

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 20, 1913

NO. 28.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Lord Roberts and General Kitchener Ordered to Africa.

General Buller's Losses were Almost Eleven Hundred Men—Lord Roberts' Son Killed—Another Canadian Regiment Will Go

London, Dec. 16, 4.30 a. m.—The news of General Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspapers' comment today is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disapproval and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny.

The Standard says: "General Buller's despatch is a deplorable one. It is the most familiar story of General Buller and of British troops marching up blindly into the very jaws of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be doubted that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operations."

The Times says: "Since the days of the Indian mutiny the nation has not been contented with so painful and anxious a situation. Plainly General Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and General Gatacre's."

The depression over the defeat of Great Britain's trusted and idolized commander is all the greater, as, during the last 48 hours there had been reports of the defeat of Ladysmith. Yesterday the War Office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

The gloomy information came too late to reach the service clubs and only a few journalists and stragglers were waiting at the War-office. It has hardly been realized until now even after the experience of the week, that General Buller could fall.

right road, and General Littleton was to take the centre and to support either. "Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage; and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded."

"I then ordered General Hildyard to advance which he did and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station and the houses near the station."

"At that moment I heard that the whole of the British force was being driven back. I had sent to support the attack Col. Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all the horses; and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for the troops in a donga and despite efforts were made to bring out the field guns."

"The fine, however, was too severe and only two were saved by Captain Schofield, and some drivers whose names I will furnish."

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the 18 horses, 13 were killed and as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage."

their wounds: Col. Dowman and Lieut. Campbell.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—General Hutton has a cable today from Gen. Otter corroborating the report that private Chappelle, of St. John comby, died at Belmont, of tonsillitis.

The fact that Col. Otter's cable to Gen. Hutton today regarding the death of Pt. Chappelle is dated from Belmont, shows that the Canadians have not been in the recent fighting.

MEAT AND DRINK FOR FOUR MONTHS. The question of provisioning our army in South Africa is not the least important of the problems with which the war office has been compelled to deal.

THE BASIS OF THE ARRANGEMENT, according to the Times, is that there should be four months' supplies always available at the seat of war for 100,000 troops and native transport helpers and 51,000 horses and mules. At the present moment there are only three months' supplies on hand in South Africa, but the additions necessary to bring the totals up to the four months' limit are being dispatched with speed, and that limit, once reached, will be maintained as long as may be thought necessary.

- Killed. Field Artillery—Capt. A. H. Goldie and Lieut. C. B. Schreiber. Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. A. H. Bacon and Lieut. R. C. B. Henry. Innis-Killen Fusiliers—Major J. F. W. Harley and Capt. Frank C. Loftus. Medical Corps—Capt. M. L. Hughes. Thorneycrofts Mounted Infantry—Lieut. C. M. Jenkins.

- Officers Wounded. Devonshire Regiment..... 5 Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consorts Own)..... 1 Fifth Brigade, staff..... 1 Innis-Killen Fusiliers..... 3 Border Regiment..... 3 Connaught Rangers..... 2 Dublin Fusiliers..... 2 Horse Artillery..... 1 Field Artillery..... 1 Mounted Infantry..... 2 Natal Carbineers..... 2 South African Light Horse..... 2 The Buffs (East Kent)..... 2 Goodwyn, J. F. Radcliffe, P. J. W. Vigers, Hon. St. Legere Carvis, A. J. Hancock, W. F. Hersey, F. J. Bickley, J. E. R. Brial, H. D. White-Thomson, H. L. Reed, F. A. G. Elton and W. N. Congreve; Majors R. H. G. Heygate, A. W. Gordon and E. A. B. Raddington; Colonels L. G. Brooke, Log H. Hunt, and Lieut. Pensonby, of the Thorneycrofts Mounted Infantry, and Lieut. The Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts of Candahar and Waterford.

Officers taken prisoners or missing: Field Artillery..... 5 Devonshire Regiment..... 3 Essex Regiment..... 1 Royal Scots Fusiliers..... 1 Royal Artillery..... 3

BARON ROBERTS, SON DEAD. London, Dec. 17.—Lieut. The Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, son of Baron Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, who was wounded in the engagement of Tugela River, is dead.

