

The Sea-Viewing Telegraph

XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

NO. 66.

A SAFE DEPARTURE AFTER
A PLEASANT VISIT.

Queen Victoria is now on Board the Royal Yacht at Holyhead on Her Way to London--Honors Conferred Upon Irish Mayors.

Dublin, April 23--Queen Victoria and Princess Christian and Henry of Battenberg left the viceregal lodge at noon and drove to King's Cross station on their way to Kingstown and England. Large crowds at every point of vantage gave Her Majesty a loyal farewell. The train started for Kingstown at 12.30 amidst the heartiest demonstrations. Enormous numbers of people followed the Queen to Kingstown and occupied the piers and other places from which the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was visible. A memorable demonstration occurred as Her Majesty, attended by a brilliant suite, boarded the yacht, which steamed seaward at 1.15 p. m., amid the firing of a royal salute by the fleet and hearty and prolonged cheering from the throngs lining the water-side. London, April 26--The royal yacht arrived at Holyhead at the moment it was expected. The channel fleet fired a royal salute as Her Majesty's yacht anchored. The town was profusely decorated and this evening there was a general illumination. The channel fleet proceeded to Milford Haven. The Queen and her suite will remain on board the yacht until tomorrow morning, when the party will take a train for Windsor. Dublin, April 26--Before her departure from this city the Queen briefly conversed with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and expressed her regret that she was

obliged to leave. She said she had a most pleasant visit and intimated that she hoped to be able to return. The Queen conferred baronetcies upon the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast, the title of Lord Mayor of the Mayor of Cork and his successors in office, and knighthood upon the Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Londonderry. Her Majesty gave £1,000 to be distributed among the poor in the Dublin hospitals. By the Queen's command Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has published the following: "The Queen is very anxious before leaving Ireland where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express through the Lord Lieutenant to her Irish people, how much gratified and how deeply touched she has been by her reception here during the three weeks the Queen has spent in this charming place. She has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection which could not be surpassed. Each time the Queen came before with her dear husband they kindly and warmly welcomed her; but on this occasion, after the lapse of 30 years, her reception equaled that of previous visits; and she carries away the most pleasant and most affectionate memory of the time spent in Ireland. "The Queen earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail among all her people and that they may be happy and prosperous."

A SHORT, SAD SESSION.

Parliament Adjourned Because of the Fire.

NO LIGHT TO BE HAD.

Aid Brought to the Capital at the Expense of the Government-- Militia Called Out Promptly-- The Adjournment Concurred in by the Opposition.

Ottawa, April 26--The House of Commons only sat for a few minutes today. Sir Wilfrid said that the meeting took place in very sad circumstances, owing to the terrible fire which was raging over the city. The Ottawa electric light plant was destroyed, he said, and the house could not meet for some days. With the concurrence of the leader of the opposition, he moved that the house stand adjourned until Tuesday next. The premier said that the acting minister of public works had sent the following message to the mayors of Montreal, Peterboro and Brockville: "Please send to Ottawa by special train, at the government's expense, whatever fire apparatus and other assistance you can spare to help in fighting a disastrous conflagration here. It is most urgent as the fire is spreading with dangerous rapidity."

PLEASANT TASK OF MAKING GRIEVANCES. Gallery Letter on the Doings of Sir Charles Wallace and Other Complainers.

Ottawa, April 25--A considerable part of the time of the opposition is taken up by the manufacture of grievances, and yesterday they showed their abilities in that line very conspicuously. Sir Charles Tupper rose to complain that some of the reports of the departments had not yet been published and proceeded to enlarge upon this theme at great length. Among the reports which Sir Charles is just doing to see is that insurance report, the list of stockholders of Canadian banks, and the architect's report, which, being full of new matter, is naturally very interesting to him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that all the

COL. RYERSON ADVANCED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 26--Colonel Ryerson, hitherto the Canadian Red Cross commissioner, has been appointed British Red Cross commissioner at Lord Roberts headquarters.

CANADA'S CAPITAL SCOURGED BY FIRE.

Twenty Million Dollars Damage to Ottawa and Hull and Fifteen Thousand People Made Homeless--A Dirty Chimney and a High Wind Cause Great Destruction.

Ottawa, April 26--Five square miles of territory burned over; more than 2,500 dwellings, factories and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, and between 12,000 and 15,000 men women and children homeless, is a rough summing up early this morning of the results of the fire which has been raging at Hull and in Ottawa since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and up to midnight was not completely under control. Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and are now mere heaps of only charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull waterworks, the Hull Court House and jail, the post office, the convent, almost every business place, and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it. In this city it is estimated that besides the mills, factories, etc., burned, 1,200 residences were destroyed. The total insurance is estimated at \$2,500,000. The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull, and as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By half past 11 the fire had spread to the main street and the entire street, with dozens of cross streets, was burned. Practically there is not a house left in Hull. About this time the fire made a jump of nearly half a mile and ignited Eddy's wood yard near the match factory. Hull was soon in flames and the 20-mile-long log pile which was blowing down a high column of flame across Bridge street and set fire to the Eddy paper mill on both Hull and Ottawa shores. The fire at this time also sprang across the Ottawa river and caught the sheds in the rear of the Victoria Island, and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria and Chaudiere islands, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Company, the Victoria foundry, and half the buildings on the two islands were in flames. While the Victoria and Chaudiere islands were burning, a moderate breeze from the west made another jump and caught in the freight sheds of the C. P. R. yards at the Chaudiere, and soon the rolling stock and most of the freight and baggage had been removed but in a very short time the fire had spread to the sheds and were fire swept. The mass of fire was blown by the wind which stiffly continued to blow a gale down upon Rochester, Mecklenburg and Hintonburg, consuming everything in its way. The fire also devastated the little settlement of St. Mary's village. The flames spread along the Richmond road, burning Martin & Warner's mill and extending almost to Skead's mill, some three miles beyond the city limits. At 5 o'clock there was almost a continuation of the fire from its starting place, Chaudiere street, Hull, to the St. Louis dam and the Experimental Farm in one direction and through and beyond Hintonburg in another, a distance of nearly seven miles. In some places the fire was more than half a mile deep. Ottawa, April 26--(Special)--The city of Hull has been burning since noon today, and all that remains at the present time is a small corner in the east end of the city and before long it, too, will be entirely a mass of smoking ruins. Hull has a population of 12,000 people and more than half are honest workmen. The entire business part of the city, including the court house, post office and public buildings, newspaper offices, is a mass of smoking ruins. Hull is entirely composed of people who work in the mills or who derive their business from these works. The fire crossed the Ottawa river in the afternoon, took hold among the lumber piles on the brink of the river, and extended to the lumber yards and mills. The result is that the whole of that part of Ottawa known as the Chaudiere flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, where the lumber mills are all located, is fire swept. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa Carbide Factory, which is newly erected and fire proof. From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond road to Rochester, and as far as the Experimental Farm. West of the fire took hold in Hintonburg and Mechanicsville, so that on the Ottawa side of the river there is a larger area covered by fire than on the Hull side. It is estimated that at the present time the number of people homeless is not less than 12,000. It is somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000. The government have given the drill hall, and the city large exhibition buildings to accommodate the unfortunate sufferers. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodation at all have lent a hand to aid the distressed.

The only industry left standing in Hull is the Gilmour & Huston lumber mills at the extreme east end, beyond the city limits, near Gatineau Point, and it is still in danger. The large Roman Catholic cathedral is still standing, but the flames are surrounding it, and it can be done to top the fire. It simply has got to burn itself out on the water's edge. The Hull Lumber Com-

