

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY, 9, 1900.

HIGGINS' BRITISH LINIMENT (The Household Friend.)

This famous Liniment is a sure cure for RHEUMATISM, DIPHThERIA, NEURALGIA, etc.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Canadian Singled Out for an Example—Kitchener a Hard Man to Keep Track Of—"Fighting Mac" Would Not Retire for a Wound.

London, April 27.—Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein, mentioning the strict discipline imposed upon the British forces...

Their New Governor Lands Markets will be Affected by in Negligee Attire. the Ottawa Fire.

San Juan, P. R., April 27.—The United States steamer Dolphin, bearing Mr. Charles Albert Allen, the newly appointed civil governor of Porto Rico, dropped anchor off San Juan at 10 o'clock this morning...

General Davis, military governor, visited Mr. Allen on the Dolphin at half past eleven. A detachment of 75 military police and four companies of the Porto Rico Regiment, with a band, were drawn up on the wharf.

The Dolphin's launch, carrying Mr. Allen and his family, with General Davis and Lieut. Parker, the general's aide, left the Dolphin at noon, the Texas and Dolphin firing a salute of 17 guns.

Mr. Allen was accompanied by General Davis and his family, with General Davis and Lieut. Parker, the general's aide, left the Dolphin at noon, the Texas and Dolphin firing a salute of 17 guns.

Mr. Allen took breakfast with General Davis and his family, with General Davis and Lieut. Parker, the general's aide, left the Dolphin at noon, the Texas and Dolphin firing a salute of 17 guns.

That can't be Mr. Allen, said one. "That's not the government, said another. "Not that man in the straw hat. Surely not."

The simplicity of the costume and of the general details of the reception took the Porto Rican by surprise...

New representative citizens were present at the landing, the throng being composed largely of middle class people.

Thanks of His Royal Highness for Expressions of Sympathy.

Toronto, Ont., April 27.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Prince of Wales has given out a letter to the press in which he thanks the Empire for its expressions of sympathy at the time of the attempted assassination.

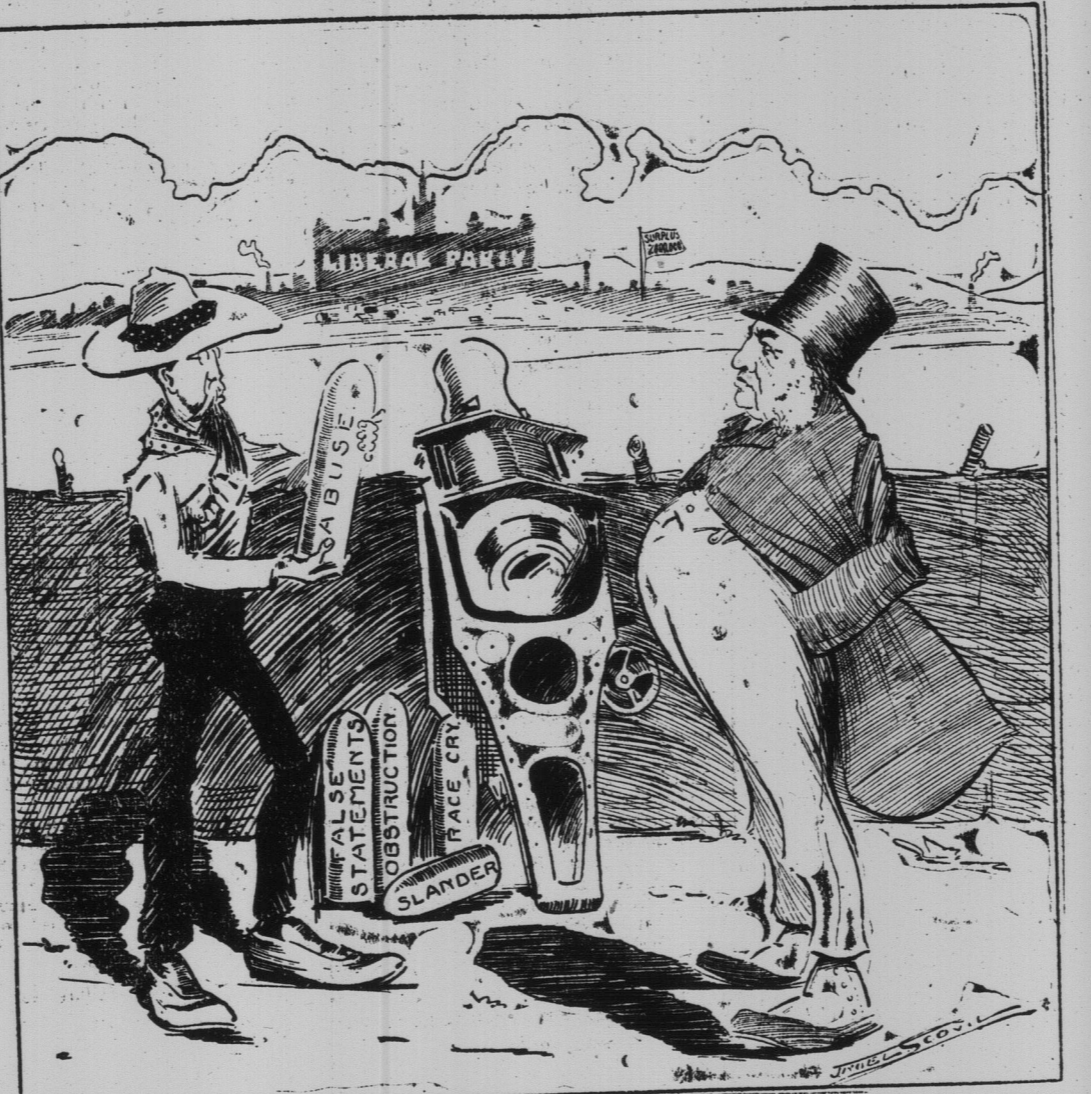
Change of Danish Government.

Copenhagen, April 27.—At a cabinet council today, King Christian accepted the resignation of the Hørring cabinet and appointed a new Rightist ministry.

British Press on the Ottawa Fire.

Toronto, April 27.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says referring to the calamitous conflagration at Ottawa the Globe says:

The English people throughout the world will offer profound sympathy which ought soon in practical details take the form of concrete help.



TORY TACTICS. Oom Tupper... Well Georgie, ve haf shelt dem at every point, but it seems dey vas come to stay, don't it. Commando Foster... Da's right Charlie, I think ve'll haf to come back to de same old tactics, and try dis lot again some more.

Rails are Too High for Work to be Started Now.

Fredericton, April 27.—(Special)—A letter received here last night from Rev. J. J. Fausole, states that he has resigned the pastorate of the Charlottetown Methodist church, owing to ill health, and will retire from the active work of the ministry.

Mr. Peter McFarlane received a cable from her son Bruce today, announcing his safe arrival in England and stating that he was in the hospital.

There is No Evidence Yet That Madawaska County is to Have Smallpox Epidemic.

Grand Falls, April 27.—(Special)—Prominent measures have been taken by the health officials here in connection with the smallpox epidemic of smallpox on the upper St. John as that which has just been stamped out on the North Shore.

American Steel and Wire Has Designs on Two of its Officers.

New York, April 27.—The Times tomorrow will say: "Summonses are now in the hands of the law firm of Lamb & Voss for Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company's board of directors, both of whom left this city for Chicago last Wednesday and it is the intent on the part of attorneys to take further legal proceedings which will include efforts to get extradition papers if Messrs. Gates and Lambert show no intention of coming back to this city."

Killed in Arkansas.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 27.—Adolph Spitzel, a widely known sporting man, was killed here today. He was found lying in the street early today with his head crushed. It is thought he was murdered, but his jewelry and money had not been taken.

Caution Taken Against Hostility on the Treaty Coast.

St. John's, Nfld., April 27.—The French fishermen of St. Pierre are largely increasing their crews for the fisheries along the treaty shore during the coming season.

Sir John Hagarty Dead.

The Boers Left Too Soon for French to Cut Them Off—Canadians Praised and Col. Otter Wounded in a Fight Wednesday—Estimate of the Forces.

London, April 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under Thursday's date, says: "The Boers who retreated from Dewet's Dorp kept well ahead of Gen. French's cavalry. Unless the enemy should make a stand at Kroonstad, Lord Roberts will rapidly cross the Vaal river."

Another Bloemfontein special says: "Seven hundred and fifty wagons of a Boer heavy transport train have reached Kroonstad from the south. The Boers have organized a specially mounted corps for foraging."

Still another despatch reports that, before the Boers were driven from Dewet's Dorp, about 7,500 of them had been slowly retiring toward Ladybrand, where large supplies are stored and immense corn fields are ready for harvesting.

The Daily Chronicle has the following from Vaal Bank, dated Wednesday, April 25: "For two days the Boers have been fighting a series of rear guard actions. Crossing the Modder here and hotly pursued by Gen. Alderson, they got into the kopjes southeast of the crossing and narrowly missed being captured by Gen. Rundle who was coming from the direction, but on sighting his advance they turned eastward and slipped away between Gen. Alderson and Gen. Rundle."

