

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1902.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Newly Appointed Bishop Has Plans for Extensive Work.

Boston, Jan. 5.—The announcement was made today by Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, D. D., formerly Rector of St. Stephen's church, this city, who was consecrated bishop of the Philippine Islands last month by the Episcopal church, that he had decided to issue an appeal to the church in the United States for a fund of \$100,000, with which to endow the new jurisdiction. It is proposed to use the money in maintenance of a staff of assistants which the bishop hopes to take with him in the spring to Manila. He also proposes to erect a church building at Manila, but the cost of this part of which has already been contributed, will be raised independent from the endowment fund. Bishop Brent stated that the situation in the Philippine Islands is the most difficult which the Episcopal church has to meet the world over, due to the fact that the Roman Catholic church did not in any sense propose to enter upon the work of proselyting, but would receive those worthy who desired to accept the sacraments of the older body. The bishop proposed to devote much of his time and attention to those arriving from the United States to settle in the new possessions.

MORE CANADIAN OFFICERS.

New Brunswick Among List of Additions to Second C. M. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—(Special)—The following officers have been added to the strength of the second regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles: Surgeon, Louis Duff, of Kingston, as assistant surgeon; Henry Woodstock, New Brunswick, assistant veterinary officer; Captain P. E. Thacker, in Howard's Scouts, formerly of the King's Canadian Hussars, Nova Scotia, is promoted from a lieutenant to a captain; and H. Ryan, late lieutenant in Howard's Scouts, formerly of the King's Canadian Hussars, Nova Scotia, is appointed lieutenant, vice Thacker. Lieut. C. P. B. Simpson, of the Duke of Cornwall's Royal Canadian Hussars, Major W. T. Radgen, of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, and Mr. R. H. Moore, of Ottawa, are appointed lieutenants to complete the establishment as sanctioned by the imperial authorities. A cable from Hon. J. Chamberlain was received by the governor general today announcing that the Canadian government offer of five nurses for South Africa is accepted by the war office. They will be sent out by one of the two transports that carry the Canadian Mounted Rifles to South Africa, but will not necessarily be attached to that corps when they are sent out. Their services will be employed wherever they are most needed. A cable from Lord Kitchener to the governor general says: "When the next contingent comes can you arrange to send trained trackers?" The word trackers meant men suited for scouting duty.

Colgoz's Brain Abnormal.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—At today's meeting of the Anatomical Society a paper by Dr. E. S. Spitzka, of New York, was read by the secretary, and in it the doctor declared that the brain of Leon Colgoz, resident McKinley's murderer, was abnormal.

TROOP SHIP MANHATTAN AT HALIFAX.

Big National Liner to Take Canadians to South Africa.

BROUGHT A FEW HOME.

Steamer Splendidly Fitted for the Business—Commander a Veteran—Gale Encountered on the Voyage to Canada, But No Damage Sustained.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5.—(Special)—The big National liner Manhattan, Captain G. T. Goudie, known as the war office as "Troopship 81," and which is to take the first section of the Canadian Mounted Rifles to South Africa, reached Halifax at 10:30 o'clock this morning from Cape Town via St. Vincent, after about 11 days from the latter port. The Manhattan has been carrying troops to South Africa for 18 months. She sailed from Cape Town December 8 for Halifax. To St. Vincent, very fine weather was experienced. She arrived at St. Vincent December 28, and sailed next day and met fair weather to the West, when the wind freshened into a gale which continued until the night of January 1, when it moderated. It came on to blow again on the night of the 2nd, and all next day, the 3rd, it blew a southeast gale, with heavy sea. The ship being high out of water received no damage.

The Manhattan is splendidly fitted for her business. She has accommodation for 20 officers and 600 men, and is fitted for a great number of quinquies if required. The fittings are on the two lower decks, and well arranged for ventilation and light. The decks are of steel and are covered. The quarters for the men are spotlessly clean. Tables are all arranged for the different messes, each one having a painted number. No bunkers are used, only hammocks, which are slung at night and stowed away each morning. There are plenty of life preservers, placed just above the places where the hammocks are slung. There is a formidable looking guard room, with iron barred front, and cell in one corner, on the deck where are the men's quarters. The Manhattan is 6,124 tons net and 8,001 tons gross, 509 feet long, breadth 36 feet, draught 28 feet. She can carry 12,000 tons of cargo, and her engines are 650 horse-power.

