

A BRITISH REVERSE.

Ten Officers and One Hundred and Eighty Men Killed.

Colonel Plunkett's Force in Somaliland, East Africa, Almost Annihilated By the Natives—Only Thirty-seven Escaped—A Serious Outlook

ADEN, Arabia, April 23.—The British transport Harango, arrived here today from Beberber, the capital of Somaliland, East Africa, and confirmed the report of a British defeat in Somaliland. The officers of the Harango say that ten officers and 180 men out of a total British force of 220 were killed recently in an engagement with the Somalis.

LONDON, April 23.—The war office today received from Brigadier General Manning, in command of the British forces in Somaliland, a despatch dated twenty miles westward of Gaidi, Somaliland, April 18, as follows: "I regret to report that a firing column under the command of Colonel Cobbe, which left Gaidi April 13, to reconnoitre the road to Walwat, had a most serious check April 17. On the morning of April 17, Colonel Cobbe was Gumburu, forty miles westward of Gaidi, and had decided to return to Gaidi. Owing to the difficulty in finding the road to Walwat and the shortness of water, he was about to leave his zebra (protected camp), when firing was heard in the direction of a small party, under the command of Capt. Oliver, which had been sent in a westerly direction to reconnoitre.

At 9.15 in the morning Col. Cobbe despatched Col. Plunkett with 160 men of the second battalion of the King's African Rifles, 48 men of the second Sikh and two Maxim guns for the extraction of Capt. Oliver, if necessary. As a matter of fact Capt. Oliver had not been engaged. Col. Plunkett on joining the detachment, continued to push on. At 11.45 Col. Cobbe heard a heavy fire in the direction taken by Col. Plunkett and about one in the afternoon a few fugitives coming in reported that Col. Plunkett had been defeated.

"The news has been fully corroborated since and I have to report the total loss of Col. Plunkett's party, with the exception of 37 men, who have arrived here. The latest information extracted from the fugitives is to the effect that Col. Plunkett pushed on after the enemy's force to the open country several miles westward of Gumburu, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters. He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition, when he formed a square and charged with direction of Col. Cobbe's sabers. He moved some distance in this manner, but a great many men, including Col. Plunkett himself were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy. At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all, with the exception of the 37 fugitives above mentioned. The despatch closed with a list of the officers and men missing, and no doubt killed in action," namely, Col. A. V. Plunkett, Captains Johnston, Stewart, Oliver, Morris and MacKinnon and Lieut. Gaylor and Bell, all of the King African Rifles; Capt. Vizey of the Second; Capt. Sims of the Indian Medical Staff, two white privates, one of the Second, and 124 men of the African Rifles. The two Maxim guns also were lost.

Another despatch from Gen. Manning, who immediately on hearing of the defeat of Col. Plunkett, started for Gumburu with 400 men, says further information reached him from Col. Cobbe to the effect that the latter with 350 troops was encamping with plenty of food and supplies, and four days' march from the coast. He has about one thousand camels and does not think he can withdraw from his position without assistance, because the scrub is thick and the enemy's forces likely to be offensive. Gen. Manning adds: "I march again directly and expect to arrive at Gumburu tomorrow at noon. I shall accompany the extraction of Col. Cobbe, and return to Gaidi. I can only carry sufficient water for the march to the coast, returning directly, I shall therefore be unable to take the enemy if the latter holds back."

KING EDWARD VII

Warmly Greeted on His Arrival at Naples.

NAPLES, April 23.—The Duke of Abruzzi, the German prince and the Duke of Braganza greeted King Edward on board the Victoria and Albert. A military delegation, headed by General Pedotti, welcomed the British sovereign in the name of the king of Italy.

King Edward subsequently visited the queen of Portugal on board the yacht Amelia, the German prince on board the Sapphire and the Duke of Abruzzi on board the Italian cruiser Liguria. Later the King landed and visited the museum. His Majesty had accepted the invitation of the city authorities to attend a gala performance at the San Carlo Theatre on Saturday evening. The city of Naples and the warships in the harbor were illuminated and the gala performance at the opera was attended by the queen of Portugal, the Portuguese and the German princes and the officers of both squadrons.

ROME, April 23.—King Victor Emmanuel sent a personal telegram to King Edward, greeting him on his arrival, which King Edward answered immediately, thanking King Victor, saying he felt as though he was among old friends.

GERMANS SQUEALING

Over Canada's Retaliatory Tariff Legislation—Fear Complications With England.

TORONTO, April 23.—The News London cable says: German sugar makers and growers say that surtax imposed by the Canadian government on German goods will do incalculable damage to their industries. Herr Richter, leader of the radicals, urges that there should be no retaliation, as it would only augment the difficulties of the situation and keep Germany from concluding a new commercial treaty with England.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, organ of the agrarians, advocates emergency legislation, maintaining that such a policy will stop Chamberlain's idea of commercial union between the colonies and motherland. The tariff act of 1892 enables the Emperor, with the assent of the federal council, to double the duty on Canadian imports without consulting the Reichstag.

HOW KILLICK DIED.

Haitian Admiral Wouldn't Surrender His Boat.

Powder and Kerosene Put in His Cabin on Board—He Exploded and Went Down Under the German Guns.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the Haitian series of diplomatic exchanges appearing in the forthcoming volume of foreign relations of the United States, Minister Powell reports on the destruction of the Firminist gunboat Crete, and the death of her commander, Admiral Killick, whose surrender was demanded by the German warship Panther, as follows: "It is reported that the Panther reached there (Gonaives), about 12 m. on Sept. 2. On her arrival she signalled the Crete to surrender and fired one shot; that she had five minutes to do so.