A prisoner just captured asserts that President Steyn was present during Monday's fight at Slagfontein, east of Leuw Kop. He had shaved his beard, so that he was not easily recognizable.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Thursday, says: "There appears to be little chance of inflicting effective punishment on the retreating Boers. Commandant Gen. Buller, who arrived at Dewet's Dorp Monday, realized the situation at once and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the Boers both from there and from Weepers."

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Standard says: "The strength of the Boers in the Biggarsburg district is believed to be between 5,000 and 8,000."

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Boers are preparing to spend the winter in Natal."

London, April 28.—The steamer Tantalus, with Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Sir John De Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony, has arrived at Southampton from Cape Town.

Lorenzo Marquez, April 27.—Swaziland runners report that the recent visit to the Queen of Swaziland by Sir Ashmead Burt, Conservative member of the British House of Commons, has not checked the killing.

The Swazi queen has placed on the throne the former king's brother, a boy of 18. She argues that as she will have to answer for the death of Sebulana, she may as well continue killing, and she has given the chiefs permission to kill whom they please throughout the whole of Swaziland.

The commandos ordered to the front are obeying reluctantly. One burgher, who has escaped injury in a number of battles, admits that the Boers have fired on the Red Cross frequently.

The sending of General Cronje to St. Helena has greatly enraged the Boers, who think that the Boer government is being sold to the British.

Record Foundry Has Given its Men an Advance—Taken to Dorchester—Colonel Morris Gets Twenty Men.

Moncton, April 27.—(Special)—The property of the Record Foundry and Machine Company of this city, has been seized by the company that recently they have increased the rate of wages of the moulders 20 per cent.

Grand Falls, April 27.—(Special)—Prominent measures have been taken by the health officials here in connection with the smallpox epidemic of smallpox on the upper St. John as that which has just been stamped out on the North Shore.

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Equity Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at Chamberlain's, 100 St. John Street, St. John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY the NINTH day of JUNE next at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday the twentieth day of March A.D. 1900, in a cause therein pending wherein NEVILLE D. PARKER and BOWYER S. SMITH, TRUSTEES UNDER THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF LAVINA PARKER, are Plaintiffs, and FREDERICK NUGENT MOFFAT and ELIAS MOFFAT are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned Referee in Equity duly appointed in and for the said City and County, the said Defendants described in the said Decreeal Order, as:

All that portion or part of said Lot known and distinguished on the plan of the said City of Saint John as Lot Number Fourteen (14), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Brussels and Richmond Streets, thence running northwesterly along the westerly side of Richmond Street, sixty-eight feet, or to the southerly line of that portion of said Lot Number Fourteen, heretofore conveyed by George McKee and wife the former owners thereof to one John Jenkins, thence westerly following the said westerly line of said lot number fourteen, sixty-eight feet more or less to Brussels Street aforesaid, thence easterly along Brussels Street fifty feet more or less to the place of beginning, the same breadth, thence southerly along the southerly line of said lot number fourteen, sixty-eight feet more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and interests therein and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the thirty-first day of March A.D. 1900. HUGH H. McLEAN, Referee in Equity. BOWYER S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Solicitor. GEO. W. GEROW, Auctioneer.

U-e a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Machine Works, 48 and 58 Smythe Street. Phone 668.

Bangor News.

Bangor, April 27.—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Burpee and Miss Burpee, of this city, who have been for some time in Europe, have recently completed a tour of the Holy Land and are now in Italy. They will attend the Paris exposition before returning home.

Letters have been received in Maine from John Boodeau, a member of the first Canadian regiment, which has been actively engaged in the recent fighting in South Africa. In his last letter Mr. Boodeau gives a vivid picture of the battle of Paardeburg, in which his company was engaged. Mr. Boodeau is a native of Prince Edward Island and writes that he expects to start for home within a short time.

Gold Wanted.

New York, April 27.—Bankers abroad were inquiring for gold in this city today and a small engagement was reported to have been practically arranged for the transaction, which will probably involve \$1,000,000, the shipment leaving by Tuesday's steamer if negotiations can be closed on a satisfactory basis by that time.

It was intimated in Wall Street that Lazard Freres were figuring on the engagement but the firm declared that gold could not be shipped on a profitable basis at ruling rates, and disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 2, 1900. FOUR YEARS OF DISCIPLINE.

Four years in opposition ought to have served as a wholesome and salutary discipline to the Conservatives. It ought to have afforded them time for meditation, or thoughtful study of the lessons of the past, for reorganization of their forces, or the development of attractive lines of policy, for the purging of the party, and for the improvement of their status in public judgment.

What, however, are the results and the record achieved by the Conservatives during these four years spent in opposition? We fear that no one who desires to be fair and candid will say that the Tories have helped the dignity of parliament; on the contrary, the fact is made more conspicuous every day that they are willing to sacrifice even the decency of debate in so doing, they can wound and hinder the ministers who are in charge of public affairs.

Second example belongs to a less harmful class of slanders. It follows closely after the Davis romance. "A happier man is Mr. Connors of Buffalo. He has made a great fortune in a few months with the help of Mr. Tarte. Two years ago the minister of public works declared with emphasis that no private company should own elevators in Montreal. The harbor board controlled the situation, and the minister of public works controlled the harbor board, but when Mr. Connors appeared on the scene, backed up by a few Ontario and Montreal political squabblers, Mr. Tarte took a sharp turn. Mr. Connors got all he wanted, the right to build elevators in Montreal, the franchises at Port Carbon, and all the required monopoly privileges."

This statement is conceived in such a palpable spirit of prejudice and hostility that it practically carries its own antidote with it. It fairly illustrates the policy, however, which we are here criticizing, and it must strike the fair-minded reader as somewhat remarkable that in this jaunty air of confidence the Sun is able to announce the fact that Mr. Connors "has made a great fortune in a few months with the help of Mr. Tarte."

How does the Sun know that Mr. Connors has made a great fortune? Mr. Connors' enterprise is yet in the primary stages, and the making of any money out of it must necessarily be a matter of uncertainty. It will, at all events, be a matter of years of time. And as to Mr. Tarte's help, the minister may have assisted Mr. Connors; but he did not do so improperly. The whole transaction was carried out in the light of day, every detail of it having been published and discussed for months before the contract was signed. The contract was not with Mr. Tarte, but with the harbor commissioners of Montreal. There was nothing wrong about the matter; nor was it ever suggested by anyone in Montreal that the conduct of Mr. Tarte was open to censure. It remains for the Sun to do so by implication.

French-Canadian prejudice. These things we repeat, are undeniable, and we cannot see that they represent the opposition having profited by the four years of discipline through which it has been their privilege to pass.

THE POLICY OF INUENDO.

It is regarded by the opposition as one of their most highly prized prerogatives to imply a corrupt motive to everything done by their opponents, and it is a curious commentary on the credulity of those who share their political views that these things are seriously received. The honorable course in a matter suggesting doubt is to either make a direct charge or to be silent; for the good name of a minister of the crown is just as dear to him as it is to any other man. This latter view seems never to be in the minds of those who so ruthlessly and unwarrantably bandy about their innuendoes and slurs, although it is to be observed that they entertain high ethical notions with regard to their own reputations.

These remarks are immediately suggested by the course of our morning controversy from day to day, which deals with Liberals in a most unfair and reprehensible spirit. Two specimens from its columns will suffice.

"Mr. Davis filled in the afternoon with a 'wild and woolly' discussion after his kind, Mr. Davis being rather rude in speech and also in knowledge. Towards the beginning of his address he offered some reflections upon Mr. Davis's business relations, which led the latter to suggest that the course was not conducive to proper debate or to the peace of mind of gentlemen on the treasury benches. Shall we go into your private business?" asked Mr. Davis. "Shall I, for instance, inquire into the private business of the minister of the interior and go into the statement made to me that a man has gone into a bank in this town and placed to the credit of the minister \$40,000 and marched out?"

The whole character of this innuendo is worth describing, as well as the motive which would impel the Sun to repeat the slander involved. In the first place, such deposit may ever have been made to Mr. Sifton's credit. The man who told Mr. Davis about it may have been lying. Mr. Davis may have invented the story himself. If a deposit was made at all, it may have been of a much smaller amount. On the other hand, it is a matter of daily occurrence that sums are deposited in banks to the credit of ministers. Under the law all tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque made payable to the order of the minister dispensing the contract, and thousands of these cheques are deposited at Ottawa every year. The law was the same during the Conservative regime and enormous deposits were made to the credit of ministers at the banks; yet no one ever hinted at any thing dishonorable in that connection. It may be that it was such a deposit as this which Mr. Davis's eavesdropping informant discovered. This is more probable, however, that the whole yarn is the product of Mr. Davis's florid and prejudiced imagination.

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MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

The Ottawa correspondence of the Sun, which is written by the editor of that paper, Mr. S. D. Scott, contains the following extraordinary statement:

The five great spending departments at present are the public works, the railways, the interior, the militia and the post office. After them come the marine and fisheries, the penitentiaries, the mounted police. For a month the House has been discussing the budget, which is or ought to be a statement of the financial operations of the government as a whole and of the various departments. But not one of these departments has yet been mentioned in the budget. The House has been asked to vote supply for the year beginning next July without knowing what was done with the money voted for the same department two years ago. This is simply a scandal. The like of it has not been seen since the union of the colonies. Undoubtedly this is the poorest business administration that Canada has yet seen.