Lieut. Roberts was an only son and had been his father's aide-de-camp since 1882. He served in Walcheren in the Chitral and Nile expeditions. Such was his display of gallantry on Friday in an attempt to rescue the guns that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING. London, Dec. 16.—Lord Salisbury came to London today, returning to Hatfield House this evening. Regarding the suggestion that the premier came specially because of the news of General Buller's reverse and summoned an emergency meeting of the cabinet, it is announced that the gathering was simply one of a series of meetings of the cabinet committee on national defence, to which only a limited number of members are invited, and which do not necessitate their presence.

berlain's policy would make heavy reinforcements for the Cape imperative. The Daily News says: "The government's decision is either a counsel of panic or the confusion of utter miscalculations."

THE TIMES' VIEW IS SERIOUS. London, Dec. 18.—The Times commenting on the situation says: "Neither the Crimean war nor the Indian mutiny gave us such a lesson as this. It is not that which we are now menaced, nor at either of those critical periods was Great Britain so isolated politically or regarded with such dislike and suspicion as are now almost everywhere apparent. Unless the calmness which impresses the foreign observer proceeds only from apathy or want of sufficient imagination to realize the imminent danger to the whole fabric of our empire, the great efforts now urgently required will surely be made before it is too late to retrieve the situation. We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Africa but for our position as a great power. We know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved to make that miscalculation good."

GENERAL SUMMARY. London, Dec. 18, 4.45 a. m.—Lieut. Gen. Charles Warren, commanding the fifth division of the first army corps, has arrived at Cape Town. It is understood that he will proceed to Port Elizabeth. Making was safe from apathy or want of sufficient imagination to realize the imminent danger to the whole fabric of our empire, the great efforts now urgently required will surely be made before it is too late to retrieve the situation. We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Africa but for our position as a great power. We know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved to make that miscalculation good."

THE QUEEN TO STAY IN LONDON. London, Dec. 18.—The farewell banquet at Carlton Hotel last evening, in aid of the fund for the American hospital ship Maine realized £2,000 (\$10,000). Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis of Dufferin, United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Col. J. D. Deyn, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and Baron De Staal, the Russian ambassador.

REVEREND AND KITCHENER TO GO. London, Dec. 17.—Baron Roberts, of Candahar and Waterford, commander of the forces in Ireland, has been appointed the chief command in South Africa, with General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, as his chief of staff.

RESERVES AND VOLUNTEERS. London, Dec. 17.—The war office today issued the following announcement: "Acting upon the advice of military authorities her majesty's government has approved the following measure:— "All the remaining portions of the army reserve, including section D, are cancelled, and the War office to a full mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay."

STUDY FARMING

As people study other callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an O.B.I.O. or an O.N.T.A.B.I.O. Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER file the bill. Enlarged to 20 pages, with a neat colored cover, issued twice a month, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free sample copies on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER, Sussex, New Brunswick.

METHUEN AND GATACRE.

London, Dec. 18.—The war office has received the following despatch, dated Dec. 17, from General Forester-Walker at Cape Town: "Methuen reports that Lieut. Chandos Pole-Gell was taken prisoner last Thursday when going to meet a flag of truce. He was wearing his handkerchief in response and was unarmed."

Gatacre has removed his troops and stores to Biesfontein from Paterskroon. French has established headquarters at Arundel. Vandermere, with a commando, is reported moving south from Jacobsdal."