"Most of the officers and men had shore leave; and were not on the vessel. Killick, the day previous, had been an operation performed and was in bed at the Anderson line.

ST. ANDREWS NOTES. ST. ANDREWS, April 23.—The net contributions in cash collected at the meeting in Memorial Hall in the interest of the Halifax Schooner for the Blind Monday evening amounted to \$50, supplemented by six life membership subscriptions of \$25 each and one other subscriber, who has donated \$100 from the town of St. Andrews, which was a generous subscription. Dr. C. F. Fraser in his closing statement expressed the obligation he was under to Charles Richardson, who has manifested interest in preparing the hall for the meeting, decorating the stage with flowers, etc.

Miss Truesdale has leased her cottage for the coming tourist season to C. W. Hoyt of Montreal, who, with his family, have occupied it for the past two weeks. The cottage has been arranged for the erection of a cottage residence for herself and daughter on that part of the lot near the Anderson line.

Edward Saunders, recently returned here from Boston, on visiting his lot in the rural cemetery, was surprised to find the extraction of Col. Cobbe, a season's mass funeral. He picked a small bouquet to send to his wife in Boston. Last fall Mr. Saunders threw away a very slight corner of the lot, situated in a very exposed situation, but a cedar fence growing around it protected it from the wind. You could not see the place on Monday, but the cemetery carrying the pantries in his hand.

W. D. Porter arrived home from St. John, P. E. I., on Monday afternoon and returned again to the city by rail Tuesday evening.

HOPWELL HILL.

HOPWELL HILL, April 23.—The young man Arthur Steves of Germantown, who has been at the hospital at Riverside for treatment for some weeks, died there on Sunday afternoon.

May Boyie of Albert is here this week, with a fine display of millinery.

M. M. Tingley has a crew of men at work putting concrete repairs on McClellan Bros' wharf at Albert.

The funeral of Warren Turner of Albert, whose death occurred at Los Angeles on Monday, was held on Monday, at Riverside, in the new cemetery here.

Mr. C. Elvin returned yesterday from a four months' visit to his home in London, Eng. Miss Annie R. Peck left by yesterday's train on a trip to St. John. Mrs. Ella Peck is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. K. Goss in Moncton.

CHIPMAN.

CHIPMAN, Queens Co., April 23.—The Rev. P. J. Donohue, who has been at the Range and Salmon Bay at the mouth of Salmon River. It is very seldom that he has been at the lake in other places.

The Italians who have been tenting at Newcastle for the past year engaged in ransacking are leaving by train today. The interpreter takes them to St. John, where he hands them over to his brother and goes on to Boston. There are about twenty.

Mr. Chas. Lackie of Coal Creek, who died at her home on Tuesday, was interred today, Rev. D. McD. Clarke officiating.

School opened yesterday and next Sunday the churches will open again. There is now only one case of smallpox at the pest house that one being placed there last Friday. There are no inmates at the emergency hospital.

ST. JOHN ON TOP.

(Chatham World.) The Miramichi Telephone Co. is about to reconstruct the telephone exchange in Chatham, A. complete metallic circuit will be run, necessitating stringing off No. 1 eastward bound train. When he left the station he intended to get off at the wash house, but as the train was going faster than he expected at that place, he hesitated to jump. Finally he did so and fell, smashing his nose and severely injuring his forehead. Dr. Jas. Christie was summoned and dressed the wounds.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 23.—The steamer Nellie, which is believed to have come ashore all on board, was the storm that raged along the coast ten days ago. Two weeks ago it had sailed from Hampton for New York with 100 passengers. No word has been received of her whereabouts.

TEN KILLED

And Many Injured by an Oil Explosion in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 23.—Ten persons, eight men and two women, were killed by an explosion at the plant of the Northwestern Star Oil Company, at the foot of Sixth avenue, about 11.30 o'clock this evening.

The explosion came without an instant's warning and a second after the concussion the walls had been thrown down and the entire structure was a mass of flames. Not a person in the office escaped alive.

Three women were thrown on the second floor were thrown 20 feet into the air and these were the only persons who escaped. They climbed through the debris and are now at the city hospital.

Although the cause of the explosion has not been determined, it is said by the employees of the company who were working on the tanks in the basement, and it is supposed that some sparks from a gas engine ignited the fluids. Several persons followed in quick succession and made the work of the firemen difficult and dangerous.

The men could not approach the ruins and the water thrown on the flames was without effect. The department could do nothing but allow the flames to burn themselves out, and then search for the bodies of the dead. At a late hour tonight three bodies had been recovered. The fire is still burning and the work of searching for the bodies is carried on with great danger, for it is believed that another tank filled with oil has not exploded.

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THE PATRON SAINTS OF ENGLAND AND ST. JOHN.

Supt. Osborne Canonized by the Latter Title at St. George's Banquet.

He Predicts Great Things for Future St. John—Speeches of Interest and Eloquence Follow a Bountiful Feast.

A large and cheerful company, mostly of English lineage, dined together at the Dufferin Thursday in honor of the patron saint of this kingdom. The feast was bountiful, the decorations attractive, and the surroundings suggestive of good-fellowship and patriotism.