pany's mills, the extensive works of E. B. Eddy, both match and paper factories, as well as his palatial residence, are all in ruins, as well as the interprovincial bridge which connects the city of Ottawa with that of Hull. (Coming to the Ottawa side of the river and the loss is still greater. There were, for instance, the Bonson & Western Lumber Company's mills, the J. R. Booth lumber mill, the McKay Milling Company, the Ottawa Electric Railway power house, the Martin & Warner mills, the Victoria Foundry, Ottawa Saw Works, Ottawa Specialty Company, Parr's planing mills, and several other industries, all of which are ashes. There are also some fine residences included in this area. That of J. R. Booth alone was estimated at \$10,000. Then there was the residence of Hon. Geo. E. Foster residing in the same locality. Lewis Rannal, manager for Mr. Bronson and Mr. Parr, of the Parr mills, had two beautiful houses out of which they were not able to take anything, so quickly did the flames extend to them. As soon as the members of the government saw that the fire was to be a disastrous one, the acting minister of public works telegraphed to Montreal, Peterboro and Brockville for appliances and all assistance that could be sent. But these, although they arrived speedily, were of no avail. Nothing could stop the ravages of the fire, which leaped over whole blocks, and broke out in all directions. The Canadian Pacific Railway depot, which is on the Chaudiere flats, was among one of the first buildings to go as it was a wooden structure. The large cliff which extends from the Ottawa river back to Christ's church, and St. Jean Baptist church, on to Rochester, was the only thing which prevented the whole city of Ottawa becoming prey to the fire. Shortly after noon the wind which was blowing previously in a northerly direction, changed to a southeasterly direction and in this way what remains of Ottawa was saved. It is almost idle to talk of losses while the fire yet burns, and with a change of wind, it would certainly sweep the city, but on moderate calculation would be somewhere between fifteen and twenty million dollars. The government had the Hull fire department, which is now at the House of Commons until Tuesday on account of the conflagration. The Situation at Midnight. Ottawa, April 26--Your correspondent has just returned from a trip over the fire area. In Hull the fire has about burned out. The business portion is all gone and over half of the residences. The Roman Catholic cathedral has been saved, but the flames are still standing. After 2 o'clock the only water that could be had in Hull was from the river. Chief Bennett of the Hull brigade was injured and taken to the general hospital in Ottawa. The fire originated through a dirty chimney and the high wind with clouds of dust and soot floating in all directions caused the flames to soon spread. Coming to the Ottawa side of the river and that portion of the city east of Division street the old hospital line of the city, Rochester, was annexed and almost entirely burned down. Here and there a building remains. The village of Hintonburg, still further east, is close proximity to the city, has not been entirely destroyed. The greater part remains, but the flames in some places are still burning. The fire at midnight was largely confined to that part of Rochester lying near the St. Louis dam in the south end. The houses in some places are still standing. A prominent lumberman told your correspondent that the price of lumber would certainly be raised on account of the fire. The casualties so far reported are: Miss Cook, an old woman who lived on Wellington street near the French church and who was burned in her house to a cinder. An unknown man was found dead on the C. P. R. railway track. James Navan, Queen street west, is reported to be fatally injured. Some pieces of timber fell on James Merryfield, who was taken to the hospital. The government is supplying blankets and doing all that it can for the sufferers. The Ottawa Insurance Company, a new institution, will be a heavy loser in the fire. All the Canadian companies and some of the English and American companies are interested in the present loss. The company is not interested himself, placed the losses from lumber piles alone at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. This is thought to be a low estimate, as the Export Lumber Company alone has lost near \$1,000,000. The same lumberman estimated the entire loss at about \$15,000,000. Mr. A. J. Wood, H. P. Hamilton, a prominent business man, was present at the time and considered that when all the losses were made up they would be near \$20,000,000. At midnight the fire was completely under control. J. R. Booth's principal lumber yards

THE BOER ARMY ESCAPED FROM POLE-CAREW.

The Dutch Too Nimble for British Horsemen--French's Cavalry Not Reported--The Story of Reddersburg--Dr. Ryerson Promoted.

London, April 27, 5 a. m.--General Ian Hamilton, of Veldersburg, drove the Boers from a strong position at Israel's Post, which lies between Sannas Post and Thaba N'chu. General Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thaba N'chu as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers who are retreating from Dewet's Dorp. A report comes that a small force of British mounted infantry had a brush 10 miles east of Karree Siding with a party of Boers who were trying to establish a connection between Brandfort and the Boer forces to the southward. Otherwise there is no news beyond the official despatches of recent operations. Bloemfontein, April 26--General Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of Dewet's Dorp. They are disappointed at the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a good effect on the Free States. The latter, trusting to British leniency, had played the game of pretending to surrender and were given opportunity to fight. Wherever he had found Free States who had broken the oath, General Pole-Carew seized their cattle and horses. "The British soon found themselves surrounded. They had, indeed, fallen into a beautiful trap, for they were commanded at every point by the Boer guns, while their force was separated on two kopjes with the Boers in between. "At sunrise on Wednesday the Boer guns commenced to hurl shells into the devoted Irishmen who, however, refused to surrender, but fought with the utmost fierceness for three hours. At 10 o'clock, however, the British commanding officer saw that further resistance would only involve a useless waste of life, as his military position was quite hopeless, and he therefore hoisted a white flag. "Twelve officers sorrowfully handed over their swords to General Dewet, and 420 non-commissioned officers and men surrendered. All the prisoners were forthwith sent to Thaba N'chu under escort, and General Dewet continued his march toward Weenen."

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FIRE NEAR SUSSEX.

Dwelling of Thomas Hunter Destroyed--Family Had a Narrow Escape.

BOER REPORT OF THE SITUATION

Several Days Ago--According to the Boers the Boers are Winning.

Brandfort, Orange Free State, April 22--(Monday)--A British column in the direction of Bloemfontein and Hoopstad has been beaten back through Boshof. The British sustained two casualties and the Boers had 12 men killed and a number wounded. Yesterday Gen. Kelly-Kenny's artillery at Dewet's Dorp indulged in a mild bombardment of Gen. Dewet's position, the firing lasting through the morning. The scarcity of water is supposed to be very pressing at Bloemfontein. A desperate attempt was made by a large British force in two columns yesterday to recapture the waterworks. Their right flank was beaten back; however, a party of 50 were cut off and 12 men were killed. The Johannesburg command has captured a British scout. Some American scouts have been shot.

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Enemy Driven off and a Turning Movement Accomplished.

London, April 26, midnight--The war office publishes the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25: "Gen. Ian Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israel's Post by a well conceived turning movement, which was admirably carried out by Gen. Ridley, commander of the Second Mounted Infantry Brigade, and Gen. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the 13th Brigade. These troops are today advancing toward Thaba N'chu. "Our losses were slight, only one yet reported--Major Marshall, Grahamstown Mounted Rifles, severe wound in the shoulder."

IRISH FOUGHT WELL BEFORE SURRENDERING.

They Walked Into a Trap at Reddersburg as Broadwood Did at Sannas Post.

Lorenzo Marquez, Wednesday, April 25--A correspondent of the Standard and Diggers' News, with the Boer commander, General Dewet, gives a full description of the British disaster at Reddersburg. He says: "Five hundred Irish Rifles entered Dewet's Dorp on April 1, under Captain McWhinnie, and demanded the surrender of the town which was readily given. Captain McWhinnie was surprised to hear that a Boer force was approaching and he retreated on Reddersburg. "General Dewet, fresh from his brilliant victory at Sannas Post, followed the retreat along a range of kopjes for hours. The two opposing forces went into camp on opposite sides of the range. General Dewet knew all about the British positions and movements, but the Irish were quite unaware of the proximity of the Boers. They blundered again at Sannas Post and the scouts were not alert. "Before sunset on Tuesday, Dewet had the British force in his power after an engagement which lasted all the afternoon. The Irish made a most brilliant defence. During the afternoon Dewet sent 800 burghers to cut off their retreat, and then he moved forward a small force of Boers to the top of the kopjes held by the British. The latter boldly attacked the Boers

THE DUTCH QUEEN.

Amsterdam, April 26--Queen Wilhelmina, receiving in audience a deputation from the Journalists' Club, complimented the president, Dr. Kruper, on his article in the Revue Des Deux Mondes on the subject of the South African crisis; and expressed the hope that the article would be widely read. Her majesty added she considered it important that the article should be distributed in America.

Cholera in India.

London, April 27--A special despatch from Bombay says: "The cholera is raging fearfully at the Great Camp at Godha where thousands of famine stricken natives are receiving relief. A hundred and fifty corpses were removed yesterday; but 10 others had to be left because it was impossible to procure burials."

Again in the Asylum.

New York, April 26--Stelmitz, the chess player, was arraigned in the Hartley police court and committed to the Bellevue hospital, where he was placed in the insane ward.

THE TIMES ON THE FIRE.

LONDON, April 27--The Times says editorially this morning: "Great Britain must help Canada, who is lavishing her blood and treasure in South Africa, by contributing to the funds for the victims of the Ottawa fire."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS NOT COMING.

Semi-official Statement That He Will Not Visit the Lady of the Snows This Summer.

Toronto, April 26--The Telegram's special cable from London says: "Your correspondent visited Marlborough House today and made inquiries as to the likelihood of H. R. H. Prince of Wales visiting Canada. Sir Francis Knollys, groom in waiting, was seen. He declined to speak officially, but said it was safe to say there was not the slightest probability of the heir apparent going to Canada in 1900."

CHANGE OF DATES.

The Canadian Mail Steamers Sailing Schedule Altered.

Montreal, April 26--(Special)--Changes have been made in the sailing dates of the Canadian mail steamers. Commencing with the Lake Megantic, Friday, May 4, the steamers of this line will sail from Montreal Friday morning instead of Wednesday as heretofore, and commencing with the Lake Ontario, May 1, the sailings from Liverpool will be Tuesdays instead of Saturdays.

TRAMPS ARRESTED.

Woodstock Authorities Gather in Three of Them--One a St. John Man.

Woodstock, April 26--(Special)--Three tramps were arrested here this afternoon by Marshal McFarlane and Constable McKinnon in an intoxicated condition. One of the trio said he belongs in St. John but would not give his name. They will be brought before Police Magistrate Diblee in the morning on a charge of peddling jewelry and other articles without license.

MONCTON NEWS.

Sentenced to Six Months--Arrested for Fighting.