Captain Goudie is a veteran in the trooper business, having been engaged carrying troops to the Sudan at the time of the war there. He wears two medals, one from the British Royal Humane Society and one from the Swedish Humane Society, for saving life at sea.

Eight men who have seen service with the British forces in South Africa, and a veterinary surgeon came on the ship from Cape Town. The veterinary is Mr. Boyce, an American. The troopers are T. Ryan, who served two years with the Duke of Edinburgh's colonial corps. He belonged to Arizona, and goes to New Orleans. He was in eight engagements, including the relief of Kimberley, Belmont and Graspan. Harry Walsh, another American, hailing from Cincinnati, was with Brabant's Horse for 15 months, and his time having expired, he is now on his way home. He had enough fighting. N. W. Kelton, of Melita, Manitoba, is a third. He left in the Monfort last year and was invalided home. Robert MacKinnon, of the S. A. C., Ottawa, a fourth, is but 18 years old. He went out in the Monfort as trumpeter. On reaching South Africa he was unable to stand the work. The others are: George Meadshur, of Westminster, B. C., also of the S. A. C., invalided home; C. D. Stewie, S. A. C., of Victoria, B. C., invalided; Colling Gumbert (colored), of West Indies, who was with the army service corps for one year and Samuel Isaacs (colored), of St. Lucia, W. I., who was with the S. A. C. for 11 months. The Manhattan will likely be ready to sail from here on Jan. 15 or 16.

BRYAN URGES BOERS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

Democratic Leader Speaks at a Meeting in Chicago—Seven Boers Occupy Platform Seats.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 5.—Four thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting in Gray's Army this afternoon. An unexpected event was the appearance of Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan, who was in this city for the day as the guest of Mayor Johnson. An invitation was sent to Mayor Johnson to address the gathering, and he accepted, and when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Johnson entered the hall, the audience rose en masse and greeted them with hurrahs and hand clapping. Upon the stage were seven native Boers, who had been in some of the early conflicts against the English soldiers. They were driven from the country, and are now residents of his city. The meeting continued for four hours, the principal address being by Hon. John P. Leutz. Mr. Bryan spoke about five minutes, during which he said: "I will be that day, fallen will be the star of our destiny, if the time ever comes when struggling freemen feel that they cannot look upon the people of these states for sympathy." He was in entire sympathy with the intent of the meeting, eulogized the fighting South African farmers and urged them to continue the struggle. He was glad that the Boers had cost England so dearly, and that the disastrous cost in money and life would be a much needed lesson for the English government, because it would teach and has already taught a lesson that will not be soon forgotten. Mr. Bryan said that he considered it a compliment that the Boers looked to the United States for aid and sympathy in their struggle, and that he considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy had yet been made by this government. Mayor Johnson also spoke briefly and said he was in full sympathy with the intent of the meeting and expressed similar sentiments to those expressed by Mr. Bryan, in that the English people generally are opposed to the war.

NEW POEM BY KIPLING.

Makes "The Islanders" Speak to His Countrymen.

London, Jan. 4.—In a vigorous poem contributed today to the Times and addressed to "The Islanders," Rudyard Kipling rebukes his countrymen for their pathetic dependence on the imperial safety of their insular position. Kipling ends disastereously in South Africa. Kipling seems to advocate some kind of compulsory military service. "The Islanders" concludes with these lines: "No doubt, but ye are the people, absolute, strong and wise. Whatever your heart has desired, ye have not withheld from your eyes. On your own heads, in your hand, the sin and the saving lies."

ASK FOR PROHIBITION.

Methodist Church and Alliance Representatives Call on Ontario Government.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—(Special)—About 50 representatives of the Methodist church and the Dominion Alliance waited on the Ontario government today and asked that a measure providing for prohibition be introduced and passed at the next session of the legislature. After hearing their views, Premier Ross told the deputations that the government was very much obliged for their statement of the case, and would take it into careful consideration and announce its decision at the opening of the session.

To Attack Colombian Government Fleet.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 4.—It is reported from Panama that General Alben has chartered the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chiriqui, and the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Isabel, and also three fast vessels and the gunboat Boyard and a canal boat, will leave Panama to attack the fleet of revolutionists.

Many a young man imagines that a girl takes an interest in his welfare, when in reality she is interested only in his wealth.

SMOKER AFTER SERVICES.

Church Cate's to Pleasures as Well as Spiritual Needs of Young Men.