C. E. Macmillan, president of St. George's Society, took the head of the table, with Vice President William Law, H. H. Fairweather, J. H. Pullen, G. H. Green, Col. J. R. Armstrong, F. P. Starr, J. Morris Robinson, W. A. Pennington, Dr. Lewin, A. A. Stockton, J. Edgecombe, W. E. Mason, S. A. M. Skinner, J. W. Daniel, W. M. Thorne, H. R. Sturdee, F. Perry Bourne, E. G. Kaye, Chas. H. Wright, W. H. B. Sadler, A. Kinnear, E. L. Rivington, W. H. B. Schofield, James Beveridge, Col. Markham, J. J. Foote, W. M. Jarvis, G. V. McInerney, F. E. Hanington, G. A. Kinnear, E. L. Rivington, W. H. B. Noakes, W. G. Dunlop, Geo. W. Ketchum, John P. MacIntyre, W. L. Robinson, R. B. Coupe, C. M. Bostwick, T. Barclay, James O'Brien, W. H. B. Bearnby, G. Sidney Smith, Thomas Stead, F. R. Butcher, R. W. W. Frink, E. L. Philips, Dr. Thos. Walker, J. Roy Campbell, Dr. Scammell, J. J. P. Watson, W. Watson Allan, W. S. Fisher, C. E. L. Jarvis.

Following is the bill of fare: "Great welcome makes a merry feast."—Comedy of Errors. Orders on the Hostess. Green Turbot, Green Oatmeal, Radishes, Sliced Tomatoes, Celery. "To eat no fish, what art thou?"—Lobster. Boiled St. John Harbor Salmon, Stewed Oysters, Fried Potatoes. "A course more promising."—Winter's Tale. Larded Sweetbreads in Crumbs. Boiled Potatoes, Fried Potatoes, W. H. B. Bearnby, G. Sidney Smith, Thomas Stead, F. R. Butcher, R. W. W. Frink, E. L. Philips, Dr. Thos. Walker, J. Roy Campbell, Dr. Scammell, J. J. P. Watson, W. Watson Allan, W. S. Fisher, C. E. L. Jarvis.

W. H. Thorne proposed the City of St. John and its Commercial Interests. He expressed the hope that the three would do their duty toward the immigrants who were coming in from three kingdoms.

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government do it. At least they might save \$5,000 more and bring to this city every senator and member of parliament from Ottawa to see what has been and may be done here. Every man of intelligence who saw the position would agree that there was no room to handle the traffic that was ready for the port.

It had been said that the C. P. E. ought to contribute more. But when the C. P. E. brought freight to a point in Maine, 130 miles west of St. John, the transport was equal to the distance to Portland. That 130 miles of haul was done for nothing. Surely that was a large contribution for the railway to make without asking more, Mr. Osborne went on to express his personal interest in the prosperity of St. John and the development of the winter port business, to which he had given his best efforts. He was heartily cheered on taking his seat.

Wm. Jarvis, president of the board of trade, promised Mr. Osborne that the board of trade would tomorrow morning give him half his ten men, and that they would be patriotic men, who would do all that they possibly could to carry out the purposes of their appointment. But he for one did not propose that the rest of the town should go to sleep. On the contrary, he proposed the greatest possible reason why they should all remain awake and render all possible assistance. He urged upon all citizens the duty of civic patriotism and rejoiced that there was so much public spirit in the country, even though it was not always active. The city was cramped and hampered by old laws and old usages, but would shake herself clear and give the progressive element a chance. Mr. Jarvis made a brief reference to the assessment question, and agreed with Mr. Thorne that the community was in a sound and healthy financial condition.

The toast of The Army and Navy Auxiliary Forces, proposed by Ald. Robinson, was well received by the city. Recorder Skinner stated that he did not quite agree with the president of the Board of Trade in his opinion that the city had reached the end of its expenditure, but rather that the citizens should join in an effort to have the work go on.

The toast of absent members by Dr. Addy was responded to by Col. Markham, who in the course of his speech mentioned the following absent members: Alfred Porter, New York; Canon Richardson, England; Joseph Hawker, England; Rev. Father Davidson, Toronto; C. Freeman, England; Frank Ketchum, B. C.; E. C. Jones, Italy; and Ralph Markham, South Africa.

After songs by J. J. Foote and Mr. Noakes, Dr. Scammell proposed the toast, Mr. Porter and Frank Kinnear. The National Anthem was sung, one of the best banquets in the history of the society.

EASTER ELECTIONS AT SUSSEX. The Easter Monday meeting of Trinity church, Sussex, was held in Medley Memorial Hall, when the year's work was reviewed and the accounts presented, which show the year to be in a very prosperous condition, and was gratifying to all present. The following officers were elected for ensuing year: Wardens, Major T. B. Arnold, Col. E. B. Beer, Vestry, M. Huestis, F. G. Lansdowne, Edwin Hallett, E. H. Arnold, S. Pugh, O. Hallett, W. S. Smith, Wm. Hovver, Ed. Burgess, F. W. Wallace, C. H. Fairweather, S. J. Goodfellow, Vestry clerk, R. A. Charters, Auditor, Frank G. Lansdowne, Sexton, Percy Arnold, Representatives to Synod, Col. E. B. Beer, Wm. Hovver, Substitutes, Major O. B. Arnold, Major T. B. Arnold.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., April 20.—A paper bag social given by the ladies of the Freshwater church on Saturday evening, at which ice cream refreshments were also on sale, netted the promoters about \$30, which, with the amount raised at a Sunday school concert some weeks ago, will be contributed towards liquidating the debt on the manse at River Hebert.