Moncton, April 26--Chesley Chapman was before Stipendiary Kay Wednesday on a charge of stealing a razor and was given six months in jail. Officer Scott Wednesday night arrested Sam Bourgeois on the charge of stealing a coat, the property of Joe Govang, from Tuttle's mill.

TORONTO HORSE SHOW

Opened by the Lieutenant Governor Yesterday.

Toronto, April 26--(Special)--The sixth annual Canadian horse show opened today at the armories with all the indications of great success. The formal opening took place at 2.30 p. m., Sir Oliver Mowat, lieutenant governor, performing the ceremony.

Little Minister in Politics.

London, April 26--Mr. James M. Barr, the novelist, has accepted the invitation of a committee to contest the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities, provided the Liberals of the constituency generally approve of his candidacy.

First in Port.

Montreal, April 26--The Elder-Dominger steamer Lake Megantic, the first one west of the season, arrived here this evening, followed shortly afterwards by the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The American Missionary Claims Will Not Cause a War But Will Be Harmoniously Adjusted—Assurances From Turkey.

Washington, April 24.—It can be stated with authority that the negotiations respecting the American missionary claims are progressing in the most satisfactory manner in the view of this government.

Quay, the Famous Pennsylvania Politician, Failed by the Narrowest Margin—The Contest a Famous One.

Washington, April 24.—Hon. Matthew Quay was refused a seat in the United States Senate on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania by a vote of 33 to 32.

Sen. David Mills Says the Men are Guilty of Treason—The United States Government Should Deal With Them Summarily.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 24.—A special to the News from Ottawa reports an interview with Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, on the recent attempt to blow up the Welland canal lock.

ANOTHER GONE.

Toronto, April 24.—[Special.]—The following was received from Frederick Hamilton, the Toronto Globe correspondent with the first contingent:

Bloemfontein, April 24.—Private E. Purcell, of Halifax, died on Sunday of enteric fever.

Programme of the Opposition Outlined.

Ottawa, April 24.—The Conservatives met in caucus today when it was decided to bring up in the House of Commons, at an early date, on a motion to adjourn, the Rockwell and West Huron election cases.

The case of the Queen vs. Connolly and John Connor was commenced in the exchequer court this morning.

The outcome of the attack on the Jewish synagogue on Easter Sunday at Fried street, 479, Napoleon Boulevard, was discussed.

Washington, April 24.—A distinguished party of officials, including Secretary Long, Secretary Gage, Secretary Root and Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, will leave here tomorrow to attend the banquet of the National Association of American Manufacturers at Boston Thursday evening.

Maine and New Brunswick Lumbermen Organize

Bangor, Me., April 24.—[Special.]—Manufacturers representing 90 per cent. of the spruce mills in Maine and New Brunswick met here today and formed an association for mutual protection.

It was voted that the association be known as the Eastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the organization was effected as follows:

Hartland, April 24.—[Special.]—The lumbermen are busy getting men for the drives.

Struck by an Overhead Bridge Near Waterville, Me.

Waterville, Me., April 24.—James Dunbar, of this city, a freight brakeman, aged 35 and married, was instantly killed this afternoon by being struck by an overhead bridge between this city and Oakland.

The New Council Organized—The Ice Moving.

Chatham, April 24.—[Special.]—The new town council held a special meeting last evening at which the following committees were appointed:

The Guests of Portsmouth—Sir George White at the Dinner.

Portsmouth, Eng., April 24.—Captain Hedworth Lambton and the naval brigades of Her Majesty's first class cruiser Powerful, after a march through the city today, were banqueted at the town hall this evening.

Fairfield to Celebrate the Hundredth Birthday of a Remarkable Man.

Fairfield, Me., April 24.—An occasion of wide interest in this part of the state will be the celebration tomorrow of the 100th birthday of George Kendall.

Remains of Roderick McDonald who was Supposed to be Working in Sydney.

New Glasgow, April 24.—[Special.]—The body of Roderick McDonald, of this town, was found in Pictou harbor today near the railway wharf.

Honors Conferred Upon a Son-in-Law of the Prince of Wales.

London, April 24.—The Gazette this afternoon contains the notification that the Queen has granted to the Duke of Eile (son-in-law of the Prince of Wales) the dignities of an earl and duke of the United Kingdom, under the titles of Earl of MacDuff and Duke of Eile, with the remainder in default of a male heir to the elder surviving daughter, and, successively, to the male heirs of the daughters by his wife, and in default of issue, to the eldest surviving daughter, and, successively, to the male heirs of the daughters by his wife, and in default of issue, to the eldest surviving daughter, and, successively, to the male heirs of the daughters by his wife.

Going to Dine.

Washington, April 24.—A distinguished party of officials, including Secretary Long, Secretary Gage, Secretary Root and Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, will leave here tomorrow to attend the banquet of the National Association of American Manufacturers at Boston Thursday evening.

The Rheumatic's Millennium.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE ushers it in—the days of suffering from this relentless disease in all its phases need not be prolonged.

THIS POWERFUL SPECIFIC wins daily encomiums for its splendid work in dispelling pain. It gives perfect relief in 6 hours.

It drives out the causes—cleanses the system—paves the way and helps to perfect health. Only those who have been its victims—whether for a shorter or a longer period—its milder forms or in its more acute stages, can really have any correct conception of the excruciating agony that comes to the sufferer from Rheumatism.

Some Substantial Operations—Large Shipments of Hay.

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WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

London, April 25—5 a. m.—The reports that the siege of Wepener has been practically raised were apparently premature.

Lord Roberts has now spread a net with some 40,000 or more men and 150 guns, covering the whole western semi-circle around Wepener.

The Seventh Division, under General Tucker, assisted by naval guns, has made a demonstration from Karoo Siding.

The Boers can only escape without risking an encounter northwards to Ladysmith, the chances of a successful outcome of the plans of Lord Roberts depends on whether the British troops can reach the N'chu and Ladysmith from Deet's Drap and Wepener.

All the correspondents report that the roads are in a terrible condition and that the progress of the British columns, and, if the Boers are as well informed of the British plans as they have hitherto been, they are likely again to escape.

London, April 24—11.15 p. m.—The war office issues the following from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 21—Generals Brabant and Hart yesterday turned the position occupied by the enemy, who tried to prevent their moving northward, and got into heliograph range."

"General Brabant has three wounded, one missing. Three were wounded on the previous day. The Border Regiment had seven wounded."

"At 1 p. m. yesterday Brabant and Hart were eight miles south of Wepener. The Seventh Division, under General Pole-Carew and General French's two brigades of cavalry reached Tweede Kluk yesterday afternoon without having met serious opposition."

"Heliograph communication has been established with General Bullard. A patrol of the Seventh Dragoons, under Lieut. Danke, which was reported missing yesterday, has rejoined General French's camp with the exception of Corporal Taylor and Private Cook, who are believed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of the strength, the Ninth Division, consisting of General Smith-Dorrien's and General Macdonald's brigades, has been dispatched to support the Boer position."

"General Maxwell's brigade, formerly General Chermide's, of the Seventh Division, yesterday moved eastward and seized the hills covering the wagon bridge over the Modder River at Krans Kraal, an important communication which was held by the Boers during the last three weeks. Our only casualty was Private Brown, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, taken prisoner."

London, April 25.—Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated April 8, says: "Our bread is now made entirely of oats and is full of husks. This causes much illness."

"The news of the check to the relieving column is a terrible disappointment. Last Friday 33 natives issued forth to recover some cattle which had been looted by the Boers. They were betrayed by unfriendly natives to the Boers, who surrounded them while they were sleeping and shot them all but one, giving no quarter. One escaped to tell the tale. The natives are now well and will be very difficult to control."

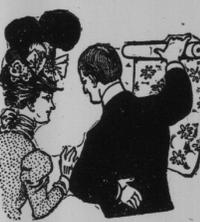
"The bombardment continues. Our casualties to combatants up to which of the March aggregated 308 in killed and wounded."

The Mafeking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing April 9, gives a gloomy account of the depression due to the probability of the siege lasting until the end of May.

London, April 25.—A correspondent of the Standard, with Gen. Brabant at Zastron, telegraphing Monday, says: "Before leaving Rouville, on the advance northward, Gen. Hart issued the following proclamation: "Take notice, inhabitants of Rouville and all concerned, that you are allowed to

principles known in modern medical science. It is the concentrated essence of the best and most potent ingredients recognized as being the most searching and healing. The formula is the outcome of years of study on Rheumatism in all its forms; its causes, and medicines that are calculated to give the quickest relief and are most promising of a permanent cure. That the highest results have been attained by South American Rheumatic Cure that have been attained by any remedy of modern times is attested by the splendid testimony, the thankful words, the encouragement and faith shown in it by the hundreds and hundreds who have over their own signatures told how it has healed those who have been bed-ridden for years—those who have through its use "thrown away the crutches"—those whose stunted joints that were affected by every whim of the weather—those who have suffered the deadly pains and pangs that are incident to the inflammatory and neuralgic forms of Rheumatism.