CANADA'S OFFER STILL HOLDS GOOD.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The serious reverse of the British forces in South Africa, of course, the principal subject of conversation here today and the gravity of the situation realized by all. Honorable Dr. Borden, minister of militia, has received a number of offers for service in a second Canadian contingent, and there is no doubt that one can be raised if it is required. For the present, however, the minister is not in a position to accept these offers. Several weeks ago, as already stated in the press, the dominion government communicated with the imperial authorities offering to send a second contingent. The position taken by her majesty's government in London on the question of the second contingent will be of particular interest now, and before the imperial despatch on the question is worthy of reproduction. The communication from the colonial secretary to the governor general was in the following terms: "Your ministers' generous offer to send without delay a second contingent for service in South Africa has received the sympathetic consideration of the secretary of state for war and his military advisers. But they regret that, under existing circumstances, they are unable to accept it. The offer will, however, certainly be borne in mind, and her majesty's government will have no hesitation in availing themselves of it, should future events make it desirable to do so. Her majesty's government attach great importance to this fresh proof of Canadian sympathy and good will and desire to express their grateful appreciation of it."

MANY OFFERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Hon. Dr. Borden informed your correspondent tonight that among the numerous applications he had received for service in South Africa, is one from Charles G. D. Roberts, author and poet, New York. Mr. Roberts telegraphed the minister this afternoon, placing himself at the disposal of the government for service in South Africa. A member of the Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade, who is president of a manufacturing concern in the United States, also writes offering to raise a regiment. He says in his communication that there would be no breach of neutrality laws as the regiment could rendezvous in Canada. He is also of the opinion that the fact that the regiment had been raised of Canadians who were resident for a time in a foreign country would materially aid the cause. Another gentleman in Idaho writes, offering to raise 500 men if the government will accept them. In addition to these offers there are a batch of militia officers, ex-militia officers, nurses, and others applying to go on service in the war. Indeed, the minister is besieged with offers.

[Continued on Page 8.]

HOW CANADA CAN ASSIST.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—The Star's special cable from London says: General feeling in military circles is that Canada and Australia might best aid General Buller by mounted contingents and artillery.

CONTRADICTION OF A DIRTY LIE.

Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 15.—The story printed in the Freeman's Journal to the effect that the reserves of the Royal Irish Regiment, while enacting on their way to South Africa at this port Wednesday sang "God Save Ireland" and cheered the Boers and President Kruger and threw their rifles into the river is absolutely unfounded. Nothing whatever occurred among the men beyond the pathetic leave-taking which have been witnessed at all similar embarkations.

IRISH TROOPS SAIL.

London, Dec. 15.—The reserves of the Royal Irish Regiment paraded at Aldershot in full marching order. They will embark for South Africa tomorrow from Southampton.

THE MAGERSFONTEIN CASUALTIES.

London, Dec. 16.—The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in the fight at Magersfontein, just issued, show 55 killed, 233 wounded (21 severely) and 76 missing. This, however, is apparently not a complete list.

BULLER'S LOSSES.

London, Dec. 16.—Gen. Buller reports to the war office that his losses in yesterday's engagement were—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Killed: 52, Wounded: 367, Missing: 648. Total: 1,007.

The war office late tonight issued the following list of Gen. Buller's casualties:

DUTCH SHOW THEIR TEETH.

Cape Town, Thursday, Dec. 14.—Secret meetings of Boer sympathizers continue to be held in various parts of Cape Colony, and the attitude of the Dutch farmers is truculent.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

Stermarum, Cape Colony, Friday, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country to the northward is virtually in a state of rebellion.

THE LIBERAL PRESS.

London, Dec. 18.—The Liberal organs forebode a serious reckoning for the government when the time comes. The Daily Chronicle hints that General Sir William Buller, who was recalled from the Cape command because of his Boers sympathies, long ago advised the government that the prosecution of Mr. Cham-

Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED'. Includes text about 'LADIES' BOYS and GIRLS' and 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED'.

DOWLING BROS. 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN N. B.

Advertisement for DOWLING BROS. 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN N. B. Lists various clothing items like jackets, blouses, and hats with prices.

ACCIDENTS IN HALIFAX.

A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BURNED THROUGH HER CLOTHING CATCHING

From a Blazing Pile of Shavings—A Donkey-Engineman Badly Injured by a Fall on the Manchester Commerce—The Steamer Bess Been Repaired.