Heather's mill was fixed, saving the winter's output of logs. The saw before the sawing was completed the man attending the edger, while oiling the machinery in motion, got his sleeve caught, and one of his hands was lacerated on the saw. He was driven to Springfield hospital. At least two fingers will have to be amputated. Last Friday saw the first snow of the season. As only very few camps had not pulled up for the season, the snow was in most cases a total loss, but those who were thorough enough to have left their kettles out gathered some 500 buckets of beautiful sap. The season began this year on March 5th, and has been unusually long, with indications of a continuation, an unprecedented period. Owing to a most stormy weather very few runs were pure.

Heather's mill is to be removed to Canada to saw for Ezra Fullerton, after which it will saw in Westbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Heather left yesterday for Winnipeg, their former home.

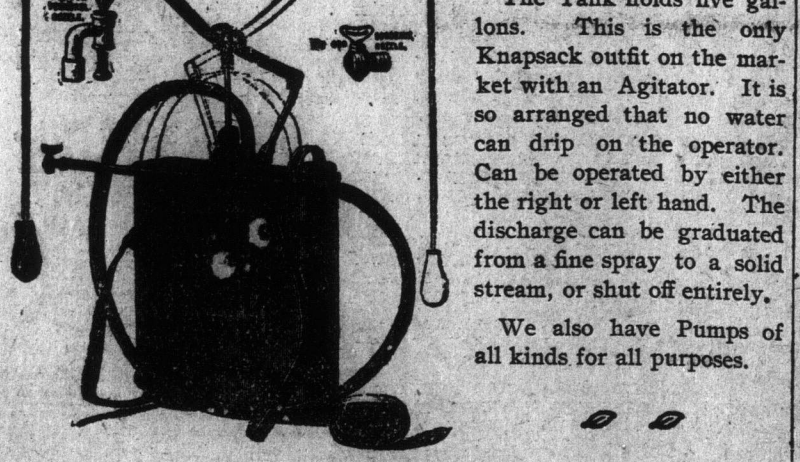
HE LEFT THE TOWN. (Woodstock Sentinel.) A hard-looking customer, who gave his name as William McKenna, of St. John, but who has been around Woodstock for a couple of years, was seen by residents of the neighborhood, on the early hour of 12.30 Monday morning, breaking the window of a store in Wellington ward, and was quickly thrown in view; he was quickly thrown to the ground and held until Night Watch Ketchum appeared, when he was safely landed in the 'cooling tank' prisoner was before Magistrate Dibble on Monday morning and no one appearing for the prosecution, as nothing had been stolen, he was released, his promising to give the town a wide berth in the future.

The detective is a very kindly-disposed man. He is always looking after people.—Pennysylvania Punch Bowl.

O. J. MCGULLY, M. D. M. R. C. S. LONDON. PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE THROAT. 163 GERRARD STREET. Office Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 4; 7 to 8.

KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMPS.

With Patent Agitator. For Orchard, Vineyard or General Use.



The Tank holds five gallons. This is the only Knapsack outfit on the market with an Agitator. It is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. Can be operated by either the right or left hand. The discharge can be graduated from a fine spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely.

We also have Pumps of all kinds for all purposes. W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. 42, 44, 46 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 23.—The British Re-tribution and Pan-ama morning from Ber-ried hence to New-ber-tribution. The British Re-tribution and Pan-ama morning from Ber-ried hence to New-ber-tribution. The British Re-tribution and Pan-ama morning from Ber-ried hence to New-ber-tribution.

NOTICE.

Flow per inch for ordinary transient advertisements. For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 10 cents each insertion.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1903.

DR. FUGSLEY'S CHARGES. Provincial Secretary Tweddie justifies the large payments to the attorney general and his failure to take charge of criminal prosecutions.

Now it is generally supposed that Dr. Fugsley finds a good deal of time for private practice. Not only does he attend to the large law business that he enjoys, but he has abundant time and energy to promote all manner of business and speculative enterprises in various portions of the province.

It is not very clear what Dr. Fugsley considers to be the duty of the attorney general. It is not to attend to prosecutions, for these he hands over to others who are paid for the work.

It is not the adjustment of succession duties, since for this he charges the province up to five p. c. It is not the argument of New Brunswick government matters at Ottawa, or the preparation of the case of the province before courts of arbitration.

For these services he charges counsel fees running up into the thousands. But the view that Dr. Fugsley entertains on this matter seems to be worth anywhere from five thousand to seven thousand dollars to him, as he manages to get that much more out of the treasury than Mr. King or Mr. Fraser drew while leaving to other paid men much of the work that Mr. King and Mr. Fraser performed as a part of their regular duties.

CANADA AND JAMAICA. Jamaica papers brought by Mr. H. B. Schofield show that the question of trade with Canada is attracting a good deal of attention on that island.

The subject was recently discussed in the legislative council on a resolution to vote a sum of money in order that steps should be taken to improve the steam communication between Jamaica and Canada.

This resolution was adopted, though one of the official members spoke on the subject in a tone of mild skepticism. Another was more hearty, but not sanguine.

Both had been to Canada discussing trade matters, and the minister who was here in 1900 does not appear to have carried away the impression that Canada had much to sell to Jamaica.

It may be remembered that the West India delegates who came to Canada on one occasion went thence to Washington and complained rather bitterly that they could get no definite statement or proposition from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, though they waited at Ottawa until they got tired.

The impression created by this statement was not eager to make a trade arrangement with the West Indies. This was a sharp contrast to the cordial reception which they received at Washington.

But if Hon. V. G. Bell, director of public works for Jamaica, is not hopeful of trade with Canada there are others who do not share his doubts.

The Jamaica Telegraph, which takes an intelligent view of the situation, sees great possibilities in this trade, and especially holds out hope of vastly increased sales of Jamaica oranges and bananas.

