, including Spruce deals Bay Fundy, 10.00 to 10.50, and City Mills, 11.00 to 12.00.

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Living on Ten Cents a Day.

Economic living has been brought to a fine point in Weycross, Ga., where by actual experience the Ruskinites, a colony of Socialists, have demonstrated what is probably the lowest possible daily cost for food. The New York Evening Post says that they live at an actual cost of less than ten cents a day. Of course, this could not have been accomplished except through co-operation. Everything they consume is bought at wholesale in large quantities, and is cooked in the community kitchen. In the community dining-room tables are set for 300 people. Those who do not wish to eat with the crowd are allowed the privilege of purchasing company stores and cooking them at home. When vegetables are scarce these people are allowed seven cents per capita a day. When vegetables are plentiful the cash allowance is only five cents. As the community raises its own vegetables, the approximate cost is only about two cents per capita a day. In addition to vegetables, the bill of fare has bread, butter, syrup, milk sugar, and other necessities. The latter being manufactured by the colonists, and constituting one of their main industries. Meat comes to the table only twice a week, but the colonists hope to have it often when they get a start at stock raising.

No Distress.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Recently very considerable prominence has been given in eastern papers to rumors and reports of the deplorable condition of the Fox Bay, Antwerp, settlers, who are located in the vicinity of Garland Point on the Canadian Northern railway, 42 miles north of Durbin. In view of these statements a newspaper correspondent was sent specially to investigate the affair. When the situation had been gone over carefully and thoroughly as possible, houses visited and settlers personally interviewed and opinions of neighbors and others particularly interested obtained, the result was that there is no real distress there is little foundation for the reports of distress or the necessity for public assistance.

No Penalty.

Batavia, N.Y., Nov. 20.—The question of whether Howard C. Benham murdered his wife Florence Benham is to be submitted to a jury a third time but his life will not be in jeopardy this time. Then if the jury decides that he is guilty of the crime of murder he will continue a free man. The only penalty he will suffer is the disposition of the property left him by his wife. The order sending the matter to a jury was issued by Justice Nash in the Supreme Court this morning when the city was brought by Benham's little son, Howard Sidney Benham, to prevent his coming into possession of the property bequeathed to him by his wife, on the ground that he had not been tried for trial. Justice Nash held that practically the only issue in the case was whether or not Benham killed his wife. As this was purely a question of fact he maintained that he had no right to decide it, but that the case must go to a jury.

Talk of a Railroad Sale.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—(Special)—There is here talk of the sale of the Ottawa and New York railway, to the New York Central with which it now connects at Tupper Lake, 129 miles from here. General Gage, of the Ottawa and New York railway said that nothing definite would be done until the road was finally completed.

ABOUT ODD NUMBERS.

Three, Seven and Nine Have Figured Peculiarly in History and Tradition.

Nobody has ever satisfactorily accounted for the popularity of odd numbers, three, seven and nine appear to have been the favorite numbers all the world over. The ancients had three Fates, three Graces and three Muses. Jupiter's trident had three prongs, Juno's thunderbolt three forks and Cerberus three heads. An English crowd shows its joy by three cheers on any ordinary occasion, and, when extremely excited, as for instance, outside Mrs. Baden-Powell's house on Marlborough night, by three times three. We have three estates of the realm, a man who accepts a bill has three days' grace and three persons congregated together may make a riot. Shakespeare was well aware that he must have neither more nor less than three witches in Macbeth, and that the brilliant cut must never be more than three facets. Three is the number of the Holy Trinity, the Three Jolly Sailors, the Three Necks, the Three Tuns or the Swan with Three Necks.

Mr. Bering told us that this significant number has played a large part in the royal line of England. According to an old Norman legend, we were doomed never to have more than three princes in succession on the English throne without suffering revolution; and the fact square with this theory in a very curious fashion. After William I, William II and Henry I came the revolution of Stephen. After Henry II, Richard I and John we had the invasion of Louis, Dauphin of France, who claimed the English crown. After Henry III and Edward I, Edward II was deposed and put to death. Edward III and Richard I succeeded, but the latter was deposed. After Edward V, Henry VI and Henry VII the crown passed to the House of Brunswick. Since that time, happily, revolutions in this country have gone out of fashion.