Halifax, Dec. 15.—This morning T. P. Frederickson, donkey-engineman on the steamer Manchester Commerce, was walking along between decks, when he stumbled and fell down into the hold. He fell about twenty feet, landing on his head and shoulders, and was unconscious when he was picked up. Frederickson was removed to the hospital. He was cut about the forehead, and is feared injured internally. Yesterday morning a little girl named Boutlier, whose father is employed at Richard's mill, Bedford, sustained serious injuries by burning that she died last evening. The child, who was but seven years of age, was putting shavings in the stove at her home, near the mill, when the shavings ignited so quickly as to set fire to her apron. Her clothing was quickly ablaze and she screamed, bringing other inmates of the house to her assistance. The fire was quickly smothered out of the clothing, but the flesh on her little body and face were badly burned. The child was conveyed to the hospital, where she was put under immediate treatment, but the work of the fire was deadly and the little one passed away about seven o'clock last evening.

Disabled steamer Manchester Commerce has been repaired and will sail for St. John tomorrow.

Stmr. Lake Huron sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for Liverpool with 38 passengers. She took from here a load of eggs and other freight.

RESTLESS AMERICANS.

In Madaren's Views of the Men of This Country—Repose Quite Impossible

By a slow witted and slow moving Englishman desires a liberal education. Let him take a journey on a steam car in the United States. While an Englishman on a railway journey is generally dressed in rough and loosely fitting tweeds, suggestive of a coach and pair of sport, the coat of his American cousin is of dark material and has not a superfluous bit of cloth. From the neck to the feet, the American is prim, spic-and-span and looks as if he had come out of a bandbox and were ready to appear at a reception in any office. He is dressed, in fact, for business and looks like business from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The immense repose of the English traveler is quite impossible for this mercurial man, whose blood and whose brain are ever in a stir. Very rarely you see him reading a book, because he is not accustomed to read, and the demands of a book would lessen his time for business matters. Boys with newspapers circulate through the cars and he buys each new paper as it appears at the different towns. Whether it be Republican or Democratic or a family paper, or a yellow journal does not matter to him; he glances at the startling headlines, takes an accident or a political scandal as a morsel, and then over the business news, sees whether anything has happened in the Philippines, notes that the cabinet of the afternoon has been contradicted in the morning and flings paper after paper on the floor. Three minutes, or, in some cases of great interest, five minutes suffice for each paper, and by this omnivorous reader, who consumes a paper even more quickly than his food, the time is printed, information or sensation. For two minutes he is almost quiet and seems to be digesting some piece of commercial information. He then rises hurriedly, as if he had been called on the telephone, and makes for the smoking car, where he will discuss expansion with picturesque speech and get through with a cigar with incredible celerity. Within fifteen minutes he is in the sleeper again, and a little afterward, while the train is in motion, he is chewing the end of a cigar, which is a substitute for smoking and saves him from being wearied of his own company. Half an hour before the train is due at his station he is being brushed and getting ready to alight. Before the train has reached the outskirts of the town he has secured his position in the procession which stands in single file in the narrow exit passage from the sleeper. Each man is ready for business and has valises in his hand; he is counting the minutes before he can alight and is envying the man at the head of the procession, who will have a start of about two seconds.

THE MAXWELL CASE.

Elmer Maxwell, who is held on charge of murder, was taken to the hospital of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, was before Magistrate Ritchie Saturday and was remanded for a week. The name of Maxwell is being prepared by the United States authorities.

A LIQUOR RAID IN MAINE.

Saco, Me., Dec. 16.—Seizures of liquor were made in several places tonight by the Maine marshal and a corps of officers. The officials now claim that no intoxicants can be found in the city. The raid was entirely unexpected, and created considerable excitement.

CAPITAL SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The president has commuted to imprisonment for 20 years the capital sentences imposed by a military court upon four American soldiers, members of a Washington regiment in the Philippines for criminal assault upon native women. The names of the soldiers are Scarborough, Conine, McBenett and Donohoff.

NO SUFFERING IN CAMP.