Both the Telegraph editor, and a well-posted correspondent of the Jamaica Guardian, point out that St. John is the Canadian port best situated to handle the trade between Canada and that island.

It is shown by Mr. Simpson MacCormack in his letter to the Kingston paper that St. John

is only less than five hundred miles from Montreal, the distributing centre for a large part of Canada, and that several important railways make this port their terminus.

The Telegraph article above mentioned, quotes the example of Trinidad which has established a large and growing trade with Canada, and finds in this an example for Jamaica.

STUMPAGE. The announcement that the rate of stumpage is to be increased will surprise those who recently heard Mr. Tweddie and his friends say that the rate was as high as the business could bear.

But what is the use of raising the rate if it be true that the stumpage now authorized is not collected from many of the operators? It is generally believed that the amount paid into the treasury is much less than one dollar per thousand on the lumber cut.

It is doubtless true that certain lumbermen are compelled to pay the best stumpage that is collected, the first thing to do is to collect from all the amount that the law requires.

This will add a good many thousands to the revenue. If after that it is felt that a larger rate can fairly be charged the stumpage may be raised. But it is preposterous to let favored lumbermen off with half the stumpage that the law imposes and then talk of raising the rate.

The idea of once suggested that the lumbermen may fear that the lumbermen who do not pay stumpage will be able to sell their lumber at a lower price than those who do.

It is not possible to impose. We will not say that this is the present intention of the leader of the government, but that is the opportunity which will be open to him, and to the local government machine.

Surely the first thing and the right thing to do is to take the full stumpage which is now authorized before asking authority to take more.

THE OLD STORY. Great Britain has done and is doing a great work for civilization and progress in Africa, South and North and East and West.

Everywhere the good she accomplished at a great cost of life and treasure. The great war which recently closed attracted the attention of the world, but when that war began, and while it was in progress, and after it was ended, British soldiers were keeping the peace and protecting the lives and liberties of defenceless natives in West Africa.

Pressing the slave trade, suppressing cannibalism, and establishing as well as possible for all the right to life and personal freedom. The sacrifice of life in the necessary expeditions, the still larger loss of life by disease in that deadly climate is so common and so constant that it almost passes without notice.

Egypt is comparatively prosperous and happy under British control. There is no more slavery, no more of official oppression, and the common people has probably a better chance in Egypt than he has had for fifteen hundred years.

Many British soldiers died that this might be, but they have not died in vain.

Now we have the story from Somaliland such as we have heard in many another desultory struggle in Africa.

A party of soldiers, largely it appears native and Indian troops led by British officers, has been cut to pieces. The officers are slain and only a few of the native soldiers have escaped.

This is the second disaster of the kind that has befallen the British troops in the Somali war. Probably there will be more like it, for caution is not the habit of British officers, and they are operating against a resourceful people. We know what the end will be, but no one ever knows when or what it will cost in blood and treasure.

MR. GAMBY. Mr. Gamby continues to be sensational and surprising. When he was recognized as a regular conservative member elect he authorized the announcement that he proposed to support the government. After both parties had made up their mind to that he disclosed to the house that he was still a conservative, but had permitted Mr. Stratton to pay him \$4,000 to vote with the government.

At a stage in the investigation when his case appeared to be well established, he disappeared, leaving some mysterious performances with a cash book and deposit slip to be accounted for. He remained out of sight until his own country asked leave to abandon the case and the accused parties were in a state of transport. Now he suddenly reappears, and announces his intention of explaining everything and going on with the charges.

DISRESPECT FOR LAW. Every habitual law-breaker in the city of St. John finds encouragement to disregard the statutes in the conduct of the license commissioners who habitually set at defiance the law of the land.

Several years ago the power of granting licenses was taken from the city and given to a board of government nominees. The act under which they were appointed definitely fixes the outside number of retail licenses which may be granted. That number has always been given. Then the commissioners on their own authority authorized an indefinite number of additional retailers to keep a bar in the regular way.

They collect the license fee from these others and throw over them the shield of official protection. When it was first pointed out that

the number of authorized dealers was exceeded, the excuse was given that these were persons whose licenses were taken away and who had been allowed to go on for three months to sell off their stock. But the three months passed and another and another quarter followed. The stock sold out was renewed again and again.

Thus the year passed. Still the dealers were allowed to sell, and some have gone on doing business for years without their names appearing in the official list of licensed dealers. That year those who probably be seven or eight such recognized and authorized sellers of liquor in addition to those who make up the number allowed by law. There has never been less than seven or eight of these privately authorized saloons.

What can be more vicious than this system? How can we expect evil disposed, and badly trained people to respect the law when it is despised by the officials appointed to enforce it? There is no justification for the sham of pretending to limit the number of dealers when there is no real limit except the one that the private dealer may privately and secretly determine among themselves. If it is good policy to have a limited number of saloons in the city, let that number be fixed by the law, and let the seventy-five saloons be the limit.

The people know who the seventy-five are, and recognize them as such. It is not possible to authorize in addition two or three saloons, and to have the law enforce it. It is anyone to know who are the seven or eight who get their licenses by private deal and contract? The thing is understood, understood, understood, as well as unlawful. The manly, as well as unlawful. The manly, as well as unlawful. The manly, as well as unlawful.

THE LAND PURCHASE PROJECT. A persistent attempt is made by the Telegraph to convince the public that the government ought to buy the New Brunswick land company's lands at \$1.00 per acre, or \$1,500,000 in all.