Of a more mystical character than three is the figure seven, or, at any rate, it has a larger number of religious applications. Noah had seven days' warning of the coming of the flood; and when it came he took fowls by sevens and clean beasts by sevens into the ark; the ark touched on Mount Ararat in the seventh month, followed seven days a dove was sent out, followed seven days afterward by another.

In Bhauoli's dream there were seven fat cats and seven mice, which Joseph interpreted to mean seven years of plenty and seven years of famine. At the destruction of Jericho seven priests bore seven trumpets seven days, and on the seventh day they walked round the city seven times, after which the walls fell. In the Apocalypse almost everything is seven except the number of the Beast, which is six and seven churches, seven golden candlesticks, seven lamps before seven spirits, the book with seven seals, the lamb with seven horns and seven eyes, seven angels, seven seals, seven kings, seven thunders, 7,000 slain, the dragon with seven heads and seven crowns, seven angels bringing seven plagues and seven vials of wrath. In nearly secular matters seven occurs frequently enough. We have seven wives of the world, seven champions of Christendom, seven sleepers, seven wise men, seven planets, seven deadly sins, seven ages of man and our ordinary leases are made for seven or a multiple of seven years.

But however mystically significant three and seven may be, they cannot lay claim to any such pre-eminence as the property of the figure nine. That the ancients had nine muses, nine rivers in the infernal regions, a Jivita with nine heads, and nine gods for Lord Venkatesh to swear by; or that in modern times a cat has nine lives, that it takes nine tailors to make a man, or that possession is nine points of the law, are facts that have no significance after one has once set upon the path of investigation some of the peculiarities of this number. For instance, if you multiply nine by any other number, you will find that the figures composing the product, when added together, will always amount to nine. Thus:

9 x 2 = 18 and 1 + 8 = 9, 9 x 3 = 27 and 2 + 7 = 9, 9 x 4 = 36 and 3 + 6 = 9, and so on to any extent. On arriving at eleven times nine we have what appears to be an exception, for the digits of 99 equal 18. But it will be observed that eighteen is a multiple of nine, and, moreover, that the figures composing it add up to nine. Another peculiarity of this figure is of greater value than the second, reversing these figures, and then subtracting the number thus obtained from the original number. Whatever figure we may reverse in this manner, it will always be nine or some multiple of nine. The smallest possible number of two figures of which the first figure is larger than the second is 21. Reverse the figures and we get 12. Subtract 12 from 21 and the remainder is nine. The largest similar number is 98. Reverse these and we get 89. Subtract 89 from 98, and again the remainder is found to be nine.

Let us take a case in which nine combines with the mystic seven. The number 63 is not divisible by nine. But if we add seven into it, either in front, when it makes 70, or in the middle, when it makes 67, we shall find that every one of these numbers is divisible by nine. It is not every number which can thus be dealt with, and the reader may find an evening's excitement in trying to puzzle out the reason why. An example of a higher number may be given by way of a State assistance: 866,573 is not divisible by nine, but if the number is added to it, either in front, where it raises the amount by 7,000,000, or in any other position, each one of the eight various amounts which may thus be obtained becomes divisible by nine. The fact can be verified by any child who has mastered the first four rules of arithmetic; but the amount of the number is another matter. To sense workers, or even to junior opticians about all this. And it may be that if any of us would only put himself through a course of the higher algebra, digest the integral calculus, and master a few amusing treatises on the Theory of Differences, all that now seems so perplexing in the matter would become as plain as the multiplication table. In the meantime, to adopt Mr. Krugger's word, we are "staggered."—London Globe.

Can't Forget.

"You don't get much chance to ride your wheel, eh?"

"Oh, no. I'm still paying the installments."—(The King.)

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and a Happy Home For Him. How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and

address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1822 1/2 St. Clair, Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man can easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for your recent date. I have given your medicine a thorough test and the result has been extraordinary. It has completely renewed my vitality. Your method worked beautifully. I cannot now say how happy I am. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and can now ride my bicycle. I have been a sufferer from sexual weakness for many years and your medicine has completely renewed and enlarged my small, weak organs. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor. All correspondences are strictly confidential. I will send you the free receipt for the asking and he wants every man to have.

FAMILY KNITTER. Simplest, Cheapest, Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars, Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas Ont.

PRICE \$8.00. Mention this paper.

EPSS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1.4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPSS & CO. LTD., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS. Canned Goods, Cheese, Coffee, Raisins, Feed and Bran, Leading to-day.