One of the progressive churches of this part of the city is the church of the Good Shepherd of Newburg, N. Y., of which Rev. J. Mitchell Church is pastor. One of their special features as well as to cater to the spiritual as well as to the social needs of the young men. Last evening, for instance, they held religious services for young men, who held an hour and a half. The invitations to these services were sent out on envelopes which contained photographs and lists of names. "Please, tobacco, coffee, music, entertainment, table games, etc. You may pay by bringing a five dollar bill, or by cash as the others (say \$30), or by coffee if you want more sleep."—World Sun.

Spanish American Treaty.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—The treaty of friendship between Spain and the United States having been examined by the cabinet, will now be submitted to the supreme council of state.

Consumption Prevented and Cured

FOUR MARVELOUS FREE REMEDIES FOR ALL SUFFERERS READING THIS PAPER. NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS, CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, CATARRH, AND A RUN-DOWN SYSTEM. FREE

Editor's Note: The Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of Consumption and all Throat and Lung troubles is medicine reduced to its essence by the world's foremost specialists, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. By their timely use these remedies of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured. The Remission of Fever is aided by some of the ingredients of the Slocum System. Expectoration is aided by the Slocum System. Relief from Catarrh is obtained by the Slocum System. No, or any one, of the Slocum System is a combination of the Slocum System. In the case of the Slocum System, each set of four remedies is in the illustration.



This is a POSITIVE CURE for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also Consumption. USE FOUR REMEDIES

A system of medicinal treatment for the weak and those suffering from diseases, weak lungs, coughs, cures throat, catarrh, and other pulmonary troubles or inflammatory conditions and all other ailments. The treatment is free. You have only to send a few lines to the specialist. By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist, kindred diseases, the needs of the sick body can be condensed into four distinct preparations. Whatever your disease, one of our remedies will be of benefit to you. According to the case, fully explained in the treatise, you may take one, two, three, or all four, in combination, forming a powerful strength against disease in whatever

DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABORATORY. Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Consumption and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases. Not guesswork, but science. Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old rut. Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics. In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing. The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action. You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a Free Trial Treatment and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded to you at once, with complete directions for use. The Slocum System is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles. Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 100 Queen Street West, Toronto, giving your name and address, and the Four Free Preparations (the Slocum Cure) will be sent to you. Dr. Slocum's name is prominent on the wrapper of the Slocum Cure. The Slocum Cure is the only one of its kind in America. It is the only one which can be trusted. It is the only one which can be trusted. It is the only one which can be trusted.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a year in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: WM. SOMERVILLE, W. A. FERRIS.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 8, 1902.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16. To PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, TORONTO:

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final. A. BLUE, Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made. PRESS PUB. ASS'N

ST. JOHN'S HARBOR FACILITIES.

Some weeks ago The Telegraph published an interview with Colonel Dent in reference to the imperial horse shipments from this port, in which that gentleman spoke in the very highest terms of the splendid facilities here for handling horses for export. We have since learned that Colonel Dent has given to other parties similar expressions of his satisfaction with the care and expedition shown in these shipments, and has even suggested the possibility of summer shipments being made from St. John, which, in his opinion, is the best port in Canada to handle live stock.

would suggest that the work might be undertaken jointly by the parties interested. If the city, the dominion government, the provincial government and the C. P. Railway would join hands, the amount required from each would not be a serious burden on any.

It is a matter of such general, yet even national interest, that delays are dangerous. Even now the orders for the timber for the future wharves should be given, so that it may be gotten out this season in readiness for next summer's construction.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

It is but natural that considerable interest should have been aroused in scientific and lay circles by the announced discoveries of Prof. Loeb, of Chicago, on the mystery of life. The synopsis of the communication of Prof. Loeb is fairly clear and comprehensible to the scientist, and when closely examined does not differ very materially from the views of Prof. Ostwald, Arrhenius, Nerst and other regarding the cause of chemical reaction.

An ion is an atom or molecule of matter which carries a charge of electricity. There are two kinds of ions—positive or cations and negative or anions. The motor nerves contain colloidal substances, which are held in solution by certain salts of sodium, potassium, calcium, etc., and are charged with positive electricity.

WINTER PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

On Saturday last, The Telegraph suggested the combination of interests looking to the extension of wharf and warehouse facilities on the western side of the harbor. It may not be out of place to indicate what seems feasible in that direction. At present the dredging is completed, and we understand, up to the centre of South Rodney slip, and a view of the locality suggests the extension of the wharf from the dredged basin northward.