The full story of the land company's lands at \$1.00 per acre, or \$1,500,000 in all. The full story of the land company's lands at \$1.00 per acre, or \$1,500,000 in all.

It is not clear how much of the Telegraph's appeal is in the interest of the middleman and how much in the interest of the farmer. But there is no reason to suppose that the land company would not sell to the province direct, and there is reason to suppose that the proposed purchase is higher than ought to be made for a thorough examination of the property.

It is a rather unkind out which the New Brunswick premier administers to Mr. Hickman, former immigration agent for this province, now acting as the dominion. Mr. Tweddie says that Agent General Miller did a large part of the work for which Mr. Hickman got the credit.

There is nothing small about the imperial government when it comes to a question of supporting the foreign ambassadors. The sum of \$1,500,000 has just been paid for a site for the new British embassy building in Washington.

Mr. Bryan has been furiously attacking Mr. Cleveland in several western addresses. Mr. Cleveland has never so addressed meetings, but he has not demurred the later candidate of the democracy.

Mr. Tweddie explains part of the increased expenditure by saying that the people demand better roads than they formerly had. That may be so, but the people do not get them.

THE GOVERNMENT PAPERS. The government papers are kept pretty busy explaining why Mr. Morfiel, Mr. Clark, and Mr. King are not quite as able as they are made out to be by the British officers, has been cut to pieces. The officers are slain and only a few of the native soldiers have escaped.

NEWCASTLE. The Battle of the Sabbath in Canada. Newcastle, New Brunswick, April 22.—Rev. J. G. Shiam, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance in this city, addressed a mass meeting at the Wesleyan church on Sunday last at 4 o'clock. The subject of the address was the Battle for the Sabbath in Canada. Mr. Shiam is full of enthusiasm and is a convincing speaker. At the close of the address 11 persons handed in their names as members of the alliance.

A district conference was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday afternoon. This was not largely attended, but from Chatham as well as from Newcastle were present. The chief business transacted was the formation of a committee to investigate the case of Cuthbert, of which Rev. T. H. Brown is chairman and Rev. A. J. Brown secretary. The purpose of the committee is to have a general oversight of the county to visit outlying districts where branches may be formed, etc. Mr. Shiam addressed the meeting on the importance of this work and the necessity of being thoroughly organized all over the county. He also gave a large amount of information as to the best way of carrying on the work. In the evening the local branch held their annual meeting for election of officers, etc.

UPSTAIRS I FOUND. An English shoe operator carrying a three-year-old boy up a narrow and a corridor. The boy, a curly-headed, sturdy lad, was wide awake to an English shoe operator.

"Toll the gentleman what you're going to be," commanded the father. "A farmer's boy, a little Johnny Canuck," hoped the English man. Uncouth though the Galicians and other Hungarian peasant emigrants are, they are devout worshippers. Yesterday at the immigrant sheds an altar was improvised, and for two hours groups of these weird-looking fellows stood, hat in hand, and with bowed heads while mass was said. A Galician from New York, who arrived yesterday, officiated. But for the most part the worshippers, one would fancy that a some from some opera had been transplanted to the hall.

Up on a rough little dais stood the priest, a thin, earnest man, with an improvised choir. The bishop brought along with him a couple of pairs of shoulder caps and badges, red, saffron, and blue, and a score of candle pipes.

NEW CANADIANS.

A Night in Quarters of Immigrants at Winnipeg. A Curious Collection—Uncouth Galicians and Hungarians Peasant Newcomers Are Outpost and Strangers. Winnipeg, April 22.—I spent last night in the immigration halls. The only thing objectionable in the hall was the odor. It is weird and wonderful with a basis of garlic. Why such a rather mysterious place is kept well cleaned and fumigated is a bedtime commenced at six o'clock. The infants were hushed into dreamland by a lullaby of a dozen tongues. Over in one stall—the family quarters are divided off into stalls of the kind by the way—the gay tilt of a young Frenchwoman as she sang a little black-eyed chap to sleep. Almost next to the Frenchwoman an Icelandic man dressed over a two-note slumber song for the benefit of a dozen little babes from the land of igloo hut and Aurora Borealis.

The Galicians were a stern way with their children. A brood of little ones from Central Europe were ranged in a corner of a stall and ordered to go to sleep. They went to sleep without any skink.

Up in the halls retained for the younger people sleep at this hour was impossible, though several had curled themselves up in the straw and were trying to doze. The next trip I made through the hall was at midnight. All was silence except from an occasional snore from a baby in the married people's quarters or a mutter from a restless adult in the female quarters. The women lay in rows upon straw mattresses. A couple of German girls near the door slept wrapped in each other's arms. A Galician woman next her head still wrapped in the inevitable shawl, and still wearing her long boots, lay curled up, her head against her knees. A slender little Swede sat up in a corner. She made an exclamation of fear, and then, recollecting her whereabouts, dropped back to sleep. Her cry made several other huddled-up women restless, and one dark and not unhandsome man from the Balkan Mountain district played a heavy snore as she swung about. Upon the opposite side of a delicate tracery of blue, the work of an artist with the needle and thread, an accident of some nature was an arm was encircled by a snake in colors.

IN THE MEN'S QUARTERS. A different scene presented itself. The men, dressed up to roughing it, had their feet tucked under their seats, and were slumbering as peacefully as babes. Several wood Morpheus propensities against the wall, heads upon their hands, were in a comfortable posture. Most of the men slept in their clothing, boots and all. Some wrapped their feet tightly around them, while others had loosened their clothing to secure coolness.