Use HAWKER'S TOLLU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM. It will cure any cold. Price 25 cents. Hawker's Catarrh Cure. A positive cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. The Canadian Drug Co., Sole Agents.

THE SHIPPING WORLD.

Steamer goes Ashore in a Snow Storm.

ST. OLAF A WRECK.

Passengers and Crew Landed—Perishing from Cold—The Victims Buried under Snow and Ice—Details of the Disaster.

Portland, Me., Nov. 25.—The schooner which was run down by the steamer Numidia, previously reported to have been the Alma, from Turin, with 14 crew and 10 passengers, was today identified as the schooner St. Olaf, from Portland, Me., with 14 crew and 10 passengers.

Laws, Del., Nov. 25.—The British steamer Margaret Jones, Captain Williams, which, from Malta for Delaware Breaker, for orders, stranded at 3 o'clock morning directly opposite the Isle of St. John, and was wrecked on the rocks. The vessel is 300 feet long and of 1,842 net tons burden.

New York, Nov. 25.—The steamer Campania, which arrived in quarantine Saturday evening, came up to her dock early this morning. She had a rough passage, experiencing gales and squalls almost all the way across. None of the officers cared to discuss the decision of the Admiralty Committee for running down the schooner St. Olaf.

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 24.—(Special)—Steamboat Mississinipi made her last trip of the season down river today. On Monday she will begin running between Chatham and Newcastle in place of the Nelson, which will be hauled up next week. The Chatham steam ferry will probably continue her regular trips until the first of December.

Halifax, Nov. 23.—(Special)—Furness line steamer arrived from London this morning, after a very stormy passage. The St. Olaf was wrecked about five days after the Britannia, which put into Sydney, Saturday, second of week.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—(Special)—In the snow storm last night the three-masted schooner Augusta, of Toronto, bound from Charlotte to Toronto, with coal, went ashore near Port Credit. The crew was rescued. The vessel and cargo are valued at about \$10,000.

The schooner Jessie Drummond, bound from Charlotte to Port Credit, is in a leaky condition. She may founder.

Mail steamer Lake Megantic, from Liverpool for this port via Halifax, will be out 13 days today.

Steamer Ella arrived yesterday from Loughsbury with a cargo of coal. Steamer Orno sailed Saturday night for Bermuda via Halifax.

The St. John steamer Ayr is now out three weeks from Boothby, where she was last reported as sailed Oct. 21. The vessel, coal laden, is bound for Port Adelaide. For Halifax, schooner B. C. Jordan is out 55 days from Gatz for Halifax.

Boothby, Nov. 23.—Schooner Lena White fouled schooner C. E. Flint today, tore mainmast and damaged the latter. The fishing schooner Sarah A. Worfield fouled the St. John schooner Georgia E. today and carried away her jibboom.

Furness line steamer Friday, from St. John to Halifax, sailed Friday morning at 11 o'clock from London.

Portland, Me., Nov. 23.—Passengers on the steamer Numidia, which arrived today, report that the steamer was in collision with the schooner Alma, of Lockport, N. S., Wednesday morning, and after towing the schooner until Thursday the latter broke away and has not been heard from since. The Alma, they say, was leaking badly at the time and fear is expressed that she may have gone down. The Alma carried a crew of seven men and two of the Numidia's crew were placed on board the schooner after the accident to assist in working the pumps. The captain of Numidia will not make any statement regarding the affair, saying that he desires to first make his report to the British vice-consul here.

Laws, Sweden, a Swede, one of the passengers on the Numidia, was a witness of the collision. He said: "It was a long time after the collision before we could pick the schooner up—three or four hours, I should say. We towed her all day Wednesday and Wednesday night. Thursday morning I was out on deck and a gale had begun blowing. It increased in velocity until a frightful sea was running and the schooner began to make pretty bad weather of it. She would keep bringing up on her towing hawsers with vicious tugs and finally both snapped off. The schooner rapidly went astern and the ship was stopped. Owing to the way the sea was running it was impossible to get near enough to the schooner to pick her up. For four hours she was in sight and then the thick weather shut in all around us and she disappeared from view. "There was a fearful sea on and it didn't seem possible that the schooner in her distressed condition could have lived. "We stayed cruising about all the afternoon in a vain hope that we could find the wrecked craft, but she had disappeared. At night we resumed our course, for everything had been done that it was possible to do. "The schooner was said to be loaded with salt. The last issue of the Maritime Register reports the British schooner Alma, 110 tons, Captain Lent, as having cleared from New York for Halifax, November 12. This would just bring her in the position of the Nova Scotia coast, where the collision occurred.