From Dread Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder Kills the Disease Germs and Cures the Distressed Parts—Relieves in Ten Minutes.

AH. Leblanc, of St. Jerome, Quebec, says he used Dr. Agnew's Cathartic for an acute case of catarrh in the head and cured him. He has 125 men working under him in the lumbering camps, and what he has done for him is done for many of them. He buys it for camp use and pins his faith to it as the quickest relief for colds in the head, and sure cure for catarrh.

It is common in Samoa for girls to bear boys' names and for boys to bear girls' names. If a girl is born soon after the death of a brother, or a boy soon after the death of a sister, it is inferred that the spirit of the deceased has been transferred from one child to the other, and the name of the dead child is given to the latest arrival.

WRACK IN BOSTON.

THIRTEEN PERSONS INJURED, SOME VERY SERIOUSLY.

An Express Train Plowed Through the Rear Car of a Local Train Standing Upon the Track When It Should Have Been in Motion.

Boston, Dec. 16.—While waiting on a sharp curve under the Broadway bridge, just outside of the new South station, the rear car of a local train from the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford was telescoped about 5:30 this evening, by the Mansfield express. Thirteen persons are known to have been more or less injured and it is miraculous that none of them were killed outright, for the engine of the Mansfield express completely plowed through the local car until it rested on the forward trucks. As all the victims were quickly transferred either to the hospital or their homes, it is impossible just how many were in the wrecked car and received injury. The Mansfield train has assumed the responsibility for the accident, as he delayed starting his train after getting the signal to go.

The injured are: Daniel Kelley, East Dedham, Com. grade fracture of both bones of the leg, badly hurt; Eugene Washburn, fireman of the rear train, arm broken, badly scalded; sent to the hospital; John Jameson, Jamaica Plain, slight injuries about body; sent to hospital; afterwards recovered; Edwin L. Noyes, Rosindale, laceration of left eye, hand scalded.

SUFFERINGS OF SOLDIERS.

A Terrible Disease Prevalent Among Officers and Men in the Philippines.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Captain J. P. Finley, of the 9th Infantry, arrived here today from the Philippines. He acted as quartermaster there. He is on crutches owing to a terrible malady which he says is shocking prevalent among the officers and men there. The first stage of the disease is dysentery which becomes chronic. Then paralysis sets in and some are crippled for life. The Standard publishes a two column article on this disease, which is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the disease. I have seen men with their feet drawn out of shape, arms swollen and almost useless, while their facial muscles were so weakly that they were unable to hold their heads up. I have seen men with their legs below the knees were so affected that I had to use two crutches.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Collapse of the Squires House Has Brought Down Another Firm.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Francis Batchelder & Co., 55 Beakonsfield street, dealers in pyrexia and provisions, assigned today for the benefit of their creditors to Hon. James Bailey, Jr. This step was taken to the surprise of the community, as the firm on about \$70,000 of the paper of John P. Squire & Co., corporation which made an assignment yesterday.

THE MOINEUX TRIAL.

Some Interesting Testimony in the Great New York Puzzle.

New York, Dec. 15.—The trial of Roland B. Moineux for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, opened today with William Kinsley, the handwriting expert, still on the witness stand. Nearly the entire morning was occupied by this expert with the detailed and necessarily dull description of the pen habits of the prisoner. Proceedings were continued just before the midday recess by the appearance, as a witness, of Robert Stephen Holt, member of the firm of Holt & Co. During the examination of this witness, the name of the wife of Moineux was dragged into the trial for the first time. Mr. Holt had testified that the late Henry C. Barnett, who died at the Knickerbocker A. G. Hotel a year ago, was also connected with the firm of Holt & Co., had identified certain letters as being in the handwriting of the deceased, and upon cross-examination by Mr. Weeks, had testified that a lady from out of town had called upon him at his Lexington avenue residence some time in November. The object of this particular line of cross-examination evidently puzzled Assistant District Attorney Osborne, for he immediately seized the opportunity to examine the witness about Mrs. Moineux. Mr. Holt said that he had known her when she was Blanche Cheshbrough, that he had met her several times at the Knickerbocker A. C. He testified that on one occasion he had been in Barnett's room at the club when Miss Cheshbrough was there.