Just beneath a window lay a gigantic sheepskin coat, his emerald fingers, and heavy stockings were piled beneath his head. His arms were sprawled across the wall, and his feet were bare. The attending nurse, with a lantern upon a thin hawklike face, the deep shadows gave a bright gleam to his countenance. The light shifted down to a heavy nose and shoulders bulging with muscles. Across his chest the muscles lay in hard, and was the scar of a rip and heart, was the scar of a rip and heart, was the scar of a rip and heart.

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THERE WAS NOTHING QUIET.

about these ceremonial garments, and five minutes after the service opened the grand choir in solemn concert assembled. Over his shoulder a blue sash was worn, and a little fellow, but the bishop was a little fellow, but the bishop was a little fellow, but the bishop was a little fellow.

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"POOR DIGESTION, LANGUID AND TIRED."

[An Interesting Letter Concerning Pe-ru-na.]

MISS DELLA JANVEAU. Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada.

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peru-na. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I felt like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peru-na is a reliable family medicine."

Adia Brittain, of Selkirk, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peru-na three months I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but Peru-na has relieved me of all these ailments. I feel better-skinner all day long."

P. E. ISLAND. An Old Time Ferry Boat With Uninspected Machinery, Unlicensed Engineers and Impotent Life Preserving Apparatus.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 22.—A serious accident occurred on the East River which piles on the East River to Mt. Stewart and also West of the East River. The ferry boat, which was about half a mile east of Hickney's wharf, drifted helplessly down stream until a heavy sea, taking a line ashore and making fast to Hickney's wharf. Besides the crew there were six passengers and a quantity of freight. The boat was crowded to the rescue and towed the Southport to Charlottetown. She is about 27 years old. Her machinery has not been completely inspected for years. She is said not to have carried the life preserving apparatus called for by the regulations, and was run by engineers not holding proper certificates. This gave rise to much adverse criticism. In the past, the boat has been several times wrecked. Fortunately no loss of life occurred.

Went, cold, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresol Tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

HERO OF MAPEKING. (Montreal Herald, Tuesday.) General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, is in the city. This is the belief of Manager Weldon and the Windsor Hotel staff.

When at Toronto, which he visited before going to the East African campaign, the soldier who entered his name in the guest book, "John Dennistoun." When at Toronto, which he visited before going to the East African campaign, the soldier who entered his name in the guest book, "John Dennistoun."

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SUN. Year. Cents. Maritime Provinces. NEWS. AUTHORS. World. FREE.

VERONICA TRAGEDY

Prisoners Again Arraigned in the Liverpool City Police Court.

Summary of Statement Made by William Smith, One of the Alleged Murderers.

He Charges Inhumanity by the Officers - The First Mate Looked at Him Like a Tiger - Fifty Closely Written Footpads - "The Two-Handed Spoon" - Soaking With Blood.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The three sailors, Gustav Rau, Otto Monson and William Smith, were this morning again arraigned before Mr. Stewart, at the city police court, with the murder of Captain Shaw and various members of the crew of the bark Veronica. Mr. Trubshaw prosecuted and Mr. Clarke appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Stewart granted the remand. The statement of the prisoner Smith, which was handed in during the proceedings, was of a voluminous character; the translation covering no less than fifty closely-written foolscap pages. The following is a summary of the statement: On the second day of the voyage out from Ship Island a strained attitude prevailed amongst a number of the sailors, namely, Flohr, Johnson and Paddy, and frequently Rau, out of sympathy for a fellow countryman, took Flohr's part. On the 14th of the month, the first mate asked me what I thought of the crew and I told him, "I am a Hollander," to which he answered, "OH, YOU ARE A BOER."

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"OH, YOU ARE A BOER." I replied, "It is nothing to do with me whether I am a Boer or not. I am on board to do my work. That is sufficient." Next morning, between four and five o'clock, the first mate had a job to do. The first mate made a terrible ado of it. I said, "What are you shouting for?" "Whilst stooping near the mainmast I was treated to a few blows, and he even kicked me in the face. Without saying a word I left the cabin and went to the mainmast. When the morning was dawning the cook called me and I went to the mainmast and how I got the black eye and the swollen face, and I told him the case. The cook said, "Kill him," to which I replied, "I will go to get in prison for the first mate. There was another way of escaping. I reported the first mate to the captain. At 7.50 the next morning the captain came on deck and said, "What is the matter with your eyes?" I told him what had happened and asked him to see me to the kind as to see that such a thing did not occur again, and that I had sufficient cause to report the first mate to the captain. On my arrival at Monte Video, the captain did not say anything. During the conversation, the first mate came on deck and said to me, "I am going to report you to the captain, what are you going to do?" I replied, "I shall report you to the captain, what are you going to do?" I replied, "I shall report you to the captain, what are you going to do?"

LOOKED AT ME LIKE A TIGER.

"You damned Boer! What has that to do with you, whether I am examined or not?" In order to prevent further trouble, I kept quiet, but I had already earned the animosity of the first mate. Before the end of the week things grew worse than before. Flohr and myself were vulgar words at me and asked me to go against the other sailors, but not against Rau and myself. On the evening of the 18th of the month, the first mate gripped me by the throat and threw me to the ground. I told the captain what had happened, whereupon he said, "Just leave that to me, I will take care of it." After this the first mate and I were in a bad way. The food was badly cooked. They complained to the captain, but he said, "This is not food for a dog, much less for human beings." The first mate at this time was tolerable at night; but by night he was as if he were possessed of a devil. On the morning of the 17th of November it came to my attention that between Flohr and the first mate. The first mate hung Flohr to the deck twice. He came on to the bridge to me, and said, "By and by it will be your turn." Flohr told the captain what the first mate had done to him. The captain addressing himself to the first mate asked him if it were true he had ill-treated Flohr in that way, and he said, "I have only given him a few slaps." Afterwards the second mate beat Flohr most unmercifully. One morning Flohr was at the rudder. The captain came on the bridge, and said to him, "Well, my boy, by and by you will get."