The schooner run down by the Numidia is not the Alma, as intimated in the details yesterday. Yesterday the schooner Alma arrived at New Mills to load laths and Messrs. Merritt Bros., of this city, received a telegram from Captain Lent, stating that the Nova Scotia coast, where the collision loading a cargo of laths.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 21.—(Special)—The steamship St. Olaf, which for several years has been running regularly between Quebec and North Shore ports of the St. Lawrence, was wrecked Wednesday night on Bonle Island, at the entrance to the harbor of Seven Islands and all hands were lost. The St. Olaf left Shelburne for Quebec Wednesday afternoon and shortly afterward a gale set in, accompanied by snow. Her non-survival at Seven Islands did not alarm as it was supposed she had not attempted to enter the harbor on account of the weather and had proceeded to Quebec. Failure to hear of her after her departure from Shelburne caused inquiry along the coast, and news now received leaves late beyond doubt, no hope whatever of any having escaped. The names of six other passengers known to have been on the ill-fated vessel are: Napoleon Beaudin of St. John River; Joseph Chénier, Joseph Bacon, Clarence Bond, Michael Asher of Shelburne, and Louis Gagnon of Pontiac.

The names of the crew are: Captain P. T. Levesque, First Mate Louis Caron, Second Mate Charles Boudreau, Purser E. J. Veit, Joseph Tremblay, steward; Joseph Gauthier, sumner; Théophile Lévesque, Joseph Arsenault, Gustave Lafleur, seaman; Eugene Belanger, chief engineer; Joseph Bravelle, second engineer; Wilfrid Belanger, third engineer; Odilon Corneil; John Gagne, Thomas Doyle, firemen.

The St. Olaf was valued at \$50,000, and was insured for about half her value. A searching party returned from the island tonight and report everything indicates the passengers and crew landed alive, but perished from cold and exposure. The bodies lie under three feet of snow which fell after the wreck. A pile of laths was found some distance from the shore and the 150-foot boat was wrecked on the beach. Another searching party will start this morning and endeavor to find the victims.

To Hang Filipinos. Manila, Nov. 25.—Four natives will be hanged at Dugan, Luzon, next Thursday. They are under conviction for arson and murder, the victims of the latter crime including two American prisoners. The military courts are now returning numerous death sentences upon natives.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Friday, Nov. 23. Star Araro, from Bermuda, cargo, mails and passengers, Scheldt & Co.

Saturday, Nov. 24. Schr Carle Bell, 200, Gayton, from Gloucester, R. C. Ekin, ball.

Sunday, Nov. 25. Schr Avalon, Howard, from Quaco, for New York.

Schr Wida, Miller, from New York, coal.

Schr Carle Bell, 200, Gayton, from Gloucester, R. C. Ekin, ball.

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PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Friday, Nov. 23. Star Araro, from Bermuda, cargo, mails and passengers, Scheldt & Co.

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Sunday, Nov. 25. Schr Avalon, Howard, from Quaco, for New York.

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A POLITICAL NOVEL.

Mr. Morley Roberts Has Astonished Great Britain.

A GIFT BY RHODES

To a British Political Party Made the Subject of a Romance Which Contains a Good Deal of Solid and Awkward Truth.

Writing on November 10, Oliver Beresford, the London correspondent of the Boston Transcript, says:

A veritable bombshell has fallen in the midst of the broken camp of our Liberal party in the guise of a new novel by Mr. Morley Roberts. Lord Lintilhough, the book in question, is being thoroughly well advertised, but the end is not yet come. Morley Roberts has, before now, proved himself capable of much daring and has shown scanty respect for those who occupy the seats of the mighty, but Lord Lintilhough out-herods Herod and will probably bring serious consequences upon the head of his audacious author. The situation, in a nutshell, is this: In Lord Lintilhough one hears a great deal about certain persons named "The Leader" and "John Midhurst," and Mr. Roberts makes no secret of the fact that the former personage represents, in this disguise, Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, while John Midhurst stands for the late Mr. Schomburgk.