Any one reading the above would naturally conclude that the representatives of the people sitting in the House of Commons had no means of learning how the money voted by them had been spent. As Mr. Scott has in his possession the auditor general's report which contains in detail we can only conclude that the paragraph containing so absurdly false a statement was written in "a moment of weakness." Mr. Scott, we fear, will lose his reputation for veracity if he keeps on writing such fairy tales. The auditor general's report was issued at the beginning of the session and every member of the House of Commons can learn from it how every dollar has been expended.

Mr. Scott's efforts at deception, however, do not end with his statement in regard to the expenditure. He goes on to say: "The heads of these departments are not of the country. The head of the militia department taught almost as well as he does, considering the amount which he does not know when he is present." The postmaster general puts in a flying appearance occasionally, but though he has Mr. Tarte's department in addition to his own, he is seldom in his place to answer questions. When Mr. Tarte was in Ottawa, he was pretty regular in his attendance but very unreliable in his statements. Sir Richard was usually present in the afternoons, but nobody ever thought of asking him anything. Mr. Tarte in Canada gives his attention to "business is business" questions, such as the bargain with Mr. Connors. The rest of his time he devotes to an appeal to the people of Quebec to stand by him in resisting the bigotry of the "Orangeists."

It would be difficult to pen a paragraph more false and misleading than the above. The only truthful statements in it are that Mr. Sifton and Mr. Scott are out of the country; they are attending to public business on the other side of the Atlantic; the meantime their departments are being well looked after. Mr. Sifton, who has charge of Mr. Sifton's department is always on hand and is ready to answer any question. Mr. Mulock attends to Mr. Tarte's department and so far from being "seldom in his place to answer questions" is always there when wanted. Mr. Mulock has answered more questions this session than any other member of the government. The statement that Dr. Borden is not well informed in regard to the affairs of the militia department is almost absurd for serious attention. We challenge Mr. Scott to name any other member in connection with the militia department which the minister has been unable to answer. The managing director of the Sun, Léon Colman, has stated that Dr. Borden is the best minister of militia Canada ever had and that there cannot be a doubt that this view is correct. He has been an officer of the militia for many years and there is nothing in connection with the details of militia business that he does not thoroughly understand.

We regret to have to say that reckless statements, without any basis of truth to support them, have become so common in the Sun as no longer to excite remark. If this is "the poorest business administration that Canada has yet seen" what shall we say of an administration that had Huggart for minister of railways and Montague for minister of agriculture. There is no question that this is the best business administration that Canada has ever had although "business is business" is not its motto when dealing with Great Britain and British interests. That distinction is reserved for the Hessian leader of the opposition, Sir Charles Tupper.

THE OTTAWA FIRE.

The disaster which has overtaken Ottawa is one which appeals strongly to the sympathies of the people of St. John who have themselves passed through a similar ordeal. We know what it is to be homeless and homeless, to be turned out of the street with our goods and chattels and to see them destroyed before our faces, for several cities have ever passed through such a season of trouble as St. John did as a result of the fire of 1877, and no city ever had a more generous response than that which came to its aid as a result of that fire. Long before the ashes were cold helping hands were extended to us, not only from this continent, but from Europe and our friends in the United States were particularly forward in sending their contributions to assist the sufferers by the terrible conflagration which had laid the city low. We can therefore appreciate more readily the terrible misfortune which has overtaken the city of Ottawa and its suburbs, resulting in 15,000 persons being homeless and 40,000 persons being property being destroyed. One of the worst effects of the conflagration is that it has not only rendered these people homeless, but has taken away their means of living, for the mills and factories where they worked have also gone up in the flames. We are sure that the people of St. John will respond most heartily to any appeal that is made to them for assistance as individuals and the community of St. John in its corporate capacity will also contribute to the relief of the Ottawa and Hull sufferers, and the give doubly who gives at once. The sooner measures are taken for the forwarding of funds to Ottawa the better, and this city must do its share towards relieving it. The Telegraph will be glad to receive and forward any subscriptions that may be sent to this office for that purpose.

THE LESSONS OF THE OTTAWA FIRE.

We are always learning lessons from fires and other disasters, but unfortunately these lessons are only learned after the mischief has been wrought, so that it becomes frequently a case of locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. Everybody now can tell why the fire which recently devastated Hull and Ottawa proved so unmanageable and extended over so wide an area. The whole place was a mass of inflammable material. Quantities of dry lumber were stored there piled in such a fashion for drying purposes that the flames had the best opportunity possible. Near them were mills of inflammable material with wooden roofs to invite destruction by their combustible character. The rest of the area devastated was covered with frame houses, most of them with shingle roofs, a style of building which is particularly fitted to catch fire, and which is in fact burnt up in hundreds, it being impossible for any serious effort to be made to save them. We know from our own experience in St. John that when a wooden city catches fire and the wind is high, the sparks will fly for half a mile or more and nothing to the leeward of the fire is safe. The very same thing followed in Ottawa that we all remember so well in connection with the fire in St. John, for when it once got going everything in its path was destroyed. One might have supposed that as Hull was burnt over twenty years ago and the people of that place and Ottawa had also the example of the great St. John fire before them, they would have endeavored to guard against such an overwhelming disaster as the recent conflagration, but we are not so especially when the lesson to be learned is one that is likely to cost us some money or inconvenience. The people of Hull and of that portion of Ottawa which was destroyed found it cheaper and easier to build inflammable wooden structures than to erect buildings of a less perishable character and so the lesson of our conflagration and of all similar disasters was shown away.

It must be confessed, however, that the question of fire is becoming a very serious one in Canada and it is one to which the people will have to apply themselves thoughtfully and seriously at no distant date. There is a continual tendency on the part of everyone to neglect such reasonable precautions as have been shown to be necessary, and it is only when we see a square mile of a city destroyed in a few hours that we realize what a terrible danger we are in by not giving more attention to precautions against fire. Limiting the St. John fire laws were enacted after the area over which wooden buildings could be erected and making it imperative to put gable roofs on all structures, and this undoubtedly has had a good effect and has saved us from a repetition of the disaster of 1877. But the part of the public to relax the precautions against fire and to imagine that we are now apparently secure from all danger. These could not be a graver mistake. All experiences show that the proper way to fight a fire is to prevent a fire, to have the appliances for attacking it near at hand and so abundant that it can be instantly put out. If the fire is allowed to extend itself over two or three acres the question of stopping it becomes a problem which cannot be solved. There is no doubt that the Ottawa fire would have been more destructive than it was and would possibly have swept away the whole of that city had it not been for the change of the wind which drove the flames away from the parliament buildings and other costly structures. It would not have been pleasant for us to contemplate the fact that the beautiful parliament buildings of Ottawa, the home of our government and the pride of the city had been destroyed because of a change in the wind that had neglected all reasonable precautions for its safety against fire. Yet it is altogether probable that these buildings would have been destroyed if the wind had held the same direction during the whole day that it had when the fire began. The lessons of the Ottawa fire are lessons which should be taken deeply to heart by the residents of Canada.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The present war in South Africa has demonstrated that the chief qualification of a soldier is to be a good shot, for it has been shown that a man who is cool and brave who is a good shot and who knows his right hand from his left is likely to be as good a soldier as one who has been drilled for three years under the strictest military discipline. It therefore appears clear that any country that wishes to have an efficient force of soldiers or militia should devote the greater part of its expenditure in that line to the perfecting of their arms and to teaching the men to be good shots. In the British service there has always been many complaints that men who were drilled for three years were not so well made perfect in drill were not so

CLOTHING FOR BOYS OF 3 TO 20 AND EVERY AGE BETWEEN.

It is a queer complaint to hear — "Can't wear his clothes out and he's tired of them." — Yet we've heard more than one mother say that of our garments. But it isn't a fault that's common every where. Clothes that will wear and wear until your boy is weary of the sight of them are pretty well put together. And that's the sort we sell.

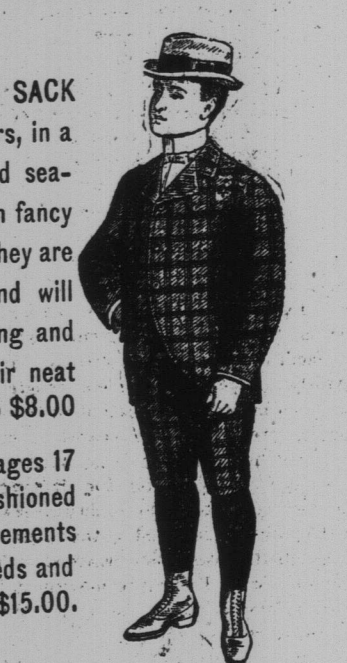
VESTEE SUITS for boys 3 to 9 years. A splendid showing of Vestee Suits in Serges and Fancy Cheviots, made up well as you ever saw them. \$2.50 to \$6.00.

TWO-PIECE PLEATED SUITS. These are all-around favorites for the lads until they round the 12-year mark. Immense line of patterns in Tweeds, Serges and Worsted. \$1.50 to \$5.00.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, ages 3 to 12 years. We are showing a large stock of Blouse Suits in many different styles, and every one a beauty. You will find Checks, Plaids and Stripes, and Blue Serges. \$1.25 to \$5.25.