Words cannot too strongly express its great merit, and sufferers need only to put to the test what others say of it to prove the claims of the great South American Rheumatic Cure. Years of pain may be dispensed to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself; have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in Rheumatic cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, Druggist in Owen Sound. At that time I was in agony with pain. Inside of 12 hours after I took the first dose, the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and today I am completely cured."



HEADQUARTERS FOR Wall Paper and Window Blinds. All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attention given to out of town orders. A. MCARTHUR, 648 Main Street.

WHAT PRODUCES CANCER?

A prominent specialist and biologist declared before a recent meeting of the American Medical Society that cancer was principally due to vaccination. The announcement came as a shock to those who have had faith in Dr. Jenner's theory respecting inoculation, and who have regarded it as open to no objections. This view, however, can scarcely be regarded as conclusive, although supported by a mass of evidence that entitles it to grave consideration. Sir William Banks, in a series of lectures delivered last month in London before the British Medical Society, finds a predisposing cause as far removed from vaccination as it could well be. He locates the chief cause at the door of over-eating, and if Sir William should happen to be right in this opinion the fact is sufficient to make most people feel nervous. Between vaccination and the tabular fear of the country (Great Britain) ever since the passing of the corn laws, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best food to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our working classes fare admirably. Our better classes eat infinitely too much, especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch, and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercise which prevails all classes, this over-stuffing must have proved very dangerous. Sir William Banks is pretty well convinced that, when a man is over 15 excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink, and believes one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread, secondary kind of gout, of a different type from the acute and furious attacks produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Sir William Banks is distinctly of opinion that it has also to do with the increase of the constitutional tendency to cancer. The theory is supported by the fact that the increase of cancer in males has been more rapid than in females. And it is precisely the male population that eats heavy food in the evening remains much as he was before in this respect."

While the conflicting opinions of experts may afford some measure of comfort to the sceptical, enough has been shown to make people who are living in easy circumstances thoughtful.

Dynamite Factory Men Strike—Coquetting With the Swaziland Queen.

London, April 24.—The Daily News has dated April 23: "The American ambulance returned here Saturday night with the flags on the way to New York, being disassembled with its treatment."

The dynamite factory men have not been paid for six months and have finally struck work.

"The Boers are making presents to the queen of Swaziland and are asking permission to pass through to No Man's Land."

Election Bribers Convicted.

Milton, Ont., April 24.—The trial of the Halton election bribers took place today before Judge Meredith, and McElean, A. E. Cross, Thos. Dowdle, Thos. Dent, J. John Evans, H. S. Hanna and William Halliday found guilty. The charges against William Dowdle and Patrick Lyons were dismissed and the case of William Elliott stands, he being absent.

The convicted bribers will be sentenced tomorrow.

Annual Gathering Began Tuesday--Reports Received from Grand Officers Showing an Increase in the Number of Lodges--Transvaal War Recognized by Resolutions of Loyalty.

The Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick, assembled in annual session last evening at Orange Hall, Germain street, Grand Master David Hipwell, of Woodstock, presided. About 125 members of grand lodge were present. After the opening ceremonial the St. John District Lodge presented an address signed by District Master Robert H. Rubins and District Secretary Benj. L. Sheppard, to the grand master, officers and members of the grand lodge. It welcomed them to St. John and to Orange Hall. The good standing of the order in the community was spoken of. The South African war was referred to and the most glorious triumph for the British arms since the battle of Waterloo was mentioned. It was expressed for peace and for the protection to that portion of the Empire where treason and conspiracy are making a desperate effort to destroy the sovereignty of our beloved Queen.

Grand Master Hipwell then presented his annual address as follows: St. John, N. B., April, 1900. To the officers and members of the Rt. W. Grand Orange Lodge of the province of N. B.: Dear brothers--I have the pleasure of presenting to you my annual report for the fourteen months as G. M. of the Local Orange Association of N. B. We meet in our fifty-seventh annual session in this intensely patriotic city, the commercial peer of any city in the maritime provinces; a city founded on loyalty. On these rocky shores, over a century ago landed a band of men, women and children, many of whom left happy homes and surroundings. It must have been a sore change to them. Imagine St. John at that time, if you can, and compare it with the beautiful city in which we now assemble.

Over a hundred years ago the sturdy pioneers who founded St. John won for themselves the name of "United Empire Loyalists." That honored name has been associated with their ever since, and no men in our province point to a nobler lineage than those who claim that they are of United Empire Loyalist descent. The Loyalists founded here a city on a rock. Black mud those shores have appeared as they first appeared to the eyes of the first settlers. The city of Fundy. Unpromising the outlook must have been; but they bore stout hearts, these sturdy men, loyal to their king and their God. They set their feet on a rocky shore and their monuments are all around us. It is the city of St. John. And as they built on a sound foundation this lovely city, so they built on an even stronger foundation its principles which animate us today; just now when Canada's loyalty is sounded over the world. Men have gone from this province and city before, and they have returned with a new loyalty, the loyalty of a century after the sacrifice made by St. John's founders--the others have offered their lives in consecration of the same Empire. Here, at all events, did they die, and they are still with us. Their voices are heard. Few, if any, city in the dominion can point to such a record of unswerving loyalty as St. John. Well is it for us then, that we have this particular period in our nation's history, our loyal men should meet in this loyal city and have praise for

Canada's Sons. I am fully persuaded that I strike a responsive chord when I say Canada's noble sons, they who so cheerfully and without any hesitation answered to the call of arms to assist in the mighty conflict going on at the present time in the interests of British possessions. Leaving comfortable homes and in many instances ease and luxury to enter a life of privation, and incident to soldier life, being conscious of the fact that in many instances they were severing ties that would never be reunited in this life. We were made mindful of the great sacrifice that they made in the interest of justice and liberty when a cablegram reached us that a number had fallen. Then our hearts throbbed with pride and admiration for our loyal boys. We sympathize with the mothers in their anxious and trying moments for their loved ones and know that their hearts will be ever ready to support them in the conflict.

Our Orange order has contributed to a considerable extent to that noble band, from one end of Canada to the other, our own province by the sea leading in the van. I am sure I will be pardoned if I take the liberty in particularizing when I say that our sympathies should go out to our most highly esteemed Most W. G. M. Wallace in the burden he is bearing in having his son to the front. He has proven himself a worthy son of a worthy father. Many of us have read his interesting and ray letters published in our official organ, the Sentinel, and our prayers are that he may be restored to health and strength from the illness he is undergoing.

We have always been proud of the fact that we formed a factor of Her Majesty's possessions; but never till now did we occupy so important a place, in fact the first place among the colonies.

Canada's praises are being sung in every centre, city, town, village and remote place in the British possessions, and in fact in every foreign and alien country under the sun--a proud position, if bought by blood and sacrifice. Our beloved Queen has been unparalled in her reign. Her ministers in high places, soldiers of high rank, all unite in vibrating our praises. To those of us left at home there is a duty to perform--to see the ones dependent for support are properly cared for by us during their absence. I need not urge our brotherhood along that line for I am persuaded they have not been behind in their contributions; and when this cruel conflict is over and the noble band returns, may we be among the foremost to give them a right loyal welcome home, and unite with them in singing:

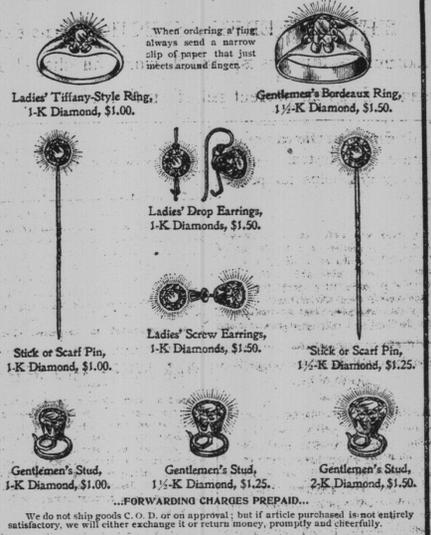
Oh, land of my birth and early days, The land I love the best, The land that shall hear my earthly praise, The land at last, wherein I would be laid to rest. A few words about the "War in South Africa," a subject I am sure every loyal Orangeman is interested in throughout the entire jurisdiction; and if we pause for a moment to discuss its merits we cannot suppress the pride we entertain in being and having an important part in the mighty conflict going on at the present time. Who of us have not had our inmost natures stirred to their highest point with the spontaneous response made for volunteers for the contingents which have gone to the front? For the love of bloodshed but to uphold and maintain "civil and religious liberty to all classes and conditions of men"--a motive that is so sacred and dear to all Orangemen. We are in full accord with Great Britain and the Imperial government in their commanding equal justice and liberty to her subjects in the Transvaal. And if there ever was a just and righteous war so far as Great Britain is concerned, the present one most assuredly is; and I, as a humble subject of our gracious Queen, cannot conceive for a moment how any British subject can take a contra view of this matter, but we have to admit that there are foes, not foes without but foes within standing high in the councils of the management of affairs in this our loyal dominion.