In the course of the tale we are very plainly told that Cecil Rhodes (alias "The Leader") at one time subsidized the Liberal party to the amount of £5,000, giving this sum of money on the understanding that they would practically abandon what is known as Little Englandism, and conform to his own wide views concerning the empire, especially in South Africa. In a letter which Morley Roberts recently sent to one of the morning papers he insists that his statement regarding this £5,000 is absolutely true, and goes on to say that it was not until Cecil J. Rhodes when the Liberal party broke faith with him and when they made capital out of abusing and maligning him.

I need not point out that this is a very serious statement, even though it was put forth through the medium of a "novel," how extremely serious it is has been proved by the universal comment it has aroused and by the furious anger it has stirred up in high quarters.

It is a well-known fact that in the heyday of poor Parnell's glory, Cecil Rhodes handed over a cheque for £10,000 to the Irish leader, making at that time much the same terms as those which he offered to him in the English Liberal party transaction. This subsidy to the Parnellites was never denied, but of course it is another matter to (practically) accuse the historical Liberal party of selling their vote on a given subject for £5,000! Few men understand the complex character of Cecil J. Rhodes so well as does Morley Roberts; witness his remarkable study of the big South African in the Colossus. But I fear that his hero went too far for Lord Lintilhough. In any way one looks at the story of that £5,000 is not a creditable one.

Nothing happens but the unexpected. This might be taken as the motto of Lord Salisbury's new cabinet. From a purely social point of view the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as foreign secretary is every way desirable; but among serious politicians there is much shaking of wise heads and not a few grumbles. On one point, however, every one is agreed, and that is that Lady Lansdowne will be a "regular boom" at the foreign office, for she is grand dame to her very finger tips and thoroughly understands the delicate art of entertaining. Lady Salisbury never went in much for entertaining, and in her days there was nothing approaching that Lady Lansdowne will follow closely in the steps of that famous hostess, Lady Jersey. Whatever may be Lord Lansdowne's other qualifications, it must at least be conceded that he is quite a grand seigneur, and that his knowledge of the French language is exceptional; indeed, apropos of this, at one time Lord Salisbury, busy laughingly said that he was obliged to be his own foreign secretary, because only one member of his cabinet could speak French as she is "spoke in Paris," and that was Lord Lansdowne. The new foreign secretary is French on his mother's side, the latter being a daughter of General Planchet, one of Napoleon's officers, the same General Planchet who was the father of the famous Count Morny—Morny who made the coup d'etat, Morny the man of steel, the cold-blooded daredevil who was at one and the same time the bravest of men and the blackest of scoundrels.

Only a day or two ago a charming old lady, one of our Queen's most cherished intimates, told me that she was present at Lady Lansdowne's wedding, which took place at Westminster Abbey, and that the two great beauties present on that occasion were the Princess of Wales, who looked exquisitely lovely in a regal gown of ruby velvet, and the Duchess of Manchester, now the Duchess of Devonshire. Lady Lansdowne and her sister, Lady Blintford, were married on the same day, and their wedding created an immense sensation.

ECZEMA And Every Form of Torturing Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humours Cured by Cuticura

Complete External and Internal Treatment. The Skin consisting of CUTICULA, SOAPS, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all else fails.

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POEMS OF TODAY.

Requiescat. When our little day is done, When our tired sun is set, When the long night is begun, When our waking stars are met, Thinking not on how we fell, Error wide or failure deep, Let us smile and go to sleep!

Strength. That I am strong, my friends, oh pity me! Nor think me blessed that I can bear alone More than my share of burden without mean; More than your praise, I need your sympathy; I am in servitude, while you are free, Who bids the useless hands to toil or crown?

Dealing With Trouble. He that binds around for trouble Wastes his time, the sages say, And suffers humbly, sadly, Stashed and bruised and beaten badly— Always loses in the fray.

God's Smile. When God upon our little world looks down, In His strenuous eyes so passing glad, So rapt with toys, the pen, the sword, the pen, Playing His game of fortune, fame or pride; Does he not smile, the patient One who keeps us gently in the onward way? Waiting, with kindly thought, the evening's when we shall tire of play?

Edwin Markham's Latest and Best Poem. Edwin Markham contributes to the Christmas number of "Success" the most remarkable poem that he has written since "The Man With the Hoe." His new work is entitled "The Mighty Hundred Years."