BOYS' SINGLE BREASTED SACK SUITS, for ages 9 to 16 years, in a splendid variety of new and fashionable spring woollens in fancy effects and plain colors. They are carefully and well made and will stand any amount of pulling and hauling without losing their neat appearance. \$3.00 to \$8.00.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, for ages 17 to 20. These suits are fashioned to meet the special requirements of the young men, in Tweeds and Serges. \$5.00 to \$15.00.



GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO., King Street, Corner German. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Scientifically trained as shots and to a certain extent the same complaint may be made in regard to the militia of Canada. The system which has been pursued in times past for the purpose of making the militia good marksmen has been calculated to make a few favored persons excellent shots and to leave the vast majority of the militia without any training at all, or with a training in rifle shooting which is so inefficient that it is scarcely worth the cost of this matter is now receiving the attention of men who take an interest in our militia affairs. The plan of having Provincial Rifle Association meetings and a Dominion Rifle Association meeting at a large cost is being attacked and not without good reason for we see the same names of marksmen at these meetings year after year and that whole number of persons who attend them would not make up one strong battalion.

There are nearly 40,000 militia men in Canada and every man in the force ought to be a fairly good marksman. This result can only be obtained by having practice at the local ranges and by giving every member of every corps an opportunity of using his rifle frequently in the course of the year. We do not want a few scores of pot shooters in Canada, men who go to the meeting of the Rifle Association for the purpose of winning money prizes, but we want 40,000 good average shots, men who can handle a rifle efficiently under all circumstances, and who if they may not attain the very highest standard of marksmanship are at all events sufficiently well up in the business of rifle shooting to make it dangerous for an enemy to approach them in the open. This is a matter which ought to engage the attention of the militia authorities at once, because if a change is to be in the present system, the sooner it is made the better.

done nothing since the relief of Ladysmith, although his army must be stronger than that of the Boers. Perhaps this lack of energy on the part of the British community is but the prelude to a great movement on a large scale, which will crush the Boers outright or envelope them hopelessly in its coils, but we have learned to look with a good deal of fear on strategic combinations which have for their object the capture of the Boers. Therefore it can be said that the present aspect of affairs is viewed with very little satisfaction by anyone. No doubt the army has suffered from lack of terminal facilities and from the fact that there is only a single line available for the purpose of bringing up troops and supplies, yet the Boers seem to move about without regard to the railway and are found everywhere. We trust that the present week will see a change in the aspect of affairs in South Africa and that before it closed we may be able to chronicle a substantial success for the British arms.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE WAR.

Professor Goldwin Smith has given a long interview to the New York Herald on the subject of the war in South Africa. It is almost needless to say that he is opposed to the war. Goldwin Smith has that kind of a mind which seems to gravitate to the negative view of all questions. Wealthy, in poor health, cynical and independent, he invariably characterizes the case of the stronger and his opponents the side of the minority, and the weaker case the stronger are his opinions. This leaves him in a somewhat peculiar position. He is an anti-British loyalist and the war will probably have a sympathetic acceptance in the United States. A weakness in Dr. Smith's argument is his reiterated statement that the Transvaal is a republic. This discloses either a blind prejudice on his part or a superficial study of the situation. The man who regards Paul Kruger as a despotic ruler of the Transvaal is not a republican. It is not always in mind as a fatherly

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British people are generally becoming somewhat impatient at the slow progress of the British campaign in South Africa. They think that more should be done with the forces at the disposal of Lord Roberts and that the ability of small bodies of Boers to resist large bodies of British troops is not creditable to the management of the campaign. Lord Roberts has now with him in South Africa about 200,000 men, a larger force than has ever been sent across the sea by the British nation or any other since the days of Xerxes, a far larger force than was employed in the peninsular war under Lord Wellington and six times as large as the British force in the campaign of Waterloo. If a few Boers who are not soldiers but peasants can resist 200,000 British troops for an indefinite period then we may as well conclude that the training of militia is of no value and that the lessons of war will have to be learned over again. It seemed probable that as soon as Kimberly was relieved a force would be sent north to relieve Mafeking, but it does not appear that this is the case. To allow that similarly beleaguered little towns to fall would be to the highest degree discreditable and yet the prospects of relief appear rather remote.

INTERFERENCE, NOT PREFERENCE.

At Montreal Sir Charles Tupper made strenuous efforts to have it clearly understood that his policy of a mutual preference was based upon the conviction that such a method was the best possible way of solidifying the Empire. Sir Charles may be right in this, or he may be wrong; but it is clearly a matter which should be left very largely to the judgment of the British people. If they think it is in the interests of the Empire, and will tend to improve its unity and strength, they will adopt it; but it would be unbecoming on our part to insist on it or to endeavor to obtain it on the threat of withholding our preference. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and while men are free and self-respecting they are not apt to yield under pressure what they would not grant under persuasion and the force of reason. It is not fair to assume that the Liberals are opposed to England giving us a preference simply because they are not following the course outlined by Sir Charles Tupper. If, at the outset, they had made such a proposition as the Conservative leader now clings to, it is quite certain that he would have been the first to oppose it. He would have said at once: "Just see what these disloyal Grits are doing. They are taking England by the throat and insisting on their pound of flesh before doing their plain duty." One can easily imagine how Sir Charles, with a peevish indignation, would have rung with harmonized finely with the race and disloyalty cry which he was then about to utter. It is a fortunate thing for the country that we have at the head of affairs men who are capable of taking large views, and whose actions the people may approve with satisfaction.

HOSTILITY TO THE JAPANESE.

There is a movement all along the Pacific coast, at present confined very largely to the American side, in favor of including the Japanese in the restrictive legislation being clamored for as against the Chinese. The labor unions are the aggressors. The California labor unions have demanded that congress pass a law excluding the Japanese from the country, and the leaders of these unions on Puget Sound are preparing to support such a measure. Within two years the number of Japanese laborers brought into that region has been very large, and it is said that 10,000 of them are now employed on the railroads, displacing the whites. While the labor movement to Alaska continues, there is to be feared that the Japanese will be laddly treated. It will be remembered that the Union and Central Pacific railroads were constructed by Chinese laborers, and when their completion compelled these laborers to seek other employment, the race feud began.

Commenting on the situation the Nation says: "After we had used the Chinese we abused them, and we have not altered our policy. So far as the principle of Chinese exclusion goes, it applies in the case of the Japanese, and it will be hard to make any distinction between the two races, should the movement against the Japanese become serious. That it will become serious is highly probable. The demand for laborers in the Pacific states is large and growing, while the facilities for immigration are constantly increasing. Unless congress passes some law excluding the Japanese, we must be prepared to see them come here in very large numbers. But we can have no objection to the Japanese government's submitting to exclusion laws with the patience displayed by the Chinese, and the situation cannot be regarded without uneasiness." The entire movement is regrettable, and it cannot be denied that it is viewed with sympathy by the labor organizations in British Columbia. A bill giving effect to his view, recently adopted by the legislature of that province, has been disallowed by the dominion government.

THEY ARE CRITICISED TOO.

One cannot help observing a marked difference between the treatment accorded by the people of England to British generals in South Africa, and that accorded by the people of the United States to American generals in the Philippines. In the one case there is a disposition to withhold criticism until the evidence is clear, and then to speak sympathetically and dignifiedly; while in the other there is neither the same measure of patience nor charity. The case of General Otis illustrates the temper of the American people in dealing with their military officers. They either laud him unduly, or deride him unparingly. For example, the Chicago Evening Post says: "While General Otis has been maligned and criticised, any other in his place would have had the same experience. Nothing would have satisfied the critics. He can, however, afford to ignore them, well knowing that his services are appreciated by the administration and by the majority of the American people." Quite in the same spirit the Rochester Democrat observes: "Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, but General Otis has accomplished what some correspondents deemed impossible, the pacification of the Philippines in an incredibly brief time. A man who achieved so much, often under most discouraging conditions created by recent Americans, may in time come to be regarded as the greater of the two heroes of Manila."

Other American journals concur in this comparison, and suggest reasons for the view advanced. The Baltimore American sums up the case in favor of General Otis as follows:

"As civil governor of the Philippines he has brought order out of chaos; established schools and satisfactory municipal government; re-established the judicial system and made possible the rejuvenation of the archipelago. While engaged in this work General Otis has served as the commander of 60,000 men, has cared for their wants, and directed vast military operations by which a widespread insurrection has been quelled and the islands pacified. Greater work than this has few Americans done, and few are ever have been entitled to greater honor. General Otis is not a popular hero, but he is one of those earnest, hard-working, painstaking, and conscientious public servants in the honoring of whom the American people recognize the qualities that go to make and keep our government strong and vigorous."

All this sounds very well until the other side is heard from. Then one discovers that just as strong views are held of a character unfavorable to General Otis. The Philadelphia American speaks of the general as "the military refuse of Manila, who should have retired to an old ladies' home years ago," and adds: "The only mistake in the recall of this weak and stupid old man was his untimeliness; it should have been a year earlier." The New York Journal quotes a military officer as saying that "army contractors could steal a million dollars under Otis' nose, and he would find to see it, while engaged in looking up a discrepancy of 97 cents," and comments: "General Otis has resigned and will soon start for home to make and keep our government strong and vigorous."

THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

The Boer peace delegates, after visiting several European courts and learning that there was no possibility of any European nation interfering on their behalf, have decided to start for the United States in the hope that one or other of the great political parties may take up their cause. As the United States will have a presidential election in November, the delegates, no doubt, feel that their cause will be taken up by either party which cares to make political capital out of the troubles of the Boers. The Democratic party already, through its leader, Mr. Bryan, has expressed opinions very unfriendly to the Boers, and if the Republicans could be forced into a similar hostile attitude, the Boer delegates, no doubt, imagine a great point will have been gained in their favor. We doubt, however, that any appeal to the United States government will be successful. Mr. McKinley is not a particularly strong man it is true, but he is in a position in which he can scarcely, with any show of decency, make an effort on behalf of the Boers. Mr. McKinley and his cabinet know perfectly well that if it had not been for the voice of Great Britain at the time of the war with Spain, more than one European nation would have interfered in that contest. To repay a service of assisting the Boers to fight a war which they have brought this war on themselves would be a most ungracious act and would reflect on the good faith and good name of the United States. The people of the United States may not be particularly impressed with a view of this kind, but their government which has relations with other ruling powers, certainly cannot ignore it. The United States is bound to Great Britain by every tie of gratitude and therefore its government cannot with decency take any step for the purpose of assisting the Boers in their effort to evade the consequences of the war which they have brought upon themselves.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Sun continues to imply that Mr. Blair was once a Conservative. It would not be a disgrace if he had been, but the fact remains that he has always been an ardent Liberal.

The Montreal Gazette announces in a headline over a report of the recent Tory caucus at Ottawa that the "leadership of Sir Charles Tupper meets with opposition." There was nothing in the report itself to warrant this announcement, and some people are wondering which conveyed the correct information—the hearing or the report.

Sir Charles Tupper is credited with saying that he would like to see parliament over so that the government could go to the country in June. It is just like Sir Charles to wait until an election, in June is impracticable, rendered so by the blockade tactics of the Tories, before making such an announcement. A month ago he might have been taken at his word.

It is worthy of note that never before in the history of the dominion have the Conservatives displayed such a deep and absorbing interest in the departmental reports. Their impatience for these reports, so much neglected in the past, amounts to a fever. They cry out about them all day and probably dream about them all night. Verily, the blockade game hath many variations.

Parliament having adjourned for three or four days in consequence of the terrible fire at the capital, there is some likelihood that the opposition will return to work in a more business-like mood and end the session in prompt order. This would be to their credit. The ceaseless flow of campaign speeches is distressing and discreditable. The Tories ought to realize by this time there will not be an election in June.

The delay that has taken place in the relief of Mafeking is beginning to excite apprehension as to its ultimate fate. It is now some two months since Kimberley was relieved and it would seem that since then there should have been ample time to reach Mafeking. The Boers cannot have any very large force in that quarter, and General Roberts has certainly plenty of men available. Nothing but the great confidence that is felt in him prevents severe commotions being made on the delay in the relief of Mafeking.

The determination of the manufacturers of farm implements not to make a display at any of the Canadian exhibitions this year will rob these shows of one of their most attractive and useful features. The reason of this action is said to be a financial one and is one of the results of the system of combines which is exercising so potent an influence just now. Perhaps, however, the agreement will not be kept, for manufacturers who are not in the ring which they ought to take advantage of.

A return brought down on Wednesday by the minister of militia shows that New Brunswick has surpassed all the other provinces of Canada, according to population, in the number of officers of militia who resigned their commissions and enlisted as privates for the war in South Africa. There were thirty-seven officers in all who did this. Of these eight were from the province of Ontario with six times our population sent only 17 officers, Nova Scotia with a larger population sent only three. This is highly creditable to the loyalty and spirit of the Boers.

The Sun informs its readers that the Sir Charles Tupper Club of Moncton has come out in favor of honest government. We are glad to learn that there is any Conservative political organization in New Brunswick which is in favor of honest government, but we would respectfully suggest that before making a more specific declaration on the subject, the Sir Charles Tupper Club should change its name.

The only thing about the last bank statement which does not show growth is the overdue debts. They are less than they were last year, and despite the enormous volume of business, are much less than in 1896. Current loans were larger by \$30,000,000 than in 1896, which was a record year, and these discounts are measures of enterprise and commercial activity. When to this is added the fact that the deposits were some \$22,000,000 larger than last year, it will be seen that we are still on the ascending scale in business. This will be a remarkable year.

Two orphan girls run a sheep ranch, comprising an area of 50 miles, near Laytonville, Cal. They are Gussie and Louise Lamm, aged respectively 19 and 20, and are well educated, having been schooled in a convent. When attending to ranch duties they wear men's apparel and ride astride. They are expert and graceful equestrians.

A simple way of settling a lovers' dispute was practised in Hoboken, N. J. Two young men, Anton Klose and George Cahill, loved Emma Bergesch, and she seemed to equally admire both of them. Some one proposed that the rivals draw lots for the girl, the man drawing the shorter of the pieces of paper to be declared the winner. This plan was favored, Klose proving the lucky man, and he married the girl.

The buttonwood tree standing in front of Edwin Leonard's farm house at Freedom Hills, Mass., has occupied its present position for 100 years, having been set there by his grandfather, Asaph Leonard, in the year 1800, and was several years old at the time. It now measures 14 feet and six inches in circumference, two feet from the ground, and is still in a thrifty condition, and quite a number of limbs on the north side have been broken by winds.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

The Trappist Monks who have been long established at Tracadie, N. S., living their life of severe mortification are about to remove to the state of Rhode Island. It is expected that by June 1 the arrangements for the transfer will be completed and that they will remove at that time. They have money and farm at Tracadie but they cannot support themselves; their decision to move, however, is directly due to the fact that they have suffered heavily by fire, their property having been twice destroyed—once about eight years ago and again within the last three years.

Very Rev. John M. Murphy is the prior of the monastery at Tracadie which is known as Petit Clairvaux. He was in St. John on Friday on his way back to the monastery after a visit to Rhode Island, where he secured a tract of land near Providence. There will be the new home of this branch of the order. When they will leave Tracadie is not yet known. In the community of Petit Clairvaux there are 11 members—Very Rev. John M. Murphy, Very Rev. Father Benedict and seven brothers.

The Trappists have been in existence as an order since 1160. The order was founded at Soligny-la-Trappe in the village of France, and first spread the high character with which it began existence, but in 1664 Armand Jean Bossuet the strict discipline which has since marked the life of those who enter this order. The French monks have been in existence as an order since 1160. The order was founded at Soligny-la-Trappe in the village of France, and first spread the high character with which it began existence, but in 1664 Armand Jean Bossuet the strict discipline which has since marked the life of those who enter this order. The French monks have been in existence as an order since 1160. The order was founded at Soligny-la-Trappe in the village of France, and first spread the high character with which it began existence, but in 1664 Armand Jean Bossuet the strict discipline which has since marked the life of those who enter this order.

Police Believe They Have a Man Whom They HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

A Long Time—Officer Jones, of Amherst, Arrived This Morning and Will See if the Prisoner is the Man Who Shot Him Some Time Since.

I. C. R. Officer John Collins made an important arrest yesterday afternoon, in connection with the shooting of Officer Jones at Amherst last year. It will be remembered that the officer was shot by two men in the I. C. R. station house, the men escaped. Descriptions of them were given and every effort made to land them in jail, still they eluded the officers. Several robberies occurred in various places about this time. Among these was the stealing from Trinity church, and it was believed that these men were the perpetrators.

Within a couple of weeks I. C. R. officers have been on a hunt for some one in St. John—whom they would not say, until yesterday Officer Collins ascertained that the one for whom they had been looking had just reached the city, coming from Misses. Officer Collins found his man at the shelter on Water street, where certain lodgings. On the strength of his information and description the officer arrested his man and took him to central police station.

The prisoner gives his name as William Gordon. When questioned further he said he would not talk till the time came. Further than this he would say nothing. He is about 28 years of age. The I. C. R. officers say his name is not Wm. Gordon, but Wm. Johnston, and that he has been in the penitentiary. Officer Collins telegraphed Detective St. John after the arrest and received a reply that Officer Jones would be here early this morning to take the prisoner to Amherst. He was brought to St. John this morning at 1:20 this morning. He says the man wanted is named Johnston and has also been known as Williams and Wilson. He will be able to identify the man who shot him. The other one is now in Dorchester penitentiary, under a sentence of two years and a half, for burglary. He is to be brought to St. John to stand trial on the charge of shooting the officer. Jones has a warrant signed by Magistrate Casey of Amherst, on authority of which he will be taken to Amherst yesterday.

They Have Decided to Abandon Canada.