THE TWO-HANDED SPOON.

The two-handed spoon. The sailors' phyrology for "overboard." Notwithstanding the weather, the captain swore there was no wind, and that this was none else but the cooie (Sparrow), whereupon the captain said, "Fitch that dog overboard. But no one would do such a thing." After describing in detail the events which happened on board during several days, the statement proceeded. One day I heard a sound as if something was dropping on deck. I left the fore-cabin and I heard someone crying. I saw a man on the deck who had received two blows on the head, presumably with an iron pin, by the hand of the first mate, so that I fell down. I was suspended in the air, and I heard someone say, "I am a Boer, and I am a Boer, and I am a Boer." I rose, but I could scarcely stand on my legs. I thought of hid-

say that the ship was on fire by accident - in case we were wrecked. He also said that the blood stains in the cabin would be traced. The cook made up a nice story. He said we must all play the part of shipwrecked sailors, and say we were unable to have anything. The statement went on to describe how the cook was alleged to have fired the ship, and also the incidents which happened in the boat before they reached the Cajeira Island, where they were well treated. They were taken on board the Brunswick. The statement pointed out that the cook had no inclination to act as captain, and left it to Rau. While they were on the island the cook's attitude "bothered" that he wanted up to mischief, and one morning he prepared to go away, thinking we were all asleep, but I was not. He tried to get away in a little boat belonging to one of the lighters. I told him what he was doing, and he went away. I told him what he was doing, and he went away. I told him what he was doing, and he went away.

FIND PROTECTION AGAINST MY FOES.

The cook shouted to me, and when I approached the forward I saw a man lying there. I had to stoop across his body. I touched him, but noticed that the man who was none other than Julius, had already expired, and so far as I was able to make out, he could have only been killed in such a dastardly manner by the first mate; but possibly the first mate had killed the wrong one, and that it was his intention to kill Julius, but he turned away from the corpse, but heard such a row on the bridge - namely, throwing with iron pins and every missile that was ready at hand for the sailors, and shooting with revolvers as far as I know, as I afterwards ascertained that the cook held one in his hand whilst throwing overboard some of the men. When all this was over the cook asked me if I would be on guard in front of the watch overboard. I told the cook that I would be on guard in front of the watch overboard. I told the cook that I would be on guard in front of the watch overboard. I told the cook that I would be on guard in front of the watch overboard.

SOAKING WITH BLOOD.

and then, seeing nobody on deck but the cook, Monson, Flohr and the cooie, I asked where the first mate, Johnson, and Paddy were. I was told, "We have not seen them." Rau told me that the first mate had jumped overboard, and nobody had seen anything of Paddy. Flohr told me he had seen Johnson as he was rushing overboard. He also told me that the captain had fired a revolver, and must probably have hit Johnson, in consequence of which the latter had jumped overboard. The cook asked me what I thought of the crew and I told him, "I am a Hollander," to which he answered, "OH, YOU ARE A BOER."

GLASGOW TIMBER MARKET.

Singleton, Dunn & Co's Circular for April. GLASGOW, April 23.—The volume of business has been anticipated during the first quarter of the year so far as goods in the market are concerned, but the consumption has quite equalled that of the corresponding period of last year. The high prices of most kinds of wood goods is largely responsible for the present cautious attitude of buyers. The amount of contracting business has been very small, and the supply of the high grades required by shippers is limited. The demand has been sufficiently strong, but so far as concerns the market, it has not advanced to the point of being given on the prices paid at the beginning of the season. The pine has been pressed on buyers, and sales have been made at lower prices than ruled a few months ago. The prospects for the average sawn timber trade are not bright, and the supply of the high grades required by shippers is limited. The demand has been sufficiently strong, but so far as concerns the market, it has not advanced to the point of being given on the prices paid at the beginning of the season.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill respecting the Reinstatement of the Boer. The census of April 7th cost \$1,121,413, and the government hopes to complete it during the present calendar year. The total amount spent on the census since 1881 was \$28,000, of which \$24,732,175 was expended in Quebec. Sir Richard Cartwright continued the budget debate, and sympathized with the government in its financial troubles. He reviewed his own career, defending his inconsistency by claiming that the first duty of the government was to promote the prosperity of the country. He had been unable to do so, and he was now going up with his hands and bounds. He was now going up with his hands and bounds. He was now going up with his hands and bounds. He was now going up with his hands and bounds.

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PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 20.—On the opening of the house today, the death of Sir Oliver Mowat was made the subject of sympathetic comment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the connection with the government of the deceased, and his long and honorable public life. He was one of the galaxy of great minds who gave us parliamentary freedom. He was always found on the right side and devoted his life to the solution of vexed questions which have from time to time stirred Canada. He had given Ontario a model government, and his broad, strong and tolerant policy towards the minority stands out in bold relief in his life. As premier, Judge, minister of justice and lieutenant governor, he won the love of the people. He was Sir John Macdonald's most active opponent, and forced him to adopt federal administration as the basis of confederation. Mowat was true to his province, Canada and the motherland. It was hard to do justice to such a career, but he was a great man. He was a great man. He was a great man.

THE CENSUS.

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