I am not going to descend to discuss party affairs, but unhesitatingly say that it behoves us as true loyal Orangemen to unite as one solid factor to assist in driving from public life so far as an influence of our public affairs is concerned, no matter what political banner he or they may sail under, any person who shows the least semblance of disloyalty in the discharging of his public functions. We have read and heard discussed in various channels this question of loyalty, and the correct standpoint, but pardon me if I remind you, speaking as I do to men belonging to both great political parties of Canada, not to be misled by party spirit, but to stand on the principle in this matter; but support men whose bounden duty it is to maintain, and patriotic connection with the mother-land, giving her the loyal support at all times that a true daughter should. To my mind this war has been a wonderful educator to the youth of the present generation, blighting disloyalty and moulding and cementing a strong desire in the breasts of our young men and women to succeed the tradition of their forefathers. I could enlarge at great length on this subject but for fear, knowing as I do that I am addressing men whose intelligence is second to none in this province with capabilities and facilities for understanding this question in all its phases, men who can be counted on at all times and circumstances to give a good account of themselves for the maintenance of the flag and Empire.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Diamonds that will not wear glassy. Settings that will not wear brassy. Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine Diamond--the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color--the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.



BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO., 55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A large number of Maine brethren with us, whose presence added much to our demonstration. And those who had the privilege of hearing Brother G. O. Phelan, G. M. of Maine, will never forget the splendid address he gave, and I feel sure we can depend on these brethren to do all possible in trying to keep up friendly relations between Canada and the United States.

The Triennial Council. Our imperial secretary, H. H. Pitts, has issued a circular asking returns from all provincial grand lodges of this council which will meet in New York on July 26, of this year, and will, no doubt, be a very important session. The G. M. of the United States has issued a circular to all grand lodges, asking them to send returns to the Triennial Council, and I would respectfully suggest to these brethren to do so as soon as possible, as matters are sure to come up that we in New Brunswick cannot afford to have no voice in, and our meeting in the republic to be one of us may in some measure forward the kindly feelings which should exist between Anglo-Saxon races.

The Wish to Ask Every Brother who is a subscriber to do all in his power to have its circulation increased. A paper that is over on the watch against the enemies of our cause. Its teachings will give a greater interest in Protestantism. Its information will help to make our primary lodge more interesting; also will help to make us and our families have a more earnest desire for active patriotism. It is a paper that before long every primary lodge will be making it to write for information and notice of meetings, and I have a strong hope that the desire to congratulate the editor of the Sentinel on the enlargement of this paper, which is deserving of great credit, making it now as up-to-date a paper as there is in Canada.

In regard to our Meeting in Campbellton. As you are all aware, this Rt. W. Grand Lodge was to have convened at Campbellton, N. B., but owing to the prevalence of a small pox at the date of meeting, it deemed it advisable to change both date and place. Knowing we would not have a successful session, I asked the advice of the grand officers and other prominent members of the order in regard to the matter, and all were in favor of the change. I trust the Grand Lodge will fully approve of my course, and I ask you, brethren, to take into consideration our meeting with the brothers of Campbellton at the next annual session, as I feel sure they were much disappointed. I regret the circumstances that caused the change.

Gaps in the Ranks. As time moves on, a number of our active members are called from this earthly habitation, and we mourn them though they are not dead to us. In this connection I would mention one P. G. M. D. P. Merritt, a great worker in our order, and one who, although for over two years helpless, was uncompromising and bore his sufferings with Christian patience. It was my privilege to visit him weekly, and I found him anxious at all times to hear of the welfare of our beloved order. His widow desires me to thank this grand lodge for many kind inquiries made by the members, and the securing of a beautiful wreath. My brother, it is a great comfort when sickness overtakes us, to have kind inquiries made, and to see us arrive in a larger measure to carry this out when we are in active work, and "God, ever our own God will give us His blessing."

Closing Remarks. My correspondence this year has been greater than last, but you will be pleased to know that I have had no appeals, nor has any matter come up that showed my friction among lodge members. I trust my successor may have the same pleasant report on his life. I have received numbers of inquiries

A liberal patronage for the order's paper. The Sentinel, in conclusion the grand secretary thanked the officers for their kindness and courtesy and mentioned his obligations to Bro. J. Armstrong, P. G. M., in the work. He recommended that a respectable sum be voted for the production work.

The report of Grand Treasurer P. E. Heine showed a balance on hand from last year of \$600.00; received during the year, \$1,027.00. Total, \$1,627.00. Expenditures, \$801.33, leaving a balance on hand now of \$765.67.

After the reception of the reports, Dr. J. H. Morrison, seconded by Major A. J. Armstrong, introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously: Whereas, the bold forces of the Empire of two decades in a fierce and mighty struggle with the joint armies of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic; and Whereas, this war is the culmination of a vast conspiracy of the Dutch and Afrikaner residents of all South Africa, to obtain complete possession of Her Majesty's fair dominions in the southern part of the African continent, and to drive the flag of England from those vast domains which British blood, valor, enterprise, and devotion have made inviolable; and Whereas, Christianity has rescued from savage barbarism and blackest nebulism; and Whereas, the whole course of the South African Republic as a semi-independent state, has been a constant and intolerable oppression of British residents, who, upon the invitation of the president of the republic, have emigrated to the new republic, and have their capital and their energy its vast mineral and other resources; and Whereas, the treatment afforded the native Kaffir population of the South African Republic has been that of abject slavery coupled with the most unparalled and barbarous cruelty; and Whereas, the laws of the South African Republic have, practically, with a few exceptions, been those of the Dutch and Afrikaner residents, who, upon the invitation of the president of the republic, have emigrated to the new republic, and have their capital and their energy its vast mineral and other resources; and Whereas, the treatment afforded the native Kaffir population of the South African Republic has been that of abject slavery coupled with the most unparalled and barbarous cruelty; and Whereas, the laws of the South African Republic have, practically, with a few exceptions, been those of the Dutch and Afrikaner residents, who, upon the invitation of the president of the republic, have emigrated to the new republic, and have their capital and their energy its vast mineral and other resources; and Whereas, the treatment afforded the native Kaffir population of the South African Republic has been that of abject slavery coupled with the most unparalled and barbarous cruelty; 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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 28, 1900.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph, is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 28, 1900.

MORE KNOWLEDGE WANTED.

One of the greatest drawbacks to Canada's development is the comparative ignorance which exists in some parts of it in regard to other parts. Canada is a very large country and to know it all well would almost require a liberal education, but there is no excuse for such ignorance on the part of men who aspire to public life as well as to the welfare of their country. No part of Canada has suffered as much from this cause as the maritime provinces. In consequence of our resources being neglected by the capitalists of the larger provinces and we have seldom been aware of their existence except in an attempt to combine and trusts. To a majority of the people of Ontario St. John still a fishing village and Halifax very much more so, they sometimes seem to be realizing the importance of the fact that the maritime provinces are the key to the commerce of Canada and that without them Canada could never be anything but a country living at the mercy of its big neighbor, the United States. No nobler sentiment was ever uttered than that made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the opening of the St. John Convention of 1897 when he said, "I will never be content until every dollar's worth of the commerce of Canada is carried through the ports of Canada." Contrast this with the recent attack made on St. John by Mr. Haggart, ex-minister of railways, and his declaration that freight could be carried with profit over the Inland Railway to St. John. He expressed then the narrow ignorance which exists to so large an extent in Ontario which has been so detrimental to the interests of Canada. The logical outcome of this ignorance is the building up of the ports of the United States at our expense to the detriment of the ports of Canada by that nation, for a country without ports of its own, or with its ports destroyed by foreign competition is the ignorant neglect of its own people and has no logical reason for existence. What is needed is that more Ontario people should come this way and view the maritime provinces. They should visit the ports and see this country for themselves. Then they would be disabused of the idea that Ontario has any superiority to this part of Canada either in climate or resources. They would see that if Canada is to become a great nation its development. It would be a good idea if a parliamentary excursion could be arranged this year after the session is closed. As this will probably occur about the 15th of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be looking their best about that time and would be seen under the most favorable circumstances. A good many members of parliament are expressing an interest in the maritime provinces and a desire to visit them and no doubt more would be disposed to make arrangements to visit them for their reception here. Perhaps the new district and common council feel disposed to extend an invitation to the members of both houses of parliament to visit this city. Even if no more than fifty came they would be the means of introducing new ideas about St. John to the people of the west.

A PARTISAN PROTEST.

Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have presented a memorial to the government the principal tenets of which are: That while this association is heartily in favor of the principle of allowing a reasonable preference on goods manufactured in Great Britain, it desires to place itself on record of being strongly in favor of reciprocal preferential trade between Canada and every part of the British Empire with which arrangements can be effected to their mutual benefit and by means of which each would receive a substantial advantage in trade as a result of a national relationship, and especially with Great Britain, which is not only the largest but the best market for the bulk of our surplus products. The memorial then points out that while the industries will be benefited by the preferential tariff, in that they will be able to get their raw materials cheaper, there will be placed at a serious disadvantage.