Woodstock, April 29—A fire which did considerable damage and which came near being fatal for a prominent citizen, occurred this morning. Policeman Daniel McIntosh at 1 o'clock discovered a dense volume of smoke pouring from a building on Queen street, in which Mr. D. B. Gallagher, the Carleton county registrar of deeds, has his office, and in which he also uses a room as a sleeping apartment. The officer once sounded an alarm, which was promptly responded to by Driver Timothy Fields, with number one hose cart. Fields knew Mr. Gallagher slept in the building and smashed in the front door to get him out if possible. When the door gave way a stifling volume of black smoke poured forth. Fields, stifled, was unable to reach the sleeping apartment and was forced into the street for air. Falling at the front he went to the rear, where he broke a window. This cleared the place of smoke sufficiently to permit a hurried dash into the front door. Field was none too soon. He found Mr. Gallagher, who had been overcome in attempting to escape, lying unconscious on the floor, just beyond his bedroom door. With considerable difficulty he dragged the senseless man to the street. By this time several people had arrived on the scene and Mr. Gallagher was removed to a neighboring house, where he soon recovered consciousness. Before the fire was extinguished a valuable law library in the back office was destroyed. A defective fuse is supposed to have ignited the blaze.

Deaths and Burials.

George W. Henderson. George W. Henderson, aged about 60 years, died at his home, Prince street (west), Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock. Deceased has been an invalid for upwards of 15 years, and was the father of Mrs. J. Hamblet Wood.

J. Hamblet Wood. Mr. J. Hamblet Wood, who for years has conducted a rubber stamp business on Prince William street, died Saturday morning. He is 47 years of age and is survived by his wife and one son. Deceased was a native of Manchester, England.

James Boyer. Bristol, April 25—James Boyer, one of the oldest residents of the village, died at the home of his son, Mr. D. V. Boyer, on Tuesday last, aged 77 years. The funeral was held this afternoon at East Florenceville. The services were conducted in the Baptist church by Rev. William DeWary, assisted by Rev. D. Fisk. The deceased, who has lived in Bristol for the past 30 years, leaves a family of six sons.

John F. Milton. Hopewell Hill, April 27—John F. Milton, a well known resident of Curryville, who has been sick for a long time, died at his home there on Wednesday of this week, and on the following day his wife, who had been ill for some weeks, also passed to her rest. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family, who are called upon to mourn the loss of both parents. Mrs. Milton was a daughter of the late John McAlmon and was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and much esteemed. Four sons and a daughter survive—Boies, Rufus and Albert of Curryville; Edward who lives in the States, and Miss Agnes Milton, residing at home.

Mrs. J. Newton Rogers. Hopewell Hill, April 27—Mrs. J. Newton Rogers died at her home this morning, after an illness of some weeks. Deceased was about 70 years of age, and was a daughter of the late John Hoar. She leaves a husband, a son and two daughters, Joseph A. Rogers of this place, Mrs. Willbur Clement of Brockton, Mass., and Mrs. John B. Rogers of Rockland, Me. Two brothers and two sisters also survive here—John and E. Hoar, who are living in the Western States, Mr. W. S. Stratton of this place, and Mrs. William Stiles of Arlington, Mass.

William Emery. The funeral of Mr. William Emery, who died Friday night as the result of being thrown from his carriage and injured on Westmorland road, Wednesday, was held Sunday afternoon from his home Waterloo street, and many friends attended. The remains were interred in the Church of England burying ground, service being conducted by Rev. A. D. Dewdney and Rev. W. O. Raymond. Deceased was son of Mr. Oliver J. Emery with a wife and three children. He was 33 years of age.

Edward T. Russell Dead. Boston, April 28—Edward T. Russell, of the old commission house of E. T. Russell & Co., died at his home, 245 Marlboro street, today at the age of 74 years. He broke down from the strain of anxiety occasioned by the severe illness of his wife, and after a week's prostration succumbed to failure of the heart. Mr. Russell, personally lying at the point of death from pneumonia, has no knowledge of her husband's illness or death.

Mr. Russell was born in Portland, Me., April 10, 1826, his father being Edward T. Russell, sr., a prominent merchant of that city. In 1856 he joined Captain George D. Wise, in the firm of Wise & Russell. After the retirement of his partner he was joined by C. B. Mitchell, organizing the present firm of E. T. Russell & Co.

Jealousy Looed a Bullet. Manchester, N. H., April 28—Enraged by jealousy, Joe Mayhew, living at 50 Pearl street, shot Wm. H. Johnson while they were eating supper at the former's house tonight. Mayhew, it is said, took offense at something Johnson said about his wife, and drawing a revolver fired at Johnson. Johnson ducked his head and received the bullet in the back of his neck. Johnson will recover.

The Campbellton Telephone, which for some years has succeeded well after weeks, in furnishing its readers with a substantial budget of news, and which has been a model weekly journal, is enlarging its sphere and will hereafter be published twice a week under the same efficient management.

The coffee is always good in the Transvaal, but usually over-sweetened. When any guest is in a Dutch house-wife's good books she shows her appreciation of him by loading his cup of coffee with sugar, which he must drink, unless he desires to urge her possibly-motivated susceptibilities.

Fire at Woodstock.

In the Absence of Truth, Fiction is Used as a Basis for Criticism of the Government.

Ottawa, April 26.—The opposition display a considerable amount of ingenuity in trying to make a political issue out of transactions that no other set of men would suppose could be turned to political account. Even the recent, dynamic explosion at the Welland canal has seemed to them a fit subject for politics and a part of yesterday was employed in censuring the government on a charge arising out of that affair. The matter was brought up the previous day by the member for Welland in the absence of the minister of militia and the statement was made that when the 10th Battalion was carried out on Sunday to protect the canal they had no ball cartridges. Dr. Borden yesterday stated that if that was the case it was the fault of the officer commanding the 10th Battalion, not of the government. He read from the militia general orders of 1898, to show that officers commanding battalions were required to supply themselves with 50 rounds of ball cartridges per rifle, which must at all times be kept at the regimental headquarters. The statement that on Sunday there was no ammunition either at Toronto, Hamilton or London. Hand information was given on the authority of the St. Catharines Star, from the columns of which Mr. Fisher read, although he seemed to be rather shy about giving the name of the journal from which he was quoting. The cause of this shyness appeared later when the minister was withheld from the 10th Battalion on the same article, in which it was intimated that the ammunition had been withheld from the 10th Battalion in Canada, and that all the ammunition in Quebec was in the hands of the French of Quebec. Mr. MacCledery exhibited great confusion when this extract was read, for it showed that the paper on which he had based his charge against the government was an unscrupulous and mendacious sheet that was ready to go on anything to find political material to use against a Liberal administration. Mr. Fisher very properly characterized this as a misstatement, and he stated that he had been misled by the statement in regard to there being no ammunition at Toronto. Hand information was wholly untrue, these being an ample supply at all these places. Something was said about the government curtailing a supply of ammunition to the commanding officers of battalions for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had the proper supply of ammunition on hand, but it is hardly to be expected that the government should be required to send round an inspector every week to see that the commanding officers are doing their duty. Will regard to this particular commanding officer there will be an investigation and the result may be a vacancy in the 10th Battalion.

The only other matter of interest, apart from the budget-debate which has got to be an old story, was the statement of Sir Charles Tupper that the minister of militia contingent would not pay the death claims until official notice of the deaths had been received from the War Office. As the other insurance companies have not been so particular, but have paid the claims on the ordinary office reports, it would seem that Sir Charles Tupper's friends are disposed to be rather cynical.

J. H. White.

No Significance in the Return of Secretary White from England.

New York, April 28—Mr. Henry W. White, first secretary of the American Embassy, London, arrived today on the steamer St. Louis. He had been in England for several weeks, but he had been called to this country by the president on account of matters regarding the embassy, or the feeling as to possible intervention in South Africa. Another report was that he was coming to try his own appointment to the post of ambassador to succeed Secretary Deans. Mr. White emphatically denied the truth of both propositions. He said his visit was not an official one. "I have not been home for two years," he said, "and I have come back on a vacation. I shall visit Newport in a few days and from there I shall go to Baltimore and then to Washington."

White of an American Governor of Matanzas Fatally Burned. Havana, April 28.—The wife of Major General James H. Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas, Santa Clara, died this afternoon from the effects of burns accidentally received this morning while driving with her daughter. While alighting from her carriage, Mrs. Wilson stepped on a nail which ignited her dress, which was terribly burned, and although everything was done to relieve her sufferings, she died about 3 p. m. Governor General Wood, Chief of Staff and Adjutant General Richards telegraphed condolences, and great sympathy is expressed by everyone, Cuban and American alike, for the Wilson family.

Killed by a Cab. New York, April 28—Alfred M. Jones, a retired artist and one of the oldest citizens of Yonkers, N. Y., was killed tonight by being knocked down and run over by a cab, while crossing the street at 34th street and Fifth avenue. The driver escaped. Mr. Jones was a little over 70 years old. He had international fame as an artist. He was born in Liverpool, Eng. In 1860 he secured first prize at the National Academy of Design in this city for a drawing.

Railway Strike. Buffalo, N. Y., April 28—About 70 men on the Lehigh Valley, 70 on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and 30 on the Nickel Plate have struck because their employers refuse them to inspect New York Central cars.

"Fortune favors the brave." It is also favorable to those who purify their blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Canadian Express Company will forward free of charge packages contrabanded to the fire sufferers at Hull or Ottawa, when addressed as follows: To Relief Committee or Mayor of Hull or Ottawa, or to individuals, care of Relief Committee of Ottawa, above mentioned cities.