THE PRICE AT WHICH TO MARRY.

The old question of how much money a man should have before he gets married, has been again brought up for discussion by the decision of a Chicago judge before whom a man was arraigned and pleaded that he could not afford to support a wife as he had only saved up \$75.

advice anyway. Still, the problem is one of interest and will no doubt continue to be discussed as much by the old married folks as by the youngsters until the end of the time of marrying and giving in marriage.

Of course it all depends upon the man and the girl. The great trouble is that "love is blind," you know, and young folks are apt to be so infatuated with each other as to be unable to fairly judge of each other's solid ability to get along. Many a man has married with less than \$25 and been so lucky as to get a wife so much better than he deserved that she has helped him to accumulate a competency, and then he took all the credit for it.

Lots of young fellows couldn't earn a living for themselves and get along decently with their wives if they had \$25,000. Sometimes "the gray mare is the better horse of the team," but other times the girl couldn't economize and help her husband to get along because she has never really learned the value of money.

So there you are—always two sides to every question. Some of the American clergymen lately have been preaching to their flocks that they ought to marry young. And some of the wise old physicians have been prating that no man or woman ought to marry unless they can pass a physical examination and be satisfied that they are mutually adapted to each other.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

In a lecture in St. Petersburg delivered a few weeks ago by Lieut. Col. Agapejoff, who recently returned from Manchuria, the subject of the relations between Japan and Russia in the Far East were considered. He expressed the opinion that Russia was not at present in a position to go to war with Japan, although the occupation of Manchuria by the former had caused intense dissatisfaction among the Japanese.

THE GROWTH OF WEALTH.

When it is remembered that it is less than a hundred years since any of the applications of steam or electricity were made, or even the Lucifer match was invented, the tremendous growth of the world's wealth can be in a measure appreciated. When it is remembered that the elderly men of today have heard their own fathers tell of life without any of the comforts of modern civilization, life without matches, without railways, without steamships, without telegraphs or telephones, without steam applications to any machinery, without breech-loading guns and without daily newspapers, the transformation of the world seems miraculous.

large, from the elevators or from other freight sheds. The Telegraph would urge the consideration of this important question of additional facilities for handling our growing trade as a port, believing that the way to win business to St. John is to be in readiness to handle it to the very best advantage.

Let the common council, board of trade, and our local and federal representatives get together, and, with the C. P. R. management, work with a common purpose for the carrying out of a project which is in the highest interest of St. John.

Yet who can say what will be the transformation in another hundred years, when our grandchildren compare the then present with our present? The world stands probably but upon the threshold of discovering much that will be materialized. In science and invention the facilities for attainment of wealth have hardly as yet begun to be made manifest.

Such reflections emphasize the point that if our parents could have realized the development of wealth that has been made in the last fifty years, they would have been at greater pains to have secured a share of it for their children. Therefore, if we desire to prove just, as well as generous, to our posterity, we should endeavor to read the signs of the times carefully and profit if possible by anticipating the trend of events.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.,

JANUARY 8, 1902.

COTTON MILLS.

Shipment of Goods To Go Out Week—Former Operatives Returning to the City.

First shipment of goods from the New Brunswick and York cotton mills will be made this week. Both mills are running all time and the only difficulty is in securing operatives in sufficient number.

New Brunswick in New York.

I have thought it might interest some of the Telegram to hear something about how St. John boys make out they have left home and gone to Montreal large place known as "the

of the past few years Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn, has king in its membership.

order held the annual election on Dec. 17. W. Bro. Pagan (a son of John W. Fisher, a well known builder of St. John.

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JEALOUSY OF GREAT BRITAIN

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS OF FEELING ENTERTAINED ABROAD.

Not a New Thing.—Must Maintain Our Splendid Isolation Supported by Colonial Kinsfolk.—Sees No Imminent Danger to British Trade, But New Markets Necessary.

London, Jan. 6.—Speaking at Birmingham tonight Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, referred to the hatred and jealousy of Great Britain entertained abroad, and denied that this was due to the existence of a particularly wicked government.

"This is no new thing in history," he said, "and we must maintain our splendid isolation, surrounded and supported by our colonial kinsfolk."

While fully admitting the necessity of finding new markets and keeping abreast of modern times and methods, Mr. Chamberlain saw no sign of any imminent or pressing danger to British trade.

The colonial secretary strongly deprecated any attempt on the part of the trades unions to restrict the output and reduce all workmen to a dead level of mediocrity.