Charlotte County. Rolling Dam, Nov. 28.—Mr. Robert McKenney, one of our enterprising merchants, received a card of shingles last week. A popular lively stable man of St. John visited at H. T. Boyd's on Monday on route to St. Stephen.

Carleton County. Woodstock, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the young people of St. Paul's Presbyterian church was held in the basement of the church on Friday evening last, when a society was organized called "St. Paul's Church Guild." The officers elected are as follows: President, Miss M. McAfee, 2nd vice-president, Charles Walker, secretary, Andrew Dunbar, treasurer. It is the intention of the guild to provide a variety of interesting entertainments during the coming winter.

Remembered by His Friends. Mr. John G. Connolly, who for 14 years has been stationed at McAdam and Vancouver in the Canadian customs service, left yesterday for Ottawa having secured well deserved promotion. What was his gain is others loss, however, for Mr. Connolly's great number of friends at the places named and many in St. John where his duties sometimes brought him regret his removal from their midst. On Friday night last he was called to go to the home of his friends at McAdam and was presented with a handsome traveling bag while many good wishes were expressed for his future success. Again, on Saturday night he was the guest of friends at Vancouver, at a dinner given him at Mrs. Brayley's restaurant. There sat down a company in which were represented the best interests of the place and which was a tribute to the worth of Mr. Connolly. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. R. Simpson, manager of the C. P. R., and Mr. C. H. Kingston was the vice-chairman. Among the others present were Messrs. Horace Kellogg and Grant Hall of Vancouver, Chief U. S. Officer Palmer of Vancouver, U. S. Officers Connors and Cummings of Vancouver, and W. R. Finson of St. John. The dinner was a most successful affair and when the menu had been discussed there was a round of capital speeches in which Mr. Connolly's past work was eulogized and the best wishes expressed for his future.

AMOY, A CHINESE GIRL.

Only a short time ago she had been the very light of the tea garden. No one could deny that with the wild extravagance, yet graceful delicacy, of Amoy, and no voice was sweeter than hers; furthermore, she was wondrously pretty, with her little pursed mouth, bright eyes and rich abundance of shiny hair, and besides being pretty and clever, Amoy was gentle, modest and good, so you will see that it was no wonder that she was the favorite of all the patrons of the house. Even the girls, who were usually so jealous when one was more popular than another, could not help liking Amoy.

For two years, though a Chinese girl, she had lived the public life of the geisha girl in Japan, laughing, dancing, singing for the entertainment of the guests; but this existence had not spoiled her in the slightest. But now all was different; for some months ever since the war had become thick with dark rumors of war—Amoy had been very unhappy. One day the manager had come into the tea garden, and to the great surprise of all the tea girls had spoken harshly to Amoy, whom he had always treated with great consideration. This was the day that the declaration of war against China, had been published on blood-red paper. From that day her life had become even more unhappy. Her employer had lost all his former cordiality of manner toward her, and the inmates of the house, the girls, even the very servants, had begun to despise her; for was she not of a nation at war with them, and who did she behoove them to hate? But even this was not all. To the sorrow that had resulted from her fall from favor was added the fact that the young man who had been her lover, and who was all so gallant and the other ones were all so much occupied with the country's cause had had time for the distractions the tea-house offered. Mistakenly, the manager was beginning to talk of discharging some of

the girls, and well Amoy knew that she would be among some of the first to go. Amoy was all alone in a quiet way back the province of Shantung, in China, she had a half-dozen little brothers and sisters and an old father and mother. It was a very early age she had gone out into the world and made her living with a troupe of Chinese jugglers and players who had come to Japan. Her unusual beauty had attracted the attention of a military man, and she had covered his camp.

The tea-house and garden adjoined, and, in fact, were connected by a public jirikasha stand, which was just outside the garden. At the back of the jirikasha stand was a large open shed, which served as a shelter during storms. In this shed, up one flight of stairs, was a large lumber room, a dull gloomy place, used for the storing of old goods, worn-out jirikasha, broken musical instruments and other plunder. Few were there who went, and Amoy would climb the rickety stairs, unless it was necessary to store away some useless trifle, and she would sit on the floor, and Amoy would come when her duties were over. In it was an old-fashioned jirikasha, which she had broken, and its beautiful lacquered cracked and blistered. This offered the soldier a place to sit, and Amoy would sit away gently to and fro. Amoy would often climb into the jirikasha's heart, and there she would bitterly cry her unhappy lot.