The admission involved in the foregoing statement is significant, and there is no doubt that it is well founded. Any industries will certainly be benefited by the cheapening of their raw materials; but as to the manufacturers likely to be injured, we think the fear is groundless. It is said that the woolen industry will be interfered with. We cannot see where there should be such an apprehension. The five woolen fabrics which will come under the new tariff, as they have hitherto, are not produced in Canada. The finer woolen products are not imported in any considerable volume, and those that are imported will still have a tariff of 10 per cent. in their favor. That ought to be sufficient to prevent injurious competition when the incident cost of importation is added. This matter must be looked at in a practical way. If there is anything at all in the contention of the Manufacturers' Association it is in favor of a general preference. It is only way to protect the woolen industry would be to exempt goods of that

class from the preference, which would mean the opening of a door that might go far towards rendering the whole measure migratory. A mutual preference would not help the Canadian manufacturers one whit. If, with a 20 per cent. tariff in his favor on this side, he could not compete against the English producer, it would not mend matters to get a five or ten per cent. preference in England. That much is obvious. And this unanswerable argument applies to the whole question of a mutual preference, respecting which the Tories talk so loudly. If the preference now given injuriously affects Canadian manufacturers, the only remedy is to strike out the preference. It is idle to say that a preference in England on farm products, or on manufactures as well, would afford the slightest relief.

So much on the merits of the memorial in question. And now a word about the Canadian Manufacturers' Association itself. Unless it has changed radically within the past two or three years, the so-called Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a purely political organization. In Sir John Macdonald's time it was but another name for the Central Tory Committee. It had a very limited membership, and every member was an aggressive and uncompromising Tory. It was through that channel nearly the whole of the campaign funds came. The association prepared and distributed the campaign literature, and its functions were wholly political and wholly Tory. With these facts in view, a strong light is thrown on the presentation of this memorial from the alleged manufacturers, which is plainly meant to be a timely hit to Sir Charles Tupper.

WHEAT.

Accounts that have been received from all over Ontario show that the winter wheat never looked better than it is this spring, so that the prospects of a good crop this year are excellent. It will be remembered that last year the Ontario winter wheat was almost a failure which was a very serious matter for the farmers who grow wheat. Winter wheat is the main crop in Ontario, the acreage of spring wheat being comparatively limited. Even with the competition of Manitoba and the Northwest the Ontario farmers still find it profitable. The prospects are that the acreage of wheat grown in New Brunswick this year will be much larger than last year which was a distinct improvement on its predecessor in this respect. We think the day will grow sufficient wheat for its needs and be independent of other sources of supply. This would require us to produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, which could be grown on 100,000 well tilled acres or 130,000 acres of medium quality. As there are about 50,000 farmers in New Brunswick, if each farmer each year produced from two to three acres of that grain the wheat growing problem would be solved.

Closely connected with wheat growing is the business of grinding it in mills. Before the present government took hold of this matter we had no modern flour mills in the province, so that even if good wheat had been grown it could not have been made into flour fit for the market. Now all this is changed. There are now a number of fine flour mills in the province and others are being built. St. John will soon be able to boast a first class flour mill, but there is room for half a dozen such mills here and no doubt they will be built in good time. The Telegraph has constantly and steadily advocated the erection of flour mills here and we are glad to see a beginning made of what must become a large and profitable business.

IS IT BRIBERY?

According to the revised canvass of the opposition vote for a public work is a bribe to the constituency in which the money is to be expended. There was a time when they held to quite another view. That was when they were themselves in charge of the expenditure. It has only come to be regarded as bribery when Liberals look after the matter. This new Tory doctrine, while tacitly casting a reproach on their own acts in the past, has the further disadvantage of being an unwarranted and undeserved insult to the people in the constituencies receiving the expenditure. To make a bribe successful there must be the briber and the bribed. Both are equally culpable. If there were degrees of guilt the receiver is probably the greater offender. It would be awkward for the Tories if constituencies receiving public money were to bear in mind the gratuitous slander upon their integrity.

AN UNPOPULAR MOVE.

Mr. George Brandes, the eminent Danish scholar and critic, is strongly opposed to the sale of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, to the United States, on the ground of both national dignity and the good of the islanders. It would be a disgrace for Denmark, he writes, unless absolutely threatened with bankruptcy, and in desperate need of money, to sell for gold lands and people now under her rule. That the islands are an unprofitable possession is no real argument. Every nation has parts or provinces which add nothing to the general wealth; but that is a reason for cherishing and encouraging them, not for butly turning them adrift. Mr. Brandes also took up briefly the suggestion that a great nation like the United States would care for St. Thomas better than Denmark could. He remarked that there was no "certainty" that America would do so much more for the islanders. He was writing at the end of February. If he had been writing in the beginning of April, he might have pointed to American disregard of the wishes of Porto Rico as furnishing a "certainty" of directly the opposite sort.

THE CLAIM TO THE HALIFAX AWARD.

The claim which is now being made by the governments of the three maritime provinces with respect to the money paid over to Canada under the Halifax fishing award is a singular outcome of the relations between the provinces and the dominion with respect to the fisheries. After the passing of the British North America act no one in Canada seemed to doubt that Canada had acquired not only the absolute control but also the ownership of the fisheries and that the government proceeded to sell the right to fish on streams which flowed through the grounds of private owners or through crown lands belonging to the provinces not one word of protest was raised from any quarter. The riparian proprietor, of whom so much was heard later, seemed to have disappeared entirely; at all events he acquiesced in a state of things which deprived him wholly of his rights.

It was not until Judge Steadman and Mr. Henry Phair, of Fredericton, began to set up a claim to fish on the southwest Miramichi as riparian proprietor that any one seems to have suspected that the government of Canada had been selling fishing rights which they did not own. The case seems so simple now that it is impossible not to feel surprised that the officials of the fisheries department took so long to be convinced that they were wrong in their claims. The representative of the department in this province resisted the claims of the riparian proprietors with such violence that the government had to pay heavy damages for his misdirected zeal. Judge Steadman and Mr. Phair, while fishing on their own land, were assaulted by Mr. Venning and his subordinates, deprived of their rods and otherwise maltreated. The action which they brought as a result of this established the rights of the riparian proprietor and brought down the whole dominion license system like a house of cards. As the province of New Brunswick was a large riparian proprietor, it was enabled to issue fishing licenses on its own account and has derived a considerable revenue from that source. The recent decision of the privy council establishes the legal claim that each province is the owner of its own shores, but it does not decide whether the ownership extends to the three mile limit of national jurisdiction or only to low water mark. This is a point which will have to be settled by the courts by a special case to be agreed upon between the dominion and provincial governments.

The Halifax award, it will be remembered, assessed the amount that was due to Canada by the United States for the right to fish in the waters of Canada and Newfoundland inside the three mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. The award was \$2,500,000, and of this sum \$1,000,000 was handed over to Newfoundland, the balance going into the dominion treasury to become the basis of the present fishing bounty system. Now it is clear that if the provinces are the owners of the land that is covered by water to a distance of three marine miles from the shore, the fisheries for which \$4,500,000 was paid by the government of the United States were provincial property. If provincial and not dominion property, it would seem to follow that the award should have been paid to them, and it is now claimed, although more than twenty years have elapsed since the money was received by the dominion government, the question is purely one of law and we would not care to venture an opinion in regard to what the final decision will be. We may say, however, that close to fishery protection, a question is that of fishery protection, a duty now cast upon the dominion government, but which it would hardly feel disposed to undertake if it was decided that the provinces owned the coast fisheries. The question involves so many points of interest to lawyers and also so many features of public policy that it will no doubt become a subject of general discussion all over Canada, and especially in our maritime provinces, federal and provincial. As a province of Quebec, that province may be expected to put forward a claim to a portion of the award. If it should be decided that the money should have been paid to the provinces a very difficult question will arise as to how it should be divided, whether by length of coast line, annual value of the fisheries or otherwise. It would seem that a reference of the whole would be necessary before the Halifax tribunal could be asked to decide this point. It must be confessed that among the many intricate legal questions that have arisen as a result of confederation there has been none more difficult than the one now being pressed to an issue with regard to the shore fisheries.

FLAG SENTIMENT.

A great deal is sought to be made out of the fact that Mr. Tarte spoke in Paris of the remembrance which French-Canadians entertain of the tri-color. It need scarcely be said that these comments are made by those who are hostile to the minister of public works and see in this incident an opportunity to promote racial animosity in Canada. Those who are disposed to approach the matter with an unprejudiced mind will fail to see anything in Mr. Tarte's utterances unwelcome to the occasion, or reflecting upon his position as a Canadian minister of the crown. He, a Frenchman, speaking in France respecting the status of his compatriots in Canada, disclaimed nothing to occasion vexatious criticism when he referred to the traditional regard of French-Canadians for the flag that was once their own. It is not true that two millions of our people

are of French origin, and that the flag of France was once the flag to which they gave allegiance? Is it not equally true that they are now loyal British subjects, living contentedly under British rule, and respecting our flag and sending their sons to die for it in South Africa?