In this connection the speaker referred to the opinions of Senator Hanna and President Schwab, of the steel corporation, on this subject.

CLIMBED THE ROCKIES. Mr. Whymper Takes Valuable Information to the Old Country.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—Edward Whymper, a famed mountain climber, with a record in the Alps, the Andes and other ranges, has spent the summer in the Canadian Rockies. In his employment the speaker was accompanied by four mountaineers from the Swiss Alps, and by G. W. Franklin, great grandson of Sir Samuel Osborn, as photographic assistant.

As the result of his explorations, Mr. Whymper will carry to Europe with him much valuable knowledge of the Canadian northwest, in addition to a splendid collection of the birds, insects, flora, etc., of the Rocky Mountains.

His companions left for Europe some time ago. Mr. Whymper left here last night for Halifax, thence to take steamer for Europe.

AT KING EDWARD'S CORONATION Two American Naval Officers of High Rank Will Likely Be There.

Washington, Jan. 3.—It is understood that a way may be found by which two naval officers of high rank will take part in the coronation ceremonies at London.

The prospect that such selections will be made has caused much speculation in naval circles. It is understood that the two officers will be selected from the ranks of the navy to accompany the fleet on its voyage to Europe.

It is quite apart from this, the two officers will be accompanied by a squadron of admirals in command. The fleet will place two naval officers in service in connection with the coronation.

TING DRY DOCK. d for Repairs—A Record Operation.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—The battleship Illinois is being repaired in the water. The Illinois is the largest ship ever floated in the city.

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TAKES DEFINITE SHAPE.

Board of Trade Council This Week Will Deal With Time Change to Atlantic-Standard—I. C. R. Will Assist.

Those who have experienced inconvenience from St. John's multiplied time systems will doubtless hail with much satisfaction the announcement that the agitation for a reform has at last reached a stage from which practical benefit may be expected.

There will be a meeting of the board of trade this week and at that meeting one of the members who has taken a lively interest in the question will move a resolution to the effect that the board request the city council to adopt Atlantic standard time.

It is expected the resolution will easily pass the board of trade council, and it is understood that a majority of the city fathers are in favor of a change from the present system.

Speaking to a Telegraph reporter last evening, a member of the board of trade council, who favors the adoption of Atlantic time, said he was of the opinion that the sanction of the city council would be sufficient to comply with all legal requirements before the new time system can be brought into effect.

If it passes the city council, the mayor, by proclamation, can designate Atlantic time as the official St. John time.

A few days ago, a number of the leading business men made a representation to the Intercolonial railway in reference to the matter, and as a result of that, the I. C. R. authorities have promised to cooperate by the use of Atlantic time as affecting the St. John end of their line.

It is also understood the Canadian Pacific will change their schedule at Vancouver to come into conformity with the I. C. R. This will bring about the desired uniformity and the present cumbersome system of local time will be relegated to the position it should properly occupy—with the other relics of the past.

LEGALLY AND MEDICALLY SANE. Report of Physicians on Mental Condition of President McKinley's Assassin.

New York, Jan. 6.—An exhaustive report on the trial, execution, autopsy and mental status of the assassin of President McKinley is given in the New York Medical Journal.

The report embraces the results of careful investigation by Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and Edward A. Spitzka of this city. Dr. MacDonald conducted his report with the declaration that the assassin was in all respects a sane man—both legally and medically—and fully responsible for his act.

Dr. Spitzka, who made the autopsy, concludes his report as follows: "There has been found absolutely no condition of any of the viscera that could have been at the bottom of any mental derangement. Taking all in all, the verdict must be, 'socially diseased and perverted, but not mentally diseased.'"

Clearing Out Sale. Mr. W. H. Fairall, 17 Charlotte street, is clearing out his business, having accepted a position with a western wholesale house. He is offering his large and complete stock of goods at half and in some instances, quarter price.

Genuine bargains are offered, and as Mr. Fairall carries a very large stock there is ample variety from which to choose. He is also offering for sale his machinery, including a 16 horse-power boiler and engine, motor, button-hole machines, knitting machines, and a set of wool cards, which will be sold at a very low price.

Some of this machinery is new, and all in first class condition.

Wireless Plan for Lighthouses. New York, Jan. 4.—During a discussion before the American Institute, Professor Small of Columbia University, said that it was not necessary to wait for more developments before equipping every lighthouse with apparatus for sending aerial messages to sea notifying ships of their proximity to rocks and breakers.