The landlord of both the tea-house, managed by Mistakenly, and the jirikasha stand, was Inouye Izuma, a young man said to be of considerable wealth. He was very much esteemed for his general good nature and kindness of heart. Few gave more freely to the war fund than he, and when the call for volunteers came from the government he was one of the first to offer himself. With scores of others, however, he was rejected for his general military service. When the news of the sinking of the Kow-shing arrived, and drove the city mad with weeping, Amoy felt as if she were weeping alone. The old jirikasha rocked soothingly back and forth, and even while she gazed across her little head and seemed to spread a halo around it, she had not slept fifteen minutes before the door of the store-room was pushed open and Inouye Izuma and a stranger came into the place.

"I will show you the vehicle and you can see what repairs it needs," Inouye was saying. They moved over to a jirikasha that had met with an accident the previous day. Inouye had a very fine military service, and then suddenly broke off and stared with wide fascinating eyes at the sleeping girl. He had never noticed her before in the garden, but doubtless had never noticed her peculiar beauty, for he seldom went to the garden, and when he did, he usually came to meet the girls in groups. Now he stood beside Amoy, breathing very hard, and his eyes were staring and gazed the more they looked at her. They were very reluctantly, he turned them from her, and he reassured his business hastily, the other man, after which they passed out together.

But soon Izuma came back to the store-room, and, crossing on tiptoe, stood for a long time by the sleeping girl, gazing at her with all his heart in his eyes. When she awoke he was still standing there, and she started up blushing, and looked very ashamed. "Ah! I must ask your pardon," she said, and even her little ears tingled. Izuma did not answer. "I was very tired," the girl faltered, "and I had closed my eyes. I was so tired, these days are very careful not to offend when she could avoid it. "Is it comfortable to sleep here?" he asked, gently. "No, not so comfortable as in the house," she answered, "but I do not see any man to sleep. I wished only to be alone."

"Ah! Why?" "You a Japanese and ask that?" "Yes," he answered; "I do not understand." "I am not Japanese. Perhaps you do not know," she murmured, her head drooping. "Yes, you are Chinese." "Then—everybody in Japan hates me." "No, no—not everybody." "I do not. I have seen you often, and I have never disliked you—never hated you. But you are not a Japanese, and I do not understand, but his face was eloquent. "I must go now," she said, jumping up nervously. "But why did you come here?" "To be sad, to weep, to break my heart alone," she answered, with a burst of passion. "Ah, but it is pain more bearable alone!" "But me!" he exclaimed eagerly. "Let me share it with you!" "You are a Japanese," she said, quietly, and left him musing all alone in the semi-darkness. The next day Amoy carried a huge bunch of cherry blossoms into the tea-house and laid them at Amoy's feet. The girl smiled and grew quite pale. "For me—are they for me?" she asked, unthinkingly. "A number of geisha girls were looking curiously on, wondering who it was that had sent the flowers. Amoy buried her little nose in the blossoms. She was pale and rosy in the cheeks. "Tell him," she began, "let me see; who—who sends the flowers?" She knew, but she would not let him know. The man told her, a touch of surprise in his voice. Still Amoy hesitated. From some distance outside came the triumphant beat of the drum and the brazen call of the bugle. Amoy raised her little chin and handed the flowers to the man. "Tell him—tell him I cannot take them now. Tell him—that that I must wait till the war is done. That," she hesitated, her voice faltering. "That I shall marry one of my own countrymen." She told them quietly, and they were surprised and envious for Izuma was wealthy and wielded much influence, and a Chinese one at that! "Why did you refuse him?" "Because she is too good for a Japanese," another answered. "Their curiosity as to the sender of the flowers had the better of them, for proposals were not plentiful in these times. "Who is he?" they asked. She told them quietly, and they were surprised and envious for Izuma was wealthy and wielded much influence, and a Chinese one at that! "Why did you refuse him?" "Because she is too good for a Japanese," another answered. "Their curiosity as to the sender of the flowers had the better of them, for proposals were not plentiful in these times. "Who is he?" they asked. She told them quietly, and they were surprised and envious for Izuma was wealthy and wielded much influence, and a Chinese one at that! "Why did you refuse him?" "Because she is too good for a Japanese," another answered. "Their curiosity as to the sender of the flowers had the better of them, for proposals were not plentiful in these times. "Who is he?" they asked. 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