CUT FEET OFF.

Terrible Accident Befel Little Warren Webster. A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Main street between Webster and Kennedy streets. Warren Webster, son of Edward Webster, of Pond street, was the victim. The little fellow was having a ride on a bicycle on an antique car when he slipped and under the wheels which passed over his legs, severing both at the ankles. The car was in the hands of the boy's father, Mr. E. Webster, and the ambulance was summoned, but owing to the long wait for this vehicle, Superintendent Brown of the street railway department had the boy placed in a special car which hastened to the foot of Waterloo street with him, where he was carried up to the hospital. On his side wharves and done considerable damage.

The unfortunate boy stood the operation well and at a late hour last night was discharged from the hospital. His father was only recently discharged from the hospital, where he was being treated for a severe case of rheumatism, which were cut off in Scott & Lavton's factory.

WAREHOUSE DAMAGED. Heavy Cargo Proved Too Much for the Floor of a Sand Point Warehouse. The recent high spring tides in the harbor have covered a number of the wharves and done considerable damage. Yesterday morning the tide was so high that it carried away last night a large quantity of heavy cargo from the floor of a Sand Point warehouse. For two weeks Stevedore John Lamm, aged respectively 19 and 20, and are well educated, having been schooled in a convent. When attending to ranch duties they wear men's apparel and ride astride. They are expert and graceful equestrians.

A simple way of settling a lovers' dispute was practised in Hoboken, N. J. Two young men, Anton Klose and George Cahill, loved Emma Bergesch, and she seemed to equally admire both of them. Some one proposed that the rivals draw lots for the girl, the man drawing the shorter of the pieces of paper to be declared the winner. This plan was favored, Klose proving the lucky man, and he married the girl.

The buttonwood tree standing in front of Edwin Leonard's farm house at Freedom Hills, Mass., has occupied its present position for 100 years, having been set there by his grandfather, Asaph Leonard, in the year 1800, and was several years old at the time. It now measures 14 feet and six inches in circumference, two feet from the ground, and is still in a thrifty condition, and quite a number of limbs on the north side have been broken by winds.

More Smallpox in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, April 30.—Three new cases of smallpox were taken to quarantine yesterday. All were attacks of the general hospital. All the patients are reported improving today and no serious results are expected.

Fall of an Engine.

Richmond, Va., April 28.—The tumbling of a hoisting engine and crane from an overhead bridge into Main street today, resulted in the death of three men and the injury of three others. The dead are: Walter N. Fick, Geo. B. Bower, of Halifax, Pa., Harry Marsoff, Pittsburgh.

In taking up a carpet at Maplewood, Interden, N. H., a newspaper editor was found last week.

To Play Sardou in New York.

New York, April 28.—Clarence M. Burne has secured from Melbourne MacDowell, all of Fanny Davenport's rights to Sardou's plays, "Giocatta," "La Tosca," "Fedora" and "Giandomini," and will produce them next season with Mr. MacDowell in the characters he has been identified with for years. Mr. Burne also procured from Mr. MacDowell "Theodora" which has been done in America only by Bernhardt and Gluck, and he expects to arrange for a spectacular production of it in New York.

Jealousy Looed a Bullet.

Manchester, N. H., April 28—Enraged by jealousy, Joe Mayhew, living at 50 Pearl street, shot Wm. H. Johnson while they were eating supper at the former's house tonight. Mayhew, it is said, took offense at something Johnson said about his wife, and drawing a revolver fired at Johnson. Johnson ducked his head and received the bullet in the back of his neck. Johnson will recover.

The Campbellton Telephone, which for some years has succeeded well after weeks, in furnishing its readers with a substantial budget of news, and which has been a model weekly journal, is enlarging its sphere and will hereafter be published twice a week under the same efficient management.

The coffee is always good in the Transvaal, but usually over-sweetened. When any guest is in a Dutch house-wife's good books she shows her appreciation of him by loading his cup of coffee with sugar, which he must drink, unless he desires to urge her possibly-motivated susceptibilities.

The Ottawa Fire Burned Clean—No Ruins Left Standing—The Insurance Companies Heavily Hit—Eight Lives Known to Have Been Lost—Relief Beginning.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special)—The fire area was viewed by hundreds of people today. One of the most remarkable things about the sad scene was that no smoke was to be seen. There were no half burned buildings or smoldering logs. Everything that the fire touched was burned to ashes. It was certainly the hottest fire ever witnessed in this city. The general opinion here is that it was the most extensive fire that ever visited Canada. Some think that the St. John, N. B., fire in 1877 was more disastrous and this is probably correct, but the area in that case was not so large and this instance there is a great deal more destruction, as the sufferers are of a lower class. Every one admits now that it was the lumber piles which were the cause of the disaster. Many of the poorer class think that in view of the magnitude of the losses they will find difficulty in getting their losses. This is not so, as the insurance companies are so numerous, and the amount of the payments will be made early next week to the poorer people in the Chaudiere in order to relieve the present distress.

W. C. T. U. Wants Housewives to Buy Early Saturday.

The quarterly meeting of the St. John W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Union Hall, North street. The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Hartley, whose subject was the Sabbath Observance, on which she read a paper. The subject was spoken to by Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Hanselpecker. Later on in connection with this subject, a resolution was passed to the effect that under the existing circumstances it seems impossible for grocery stores to be closed early on Saturday night, and it was resolved that housewives be requested to endeavor to make their necessary purchases as early as Saturday morning as possible, in order that storekeepers can close early on Saturday night and on Sunday.

Contributions are Prompt and Generous—The Lord Mayor of London Opens a Mansion House Fund—Which Insurance Companies Suffered and the Amounts.

Ottawa, April 29.—(Special)—The relief committee has made excellent arrangements to meet all cases of distress and there is no lack of provisions or money for the good work. An office has been opened in the Wellington Bank building on Wellington street. It was generally placed at the disposal of the committee until August by the directors of the bank. The Relief Rink building has been secured as a depot for supplies. A branch office will also be opened in Hull. In order that relief may be carried out on a systematic and careful basis it will be necessary that applicants for relief should be referred to the relief committee by prominent citizens before it is accorded them. This is done to guard against fraud. A delegation was appointed to wait on the government and to make necessary opening up communication between Hull and Ottawa. The committee also decided to send the following cable to Lord Stratford, the high commissioner in London, for his subscription of \$25,000.

A Nameless Wreck Found.

Vancouver, B. C., April 29.—The steamer New England arrived last night from the north with the news of the finding of the larger part of an unknown ship. One of the New England's fishing boats visited an uncharted island in the Queen Charlotte Islands and there found a dismantled three-masted schooner. She was evidently American but only recently wrecked. Her deck and stern had been so smashed on the rocks and the Indians had so completely looted her that no trace of her identity was left. Some boxes of animals or men were found in the bottom of the wreck.

Advertisement for Eastlake Shingles, Galvanized or Painted. Text: 'When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles...'

Advertisement for Shear's Balsam. Text: 'SHEAR'S BALSAM OF HALEWOOD AND ANISEED Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds, 50 YEARS IN USE...'

Advertisement for James Collins' Boston University Law School. Text: 'JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B. BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School...'

Payson Tucker Passed Away at Hot Springs.

Portland, Me., April 27.—Word was received today of the death of Payson Tucker at St. Claire Springs, Ark., where he has been for some time seeking relief from the physical ailments that have troubled him for some months. About a year ago Mr. Tucker was critically ill with blood poisoning, which threatened to develop into gangrene. It is evident that the seeds of the disorder remained in his system and that the relief he has been only temporary stays of his illness.

An Imminent Increase in the Amount of Mail—A Deficit the Result of Lower Postage.

Ottawa, April 29.—The annual report of the postmaster general for the year ending June 30 last, has been distributed. The inter-provincial penny postage has greatly increased the correspondence between Canada and the United Kingdom. During the year an addition of 40,000 miles had been made to the mileage for the carrying of mail. The number of letters of the year, owing to reduced postage, show a deficit of \$388,000 owing to the imperial penny postage, although the expenditure of the year was reduced to \$1,000. The number of letters posted was 7,225,000.

Women are screened from suffering by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT CURES IRREGULARITY INFLAMMATION ULCERATION AND FEMALE WEAKNESS IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG SICK WOMEN WELL

The English Press on the Fire.

Toronto, April 28.—The Telegram's special cable from London says comment on the terrible fire which swept Ottawa on Thursday is general amongst newspapers here. The Morning Post says: "If Ottawa needs help she has only to make her needs known and children of Empire will somehow or other manage to see they are promptly met."

Several Vermont Counties are Chasing Desperados.

Woodstock, Vt., April 29.—Thoroughly exhausted after a four days' uninterrupted pursuit of Dunstan and Frank Shaw, the fugitives from Woodstock jail, Deputy Sheriff Thomas and Sheriff Shaw, returned here early this morning from Pittsfield and Stockbridge, both having been recalled to attend the funeral of Deputy Sheriff Hoffman at White River Junction today. They will return tomorrow and join in the hunt with a stronger determination than ever to run down the desperados.