Do we look with suspicion upon a Scot who cherishes the land of his birth? Do we think it a proper matter for unfavorable comment that he should speak proudly and affectionately of the traditions of his native country, her ancient flag and the struggles of his people for freedom? Not at all. We would regard it as unnatural if he did not do so. The same is true of the Irishman, the Welshman, the German and the Italian. Why, then, should anyone tolerate this miserable narrow-mindedness which seeks to prevent a Frenchman from doing what we cheerfully accord to other nationalities? Has it not come to be a national scandal, and a grave reflection upon our toleration, as well as our appreciation of British fair play? If politics lie at the bottom of it, as it certainly does, let us have the courage to get at once upon broader and higher ground.

We are now assuming the proportions and status of a nation which can afford to bury the animosities and jealousies of the past, and the thing which most seriously menaces the happy and hearty co-operation of all our people in this contemptible disposition to make one race seem less patriotic than another. If some of our French-Canadian fellow citizens are not as enthusiastically sympathetic with Great Britain in the present war as we are, we do not see a cause which has no relation whatever to their loyalty. As Mr. Tarte said in Paris: "Lest I should be misunderstood, remember that we are loyal to the British Empire." Does anyone doubt this? There are hundreds of prominent men in England, some of them members of parliament, who do not approve of the war. We are sorry they hold such views, but we are not disposed to question their loyalty to the people of England, or to question their loyalty. The highest test of loyalty is not acquiescence in everything that the government does, as history amply demonstrates.

From the bottom of our heart we deplore the disposition on the part of those who are opposed to the government to seize upon everything which the premier or Mr. Tarte may say; to analyze it, to turn it over, to distort it or sneer at it, if by any of these methods, or what has been said, can possibly be made to appear anti-British. If the very thing were true which these mischief-makers are seeking to establish the highest considerations of patriotism would dictate the prudence and expediency of saying nothing about it. To give it prominence, to inject a new and unwarranted meaning into it, to exaggerate it, to color it to their taste, or even to apologize for it, will do the course of a true friend of Canada. How can it possibly mend matters to throw, in the faces of our French-Canadian citizens the falsehood that they are inferior to us in attachment to institutions of the country in which they live?

We have our peculiar problems to solve here, and the men who appreciate the gravity of the task in hand are those who are most anxious to see this race question left alone. So long, however, as there are journals in the country who care not what the consequences may be, if they but make capital against a French-Canadian premier — than whom no more loyal or enthusiastic friend of the Empire breathes — so long will the prospect of a united and progressive Canada be in jeopardy. May we not rely with confidence, however, upon a public sentiment which, having regard to the needs of the hour, will frown down upon those who are using this race and diabolical cry as we see it being used every day?

PACIFIC CABLE.

A bill has been passed by the United States Senate appropriating \$3,000,000 for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The work is to be carried out by the navy department, and it is stipulated that all the materials to be used shall be of American manufacture; provided they do not cost more than 12 per cent. above what they can be procured for in foreign markets. This provision was not adopted without protest from some of the senators, and that feature of the measure seems to have been the chief element of controversy. It fairly illustrates the extent to which the protective spirit has spread among our neighbors. Quite apart from that aspect of the matter, we trust that this movement on the part of the United States, accentuated by the lessons of the South African war, will impart a new interest to the project of a British cable in the Pacific. It was a part of the original proposition, as considered by the Colonial conference of 1894, that the cable between Canada and Australia should be extended to Cape Town. What estimable relief such an alternative cable would have afforded during the war now in progress?

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The news of the succession of the Marquis of Lorne to the title of Duke of Argyll will be heard with interest by the people of Canada to whom he is so well known and in whose prosperity he has taken so deep an interest. The new Duke of Argyll was governor general of the dominion from the autumn of 1878 to the autumn of 1883 and while with us he made himself extremely popular by his affable manners and the kindly interest he took in all our concerns. Coming after so able and popular a man as the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne had naturally a difficult position to fill, but it cannot be denied that he acquitted himself well and so governor of Canada, with the exception

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Don't imagine for a moment that it is at all bothersome to us to fill your orders.

You are our patrons, and as such are entitled to every consideration at our hands.

As we serve you when you come to the store so we endeavor to serve you when you write to us from your home.

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King Street, Corner Germain.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

perhaps of his immediate predecessor, has left behind him more pleasing memories. He has been a steadfast friend of the dominion ever since his term of office expired and no man would be more heartily received if he should return here than John, Duke of Argyll.

The family of Campbell, of which the Duke of Argyll is the head, has produced more eminent men than any other in Scotland. In no Scottish family has talent in political affairs descended from father to son more frequently than in the house of Argyll, and there is a long list of eminent men, who have occupied a leading place in Scottish history who have been Earls or Dukes of Argyll. Moreover the Argyll family has always been on the side of freedom and Liberalism and more than one bearer of the title has laid his head on the block as a result of his efforts on behalf of liberty. The late Duke inherited the Liberalism of his ancestors and made a very considerable figure in public life, attaining to the dignity of a cabinet minister. He was also the author of several books and was prominent in Scottish ecclesiastical affairs. The new Duke of Argyll is also an author and his rank as a Scottish duke, with a seat in the House of Lords by virtue of a peerage of the United Kingdom may yet make him quite as influential in public life as his father was.

THE WELAND CANAL OUTRAGE.

The mystery of the Weland canal outrage has not yet been explained, but it is to be hoped that it will be brought to light so that the people of Canada may be in a position to know just what they have to guard against for the future. It appears from a statement made by Mr. Gibson in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the explosion might have been very serious in its consequences and involved much loss of life. The dynamite was dropped against the lock gate of No. 24 and exploded, but the miscreant who did the deed made the mistake of placing the charge on the wrong side of the gate, so that the effect of the explosion was to join the gates more closely together instead of blowing them out. Had the explosion taken effect as was intended it would have flooded the country for a long distance below it and drowned perhaps one thousand persons. This statement shows that there was a very deliberate design to destroy not only the Weland canal but the lives of many Canadians.

Who is interested in doing us so much damage even at the risk of destroying so much human life? That is a question that ought to be set at rest as a result of the investigation which is to take place next week. If the persons implicated were residents of Buffalo it would be very easy to connect this explosion with certain organizations there, or with commercial jealousy.

But if the men came from some other part of the Union or from Europe we would have to look further afield for a motive and it is possible it might be found to be connected with a new Fenian movement or with some other form of conspiracy against the prosperity of Canada. In any case the guilty parties are likely to be so severely punished that the outrage will probably not be repeated, and in the meantime greater precautions will be taken to guard against the destruction of the Weland canal and other public works of Canada.

THE REBEL DUTCH.

Some of the rebel Dutch of Cape Colony have been tried and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, while others are about to be dealt with in a similar fashion. This has called forth protests and complaints from the Afrikaner press, and these convicted rebels are held up to the world as objects of sympathy and deserving of commiseration. As a matter of fact no movement was ever less justifiable than the rebel conspiracy in Cape Colony. The Dutch of that possession of Great Britain have no grievances whatever; they have the same rights as any other British subjects; being a majority of the population they have been able to control the government and one of their number is now premier of Cape Colony. Yet in spite of the favors lavished upon them they have long maintained an organization, the object of which is to drive the British flag from South Africa and erect in its place a Dutch confederation. This was the object of the famous Afrikaner Bund and the rebel Dutch who have been sentenced to prison are the victims of that bund for their rebellion can be traced directly to its teachings. Every government has a right to protect itself against treason and it would be strange indeed if these rebels were to incur no penalty for their crime. In some countries they would have been promptly shot or hanged, so that they may congratulate themselves that their rebellion was against a merciful government like that of Great Britain.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent great speech in the Canadian Commons, the London Daily Chronicle says: "We find in the Canadian premier's speech the same enthusiasm and devotion which have marked our relations with Australia. He hints in no obscure manner that the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa is but the commencement of an era of closer relations with the mother country. Canada is, perhaps, the colony of all others which will have acted as the pioneer of imperial federation, if over the Empire should be federated. We are, no doubt, a long way from the realization of that

idea, but indications are not wanting that the bonds of mutual interest are drawing us closer together, and may end in a political union far more intimate than at present, if not in a commercial Zollverein. By the rearrangement of her tariff system, with a preference in favor of Great Britain, Canada has made the latter form of union a possibility. By her action in regard to the South African crisis she has rendered the former distinctly more probable than it was a year ago. No doubt, nothing that she has done at the present time can be taken as a precedent, but still there is always reason to hope that what has been done once may be done again. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself looks forward to the time when the colonial assembly in this country it is impossible to doubt. In the future, military contributions from the colonies should be considered compulsory, he would, he tells us, say: 'If you want us to help you, call us to your councils.' Well, that is already to be done, if it be true that the government proposes to consult the colonial representatives as to the best methods of reforming our military system. The manner of consultation is vague and indirect at present, but it will surely ripen into something more definite in the not far distant future. Certainly at no time in the history of this country have her prospects looked more hopeful."

TAKING A FAIR VIEW.