According to Professor Small, being a transmitter of the waves than pure air, the lighthouse could still save the lives of those headed for the rocks by sending out a continuous beam of wireless waves that in all probability the present method of sending and receiving wireless messages from tall poles or towers would be done away with, as the curvature of the earth makes no difference in the waves.

Four Tons of Dead Sparrows. Paris, Ill., Jan. 3.—The annual sparrows hunt of Pleasant township has ended and as a result four tons of sparrows were killed. The victorious party brought in 13,000 birds, while the losers bagged 11,000, a total of 24,000.

Surrendered to London Police. London, Jan. 3.—John Murray, who is wanted by the American police on the charge of murdering his wife at Jefferson, Ohio, has surrendered to the police here and is now at Bow street police station awaiting the extradition proceedings.

Admiral Sampson Failing. Washington, Jan. 3.—Admiral Sampson's mainly progresses slowly but very steadily toward the end. Medical science cannot check it. Symptoms of arterial degeneration have appeared, such as are incident to his malady, inspiring great uncertainty into the case. Moreover, the patient is becoming less tractable and refuses to treatment.

Rioting in North Wales. London, Jan. 3.—Dagor, North Wales, a district are again under control military owing to further serious rioting between strikers and workers at Struthyn's Bethesda quarries. There much wooding of houses last night detachment of cavalry was hastily sent at midnight from Alderney. Militia was drafted in from Lyck.

Deal of War Revenue Taxes. Jan. 6.—The executive committee on commerce and manufactures of the National Tax Association held a joint meeting here today in favor of the remainder of the war revenue taxes.

SCIENTISTS INTERESTED.

NERVE DISCOVERY OF PROF. LOEB AND MATTHEWS STIRS THEM.

Much Tending to Explain Mysteries of Transmission of Physical Sensations May Be Revealed—Prominent Scientists Discuss the Subject.

New York, Jan. 2.—Discoveries announced to the American Physiological Society by Professor Jacques Loeb and Albert F. Matthews, of the University of Chicago, at the annual meeting of the society in that city, are explaining the causes and process of nerve stimulation, are considered to be of notable importance by scientists and physicians of this city, whose work includes special fields of investigation.

It is believed these new theories, whose generalizations are based upon convincing experiments, may contribute much knowledge toward explaining the mysteries of the transmission of sensations by the nerves, the rhythmic action of the heart, the phenomena of anaesthesia and related problems.

According to Dr. George F. Shryady, the trend of the theory is exceedingly important, and evidently founded on correct theories of physics. Dr. Shryady said that while the discoveries are still necessarily tentative, it is to be hoped the distinguished scientists concerned in the investigation will be able to work out more practical results.

The medical profession has been long directing its painstaking attention to the process of finding tenable reasons for the actions of the nerves by which sensations of pain or suffering, for example, are produced. Many and various theories have been offered. This seems a reasonable one, Dr. Shryady declared, and will doubtless command the respectful attention of investigators along the lines suggested.

At present the subject is a very abstruse one for the lay mind to endeavor to grasp, involving, as it does, an analytical discussion of the more subtle properties of chemical and electrical changes affecting matter. The theory would seem to rest on the assumption that in a general way all nerve action depends on the liberation of energy by the disturbance of the relations of the composing atoms to one another. So long as the latter retain their normal equilibrium, there are no resulting nerve sensations.

Professors Loeb and Matthews give merely a new explanation for these phenomena, which are, of course, very complex, and imply the consideration of forces not only electrical but chemical and mechanical in character.

In the opinion of Dr. Shryady, the experimenters have demonstrated in a variety of ingenious ways the many structural changes undergone by the nerve after stimulation. The Chicago professors explain the reasons in a more direct and convincing way than has been hitherto attempted. Of course, if their assumptions are correct, it will not be impossible to measure the degree of drug action, the relations of nutrition to nerve force, rhythmic pulsation and the like with almost mathematical accuracy based upon the number and degree of the disturbing influences when the influences of the disturbing forces are equally known.

The explanation of the anaesthetic effect of ether is in accordance with the stated theory, and, in Dr. Shryady's opinion, would seem to be quite plausible. The medical profession, he declared, would welcome the details of these experiments also because of the weight of authority carried by the name of Professor Loeb, who is not in the habit of making any scientific announcement until he is fully prepared to demonstrate the proofs.