WITNESS, BARNET, MISS CHESHBROUGH AND ANOTHER WOMAN HAD BEEN ATTENDING AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CLUB, AND HAD VISITED BARNET'S ROOM.

THE INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACE.

New York, Dec. 16.—Six thousand persons saw Harry Elkes, of America, defeat Edouard Taylor, of France, in the hour paced international championship bicycle race at Madison Square Garden tonight.

Most of the afternoon had been spent in waiting out the weaker riders, and the men who came to watch tonight were disappointed. Two scratch races opened the night's program, and they were both of the nature of a novelty. In the amateur half mile event there was a close race between Fischer and Chevalier, the French team, and Glimm and Aronson, who represented America. In the professional event the struggle was between Harry Elkes and Edouard Taylor, the champion of the hour. The race was a close one, and one in the Orient, and an attack upon the memory of ex-President Hayes by Mr. Clark (Dem. M. O.) was defended the memory of Mr. Hayes. The final arguments were being made today for the vote on the financial bill in the house on Monday. Mr. Swaney, the Republican whip, said about 170 out of the 186 Republican members would be present on the bill, and estimated that about 150 Democrats will be present. A proposition has been made to allow a vote on the motion to recommit, with instructions to the banking and currency committee to report an amended bill, if the Democratic managers desire this procedure. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, says, however, that the proposition is too indefinite and that the position is too important of the parliamentary tactics he will adopt.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His honor the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: St. John—Harry B. Brittain, Joseph M. De la Riviere, R. Armstrong, William J. Manoy, J. W. Richardson, Wm. P. Taylor and Ferdinand J. Robitoux to be notaries in St. John.

MEETINGS IN QUEEN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES' CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL AT FREDERICKTON, FROM DECEMBER 25, UNTIL THE 31st. It is expected that about 20 delegates will attend from the St. John branch.

HERE'S AN ITEM.

Here's an item, said the senior partner of a firm that 140,000 words an hour were recently sent by telegraph from Chicago to Milwaukee.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

SILVER IS DEAD.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN DARE NOT URGE FREE COINAGE.

Eastern Democrats Prevent a Free Silver Amendment Being Offered to the Republican Currency Bill—Sensational Speech on the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The six-day debate upon the currency bill closed today in a sensational manner. The Republican leaders had evidently set a trap for the minority, to show that discord existed on the money question, and it was timed so as to make the scene as dramatic as possible. Just at the close of the debate today three of the heavyweights, General Grover, of Ohio, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Deliver, of Iowa, were put forward to call the attention of the country to the fact that in the long debate very little had been heard about free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 from the minority side, and that under special order an amendment containing such a proposition. Mr. Grover said it was one of the signs of the coming of the Democratic party.

THE MARITIME YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES' CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL AT FREDERICKTON, FROM DECEMBER 25, UNTIL THE 31st.

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THE PROPOSED INTERPROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

The Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir: Will you kindly allow space for a few lines relative to the proposed agricultural college for the maritime provinces.

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of the provinces in a purely local sense, they can find satisfactory compensation in the proof that one of the most dangerous issues ever raised in Canada has been once and for all removed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The control of a minor province is a cheap price to pay for such a splendid result.

THE ELEVATOR QUESTION.

The discussion which is now going on with more or less animation over the question of elevator facilities at Montreal is not without a considerable measure of interest to the people of the maritime provinces. Large volumes of grain cannot find their way to St. John and Halifax without adequate storage accommodation being provided at Montreal or some other point accessible to the International. The minister of railways has made that clear in his speeches both here and in parliament. The means of handling the grain on the west side of the harbor here are all but completed, and quite apart from what is proposed to be done at Montreal, a considerable winter business is now possible over the government railway system. But to realize the full aspirations of the minister it is essential that large storage depots should be available at a railway centre like Montreal. So that the provisions made by the government at St. John and Halifax have in some respects been in advance of the time when they could be fully utilized. No one will, however, take exception to what has been done on the ground that delay would have been preferable. It is better we should get what we can now, and be ready for the larger traffic when it comes.