It would be useless for the Liberals to expect fair play from the opposition. As the Toronto Globe points out: "It is said that no credit ought to be given to the government for the general prosperity of the country, which is due to Providence and the energy of Canadians. We have no intention of belittling these agencies. But while we recognize the force of natural laws, we recognize also the force of a law of human nature, which is that a government is popular in good times and unpopular in bad times. The Conservatives should be the last to complain of this law, for they have had the full benefit of its working. They defested the Mackenzie government largely because the times were bad; they won in 1882 largely because the times were good; and in 1887, 1891 and 1896 they made unparading use of the argument that the return of the Liberals to power would mean commercial and industrial ruin. If Mr. Fielding had been compelled to announce a deficit of \$7,500,000 and a decline in trade of \$135,000,000 in four years we do not think Mr. Foster would have readily yielded his assistance. He would have said: 'The government has done nothing to help the people, and the result of the working of great natural laws, over which ministers have no control.'"

SIMPLE FAITH IN CHRIST THE TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Revives the Old Discussion of the Creeds.

The Story of Lazarus Told Again in Vivid Words of Intense Conviction.

Washington, April 22.—At a time when the old discussion of creeds is being vigorously and somewhat bitterly revived...

The Bible is at the place of this text written all over with lead pencil marks made at intervals of the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus.

From the characteristic of the developed, I judge that Martha and her mother are not mentioned. But the son and two daughters must have inherited property...

At the door of the sepulcher is a crowd of people. The most memorable are Jesus, who was the family friend, and the two bereft sisters.

But there are those who could add to the tests rather than subtract from them. There are thousands who would not accept persons into church membership if they drink wine or if they smoke cigars...

What means of our Christians most need is to get your grates off. I rejoice that you have been brought from the death of sin to the life of the gospel...

But you say, "I fear to go because the future is so full of mystery." Well, I will tell you how to treat the mystery...

Very simple and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR NAUSEA, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter. Very simple and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR NAUSEA, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

account says, "The witnesses laid down their clothes, including man's feet, whose name was Saul." No wonder he said, "Sinners, of whom I am chief."

But, you say, "I fear to go because the future is so full of mystery." Well, I will tell you how to treat the mystery...

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DEATH BY MISADVENTURE. Verdict on the Death of Moore and Mangan.

WITNESSES EXAMINED. Heard Cries Coming from the Shore Between Nine and Ten O'clock—Blade of a Broken Oar Identified as Having Belonged to the Boat.

The inquiry into the death of Peter Mangan and Charles Moore, who were found dead in their fishing boat off Shag Rocks Sunday morning last, was resumed last evening before Coroner F. L. Kenney in the city hall.

The first witness called was Miss Mary Kane, who resides at the Bay Shore. Witness said she was at her home all Saturday evening last from 7 o'clock between 9 and 10 o'clock that evening she could hear a voice quite plainly but could not see what the cry was, and at that time she was alone.

CHATHAM NEWS. Joseph Goggin Dead—Boy Knocked Down by a Horse—Fire in a Newspaper Office.

Chatham, N. B., April 27.—(Special)—The death of Mr. Joseph Goggin occurred at his residence last evening. Although ailing for some time Mr. Goggin was able to attend to his business until about three weeks ago.

Opening of the Canal Expected to be a Great Boon.

Toronto, April 25.—The Montreal Star's special cable from London states shipping people here are making contracts for steamers in view of the opening of the 14-foot channel through the Canadian canals.

Canadian Horses. Toronto, Ont., April 25.—(Special)—The agents of Major Dent, the imperial government's mount commission, have found little difficulty in getting the sort of animals required and some 300 horses are now ready here for inspection.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter. Very simple and as easy to take as sugar.

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SENSATION IN NAILS.

Canadian Manufacturers to Meet in Montreal.

ARRANGE A NEW SCALE. Of Prices to Meet the Great Drop Recently Made by the American Steel and Wire Trust—The Two Nail Works in St. John Affected by the Trust.

The far reaching influence of the gigantic American trusts is being illustrated in a striking manner today. On Saturday last the American Steel and Wire Trust lowered their price of nails from \$3.20 to \$2.20 a keg.

The American Steel and Wire Company is about the biggest thing in the trust line world has yet met. It controls the wire nail and wire market of the United States and can do anything, except sell people nails when they do not want them.

to meet this contingency, Canadian nail makers have assembled today. They have an awkward problem to deal with as their raw material is obtained from the Steel and Wire Company and they are faced with a price of nails as yet unannounced and reduced.

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P. E. CAMPBELL, Seedsman, Grower and Importer, No. 4 Dock Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Just received from the best growers a choice assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Our Celebrated Rosalida, Siberian, Lincoln and Banner OATS.

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Life and Labors of D. L. Moody is now ready, and we are prepared to fill orders at once. This is a charmingly readable volume, covering the whole field of Moody's life from the cradle to the grave.

AGENTS WANTED.

For a genuine money-making position; no books, insurance, or fake schemes; every book a customer. Particulars free. Write to-day.

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Good honest men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce and advertise our goods, taking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places.

FOR SALE.

1 Stat. Engine, 65 h.p.; 1 do. 7.7 h.p.; 1 do. 8.16 h.p.; 1 Gas Engine, 4 H. P.; 1 Marine Engine, 8x10 h.p.; 1 do. 4x5.5 h.p.; 1 30 in. Quin. Rotary P. Drill; 1 24 in. x 12 feet Iron Planer; 1 16 in. x 6 feet Engine Lathe; Steel Bolts, Sluicing, Hangers, etc.

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DR. J. H. MORRISON

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60 Bags Choice Timothy Seed; 50 Bags Choice Western Clover Seed; Marmoth, Red, Alsike and White; Vetches, Field Peas, Garden Peas; Parsnips, Corn, Seed Wheat; Parsnips, Beet and Turnip Seed—ALL KINDS.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 11, 1900.

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Moncton, N. B., Jan. 11, 1900.

CHAIRMAN CARVELL

In Defending Himself Condemned the Viper Press of This Province for Cowardice and Dishonesty.

Mr. Carvell, in his speech before the House on the bridge charges as chairman...

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entirely in the wrong to state that these accounts had been before the public...

Mr. Carvell then read the following from the report of the committee...

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The Murderer of Imperial Federation.

Ottawa, April 25—(Special)—In the House today Sir Charles Tupper...

Mr. Carvell, in his speech before the House on the bridge charges as chairman...

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The American Soldiers are Doing Thorough Work Whenever the Opportunity is Offered -- Fifty Filipinos Shot in a River by American Soldiers.

Manila, April 25, 6:23 p. m.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Ecraza, province of South Camarines...

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An Uncomfortable Session for Foster—His History in Connection with the Movement.

Ottawa, April 24—The very full summary of the speeches delivered yesterday on the prohibition question...

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HUGGINS' BRITISH LINIMENT (The Household Friend.)

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

BIRTHS.

WILSON-On the 25th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson, a daughter.

DEATHS.

MURPHY-Suddenly, on the 23rd inst., Charles W. Moore, in the 20th year of his age, native of Pennsylvania. (Pennsylvania papers please copy.)

ARRIVED.

Amherst, April 26, from St. John, N.B. Hilbroad, April 25, from New York, N.Y. Canoe, N.S., April 25, from St. John, N.B. Halifax, April 25, from St. John, N.B.

DEPARTED.

St. John, N.B., April 25, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 25, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 25, to St. John, N.B.

BRITISH PORTS.

Antwerp, April 24, from St. John, N.B. Liverpool, April 24, from St. John, N.B. London, April 24, from St. John, N.B.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Halifax, April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B.

ARRIVED.

St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B.

DEPARTED.

St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B.

ARRIVED.

St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B.

DEPARTED.

St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, to St. John, N.B.

ARRIVED.

St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., April 24, from St. John, N.B.

DEPARTED.

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ARRIVED.

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Douglas McArthur was Elected Grand Master.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Grand Orange Lodge resumed sessions at Orange Hall. Constitutional questions and matters pertaining to the working of the lodge took up much of the session.

Deaths and Burials.

Arthur W. Biddington. Mr. Arthur W. Biddington died early Tuesday morning. He had been ill but a few days with a severe attack of acute meningitis.

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Another Cronje Has Come to the Front.

Devet's Corp. O. F. S., Saturday, April 21.—When General Devet's scouts announced Thursday evening that General Kelly-Kenny's and General Cronje's forces were very beautiful, among them being a wreath from Mrs. G. A. Parker, of Kentville, a wreath from Miss Sadie Linnick of Wolfville, and three links, the emblem of the order, from Western Star Lodge of Old Falls, flags were flying at half-mast from many buildings around town out of respect to his memory.

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MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, April 24. Star Dunmore Head, 1,438, Puss, from Belfast via Andrews. Wm. Thomsen & Co. Coastwise—Schooner, Wm. Thomsen & Co. from St. John, N.B. to St. John, N.B. from St. John, N.B. to St. John, N.B.

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Advertisement for Cuticura featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for skin conditions like eczema and dandruff.

Advertisement for Parson's Pills, describing it as a cure for various ailments including constipation and general weakness.