In the opinion of Dr. Joseph Collins, a specialist in nervous diseases, the importance of this latest theory would seem vouched for by the name of Prof. Loeb as its sponsor.

"It is not a subject for hasty or superficial criticism," said Dr. Collins. "The American Physiological Society is a body whose reputation among scientists is very high in this country. Indeed, in my opinion, it will compare favorably with any association of physiologists abroad. The manner in which so eminent an investigator as Professor Loeb has chosen to announce his discovery guarantees a most careful consideration."

"While I have read the digest of these papers, I should not be prepared to take up the proposition in detail without thorough study. It is undoubtedly an important step in advance. The theory opens up the whole question of the relation of the nerves to the rest of the body, and if borne out by fact will probably be considered one of the most important generalizations in biological research that has been made in recent years."

It is probable that some aid to the study and treatment of nervous diseases will bring practical results out of this complex theory. The successive steps of the argument seem logical and conclusive.

ALLOTMENT OF CHURCH PEWS. Interesting Case in Ontario—No Rent, Can Be No Allotment.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—(Special)—The trustees of the Methodist church at Carleton Place, and C. W. Young, a member, sued George Keys, another member, for trespass in using a pew which had been allotted to Young. Keys denied the right of the trustees to allot a pew, as no rental was charged. The county judge of Lanark found for the plaintiff, and gave nominal damages of \$1. The case was carried to the division court here, and today judgment was rendered, reversing the county judge's decision. The court held that the trustees had no power to allot seats when no rent was charged.

Negro Boy Shoots White Lad. Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 2.—A special to the Observer from Leasville, N. C., says: "Tom Rainey, a white boy, aged 12, was instantly killed today by Ed Pettus, a negro, 17 years old. They quarrelled. Pettus drew a revolver and shot Rainey in the head. Pettus escaped."

Story Exploded Instead of a Bomb. Paris, Jan. 2.—The report of the explosion of a bomb set under the balcony of the Grand Duke of the Grand Duke Constantine at Kiew, European Russia, contained in a despatch to the Patrie, dated Kiew, Jan. 2, is exploded. Investigation to be continued.



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DAILY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1902.

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"Some time ago I fell and hurt my knee severely. It was very lame and painful and I consulted a doctor who gave me something to rub on, but it grew worse. The swelling increased and my knee became a source of anxiety to me. Finally Mr. Murray Huestis, of Sussex, sent me a bottle of Bentley's (10c) Liniment. I tried it a few times and the pain and swelling soon disappeared. The cure in my case was simply magical. I cannot recommend it too highly."

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St. John, N. B.

with T. L. Bourke  
"I have used Bentley's (10c) Liniment in the family and prefer it to any other sort we have ever used. I can see no reason for spending a quarter for a bottle of liniment when I can buy Bentley's Liniment for ten cents."

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"During the past winter while travelling in New Brunswick I had the misfortune to lame my horse. I tried many liniments until finally I invested ten cents in a bottle of Bentley's, which made a speedy cure. I can only voice my general satisfaction and most heartily recommend it."

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"Bentley's Liniment is a great favorite with the public. We found new customers asking for it every day and on inquiry find some friend had recommended it to them."

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In Memoriam.

Aaron Y. Ross, of Centreville, died Sunday, December 5, 1901, aged 41 years.  
Sleep, beloved sleep, secure from earthly fears,  
While mortal life shall last,  
Fond memories of the past,  
Shall mingle with our tears.  
Sleep, beloved, sleep, and rest from earthly strife.  
Death claimed the life thy bloom,  
We lay thee in the tomb,  
Till Christ shall give thee life.  
Sleep, beloved, sleep, we meet on earth no more,  
But hope to meet again  
Beyond the reach of pain,  
On heaven's eternal shore.  
Sappington—Your sister looks sweet enough to eat.  
Little Rodney—She does not.

Lord Strathcona's Magnificent Gift.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says: The Aberdeen newspapers express cordial satisfaction of Aberdonians at the completion of Aberdeen University Extension school, under the stimulus of Lord Strathcona's cheque for \$125,000. It is admitted the scheme would never have been completed but for Lord Strathcona's businesslike and sympathetic munificence. It is also confessed that Lord Strathcona, when making his conditional offer, stood almost alone in confidence that Aberdonians would do their duty by the university. The extension scheme provides for a splendid edifice 400 feet in length, which will vie with the finest examples of architecture in the kingdom.

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