The Distress at Waso Somewhat Relieved.

Wasco, Tex., April 29.—The flood situation is very much improved, the destitute and suffering being nearly all provided with wearing apparel and food. The citizens, especially the business men, gave out large quantities of clothing and food, which ameliorated the suffering to a great extent. The principal difficulty the committee of organized charity, which has the distribution of supplies in charge, is meeting a place to house the homeless. Many houses contain several families while many persons are living in tents, fearing the predicted overflow of the Brazos.

Senators Clewlow, in the Senate today, drew attention to the serious fire which took place yesterday.

Senator Clewlow, in the Senate today, drew attention to the serious fire which took place yesterday. Its extensive nature was due largely to the practice of allowing the piling of lumber so near the city. He had protested against this practice time and again, and he had before brought it before the House. Had the wind been blowing in a different direction yesterday, they might now not have had a building to sit in. The parliament might not have the power to prohibit piling lumber on the banks, but a protest from the government would have great effect.

Dangers from the Cold and Blustery Spring.

The present fall of temperature over a large area of country, and the probability of its continuance for some time, is very likely to affect the public health by the increase of all such troubles as commence with the "ordinary cold." This connection we cannot lose sight of the fact that grip is still prevailing, and although it has been on the wane there is a threat in the present cold wave of a revival of the former malignancy of the scourge.

Complete Exhaustion.

After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife. ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Text: 'Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS...'

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE.
Montreal, April 30.—(Special)—The particular feature of the trading on the mining exchange today was the slight advance in the price of Montreal-London. In other respects the market was unchanged. Closing prices: Centre Star, 10 3/4; Monte Cristo, 7 1/2; Deer Trail, 10 1/2; Golden Star, 7 1/2; Montreal-London, 40 3/4.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.
Toronto, April 30.—(Special)—Mining exchange closing sales today were: Deer Trail, 500 at 7 1/2; Golden Star, 500 at 7 1/2; Montreal-London, 1,000 at 30; Black Tail, 2,500 at 13 1/2; Vananda, 500 at 7 1/2. Total sales on board 10,000. The market was dull and easier. A feature was the weakness of Golden Star. It is stated that reports recently have been received from the mine indicating a poor streak of ore has been encountered. Supt. Fishery's full report on the prospects is awaited by the directors. One of the latter may go west to make a personal investigation.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.
New York, April 30.—The day on the stock market started off with another attempt to find up prices by speculative manipulation. The purpose of attracting an outside bid was not sufficient demand to do so. The market was not so far from that there was not sufficient demand from that source to keep up prices. Neither was there any indication of weakness, until some of the commission houses. The market thereafter fell back and became dull and heavy, but without positive weakness, until some of the later developments, when the bears showed renewed vigor and sold prices to the lowest of the day.

The violent bug in sugar was the principal element in the decline. That stock sold up to 1 1/2 in the early dealings and recovered to that figure after a reaction and then fell away with occasional spasmodic rallies to 1 1/2, closing only slightly above that.

The threatened strike on the New York Central caused a fall of 3/4 points in that stock and had the syndicate effect elsewhere in the list. Missouri Pacific advanced 1/4 to 40 on rumors of the dividend which was declared at today's meeting of directors and that John D. Rockefeller had been admitted to the directorate. Both rumors failed to be confirmed by the event and the stock fell back, but saved a small net gain.

The steel industries after some show of weakness became firm and close, after the reaction. The market was rather light. Total sales, par value, \$1,470,000. U. S. two advanced 1/4 and new fours declined 1/4. In the bid price.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.
New York, April 30.—Money on call easy at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Mercantile paper, 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange irregular with actual business in 1/2 per cent. Commercial bills, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. U. S. government bonds, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. Mexican dollars, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. Government bonds irregular.

STAPLES IN NEW YORK.
New York, April 30.—Flour—Receipts, 16,700 bbls; exports, 9,730 bbls. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 118,400 bu; exports, 20,400 bu. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 118,400 bu; exports, 20,400 bu. Corn steady and unchanged. Cotton—Receipts, 118,400 bu; exports, 20,400 bu. Cotton steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.
(published by D. C. Chen, Banker and Broker.)
New York, April 30.—The following are the opening and closing prices of the stocks named below:

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes Am Cotton Oil, Am Tobacco, Am Sugar, Am Steel & Wire, etc.

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Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes April Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes New York Provisions, Delivery, etc.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes Henry Claws & Co., New York, April 28.—The stock market has been slow in recovering from the shock imparted by last week's developments in steel & wire.

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The Japanese make heroic efforts at English. While butchering it horribly, they do remarkably well, considering everything. On the few English signs of leading firms on Tokyo's chief street are seen "Druggist," for druggist; "Foreign Goods," "Canned Goods," "Wholesale and Detail," "The Shop of the Articles of the Empire," "The Carriage and All of Harness and a Harness Maker," "Manufacturers," "Apothecary," etc.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASE BALL.
Alerts Engage a Battery.
Yesterday a letter was received from Catcher Harry Jope accepting terms to play again this season with the Alerts. Jope, who has also accepted terms to play with the Alerts. Both players will arrive here May 15. Jope will be the highest paid player who has had four years experience as a professional player.

American League Games Monday.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 5.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Buffalo, 15.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 10; Chicago, 5.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Kansas City, 5.
Eastern League Games Monday.
At Worcester—Worcester, 3; Rochester, 12.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Hartford, 4.
At Springfield—Springfield-Montreal game postponed on account of the flooded grounds.

Stockholm, April 30.—The constitutional committee of the Riksdag has reported in favor of the impeachment of the ministry for violation of the constitution in appointing Norwegian, Dieten, to the highest departmental post in the foreign office.

Rio Janeiro, April 30.—The Portuguese vessel "Carnegie" has arrived here with General Cortal, the special envoy of the King of Portugal, to attend the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

Philadelphia, April 30.—While today's game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the St. Louis Cardinals was anything but good ball, there was plenty of excitement and 10 innings were required to decide it. Hits and errors abounded. Former Captain Coolie of Philadelphia was today signed by the Pittsburgh club. The Boston Braves, who have received notice of his release on Saturday, was engaged by Hartford, of the Eastern League.

Chicago, April 30.—Louis went to pieces in the second and third innings and on the most miserable misplays, together with Harper's poor catching behind home plate, he was not enough runs to win. Score: Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 10.

THE RING.
Gardner Kicked Out Halcy.
Cincinnati, April 30.—Oscar Gardner tonight kicked out Pat Halcy in the fifth round of what was to have been a 15 round bout.

Personal Intelligence.
Dr. James Hannay and Col. Domville, M. P., returned to Ottawa yesterday.

BRIEF CABLEGRAMS.

Condensed News of Important Foreign Affairs.
New York Roads are Out With Their Men.

GLEANINGS OF THE WIRE
From Sweden, from Brazil, Cuba, England, Central America, Germany, China and the Eastern Islands—News of Law Makers and Law Breakers.

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BIG RAILROAD STRIKE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 30.—With the ultimatum that was to have been given to the car repairers of the New York Central is unchanged tonight, excepting so far as the action of President Callaway in consenting that Supt. Wait, of the motive power department, should be in conference with the members of the executive committee, has tended to create a belief among the strikers that company is disposed to pursue a conciliatory policy.

Car Repairers Go Out and are Followed by Freight Handlers and Yard Men—Strikers Strong in the Belief of Their Eventual Success.
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Washington, April 30.—News has reached here that the London mission school has been removed from Malan on the German island of Uloah to the American island of Tutuila, taking up its location on the shores of Pago Pago Bay. It was reported that many of the Samoans of Uloah are flocking to the American island.

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A CONFIDENTIAL CASE.

It Brought Out an Honest Confession About a Stolen Hog.
"It has long been a matter of argument," said the old lawyer, who was in a reminiscent mood, "whether a lawyer should defend a man that he knows to be guilty. There is an argument on both sides, and I do not suppose it will ever be settled to the satisfaction of all.

"A good many years ago I had a case that set me to thinking, and I haven't yet determined what my duty was in the matter. At that time I had a small practice in a little town in the western part of the state. Upon my return to the town one day, after having been away a few days on a matter of business, I was called upon to defend a worthless character who had been arrested for hog stealing.

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NOT VERY EXPENSIVE.

How to Construct a System of Siphoning Water From Wells.
If the ground is sufficiently undulating, so that the bottom of the well is three feet higher than the point where the water is wanted, the supply can be easily and cheaply secured by means of a siphon. Use an inch galvanized iron pipe and bury it out of reach of frost. All the fixtures necessary are a pipe bent to go down into the well and a faucet at the discharge end. The general arrangement is shown in the engraving. There are little devices which can be secured at hardware stores which will make it easy to fill the pipe should it become empty.

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How to Construct a System of Siphoning Water From Wells.
If the ground is sufficiently undulating, so that the bottom of the well is three feet higher than the point where the water is wanted, the supply can be easily and cheaply secured by means of a siphon. Use an inch galvanized iron pipe and bury it out of reach of frost. All the fixtures necessary are a pipe bent to go down into the well and a faucet at the discharge end. The general arrangement is shown in the engraving. There are little devices which can be secured at hardware stores which will make it easy to fill the pipe should it become empty.

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