Some notion of the possibilities of the grain-carrying trade may be gathered from the nature of the bargain which has been proposed by the Comoros syndicate of Buffalo to the corporation of Montreal. In consideration of certain concessions along the harbor front, the syndicate undertake to bring not less than 35,000,000 of grain annually to Montreal. Most of it, if the arrangement goes into effect, will be shipped from that port during the season of navigation; but the point in which we are interested down here is the diversion which will be brought about from America to Canadian channels. Hitherto all this water-borne grain has gone to Buffalo. Once, however, it gets moving in the direction of Montreal there is a reasonable certainty that millions of bushels will be made available for shipment by our maritime ports during the winter. The full grain crop of the west would not, even if it could, find its way to the seaboard during the season of summer navigation.

What has made this important diversion of grain to Canadian channels possible? The answer is obvious. Had the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal system been carried on in the dawdling fashion adopted by the Conservatives, the means of bringing many millions of bushels of grain to Montreal would not have been available for probably ten years to come, and by that time our best opportunities in respect of this trade would have disappeared. Buffalo and New York have been surprised by the prompt completion of the canal by the present administration, and are not prepared to offset the bid which Canada is making for a large share of the grain trade coming down the great lakes. The extension of the International to Montreal links the maritime provinces to the chain of channels between the western wheat fields and the sea, and gives us a vital interest in the business.

A WONDERFUL MESMERIST.

Various opinions have been offered by the Conservative press in relation to the recent election in Manitoba, some of them claiming it as due to the great popularity of Mr. Macdonald, while others lean to the view that it indicates the growing strength of Tory principals—whatever they may be. Mr. Foster, with an eye to personal interests, saw the direct result of his own campaign in the Prairie Province, and with accustomed modesty he promptly heaped the announcement over the country in a carefully prepared interview for telegraphic purposes. But the Montreal Star, having given due deliberation to the matter, comes forward with an authoritative utterance, speaking as the organ of Conservative opinion in Canada, and Mr. Foster is not in it. Sir Charles Tupper, and he alone, is responsible for the change. He did it with his little speeches. The Star makes that quite clear, and does not allow such an important deliverance to be impaired or modified by admitting a single other factor into the equation. One side there stands Sir Charles the result, victory. It sums up the calculations in these words:—

"Sir Charles Tupper spoke first in Winnipeg. His utterances were published in full and were circulated and read all over the province. Besides, Sir Charles spoke in eleven constituencies. Of these the Conservatives carried eight, and in the three remaining the Liberal majorities were reduced."

These are really marvellous results, and the Conservatives of New Brunswick will now be consumed with remorse because they did not arrange to have Sir Charles do the talking for them in February last instead of trusting the job to Mr. Foster. Had the Conservative leader been here, they will probably feel that Mr. Hazen might have been building some of

those remarkable cheap bridges which he promised to the province. But also for the lack of such a great convincer in her hour of doubt New Brunswick must continue to struggle a while longer under the tyranny of the Emmersons and Blairs. The most amazing part of this whole matter, however, is the fact that this gift of swaying whole provinces has come to Sir Charles like a case of second sight, or second childhood, or some of these other curious things that happen very late in life. He didn't show even a symptom of it in 1896, and he was then upwards of 75 years of age. He talked in quite a number of constituencies without being able to bring about the wholesale conversions that seem to have followed upon "his twelve powerful speeches" in Manitoba. Indeed, the influence in most cases seemed to work quite the other way. For example, he went early in the campaign to Halifax, that said old Tory stronghold where the word of the Tupper was a great account, and the Liberals won a seat. Then he passed westward to Cumberland, which had been consistently Conservative since long before Confederation, and once again this strange power that manifested itself so mightily in Manitoba worked in the negative direction. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, East Lambton, North and South Essex, West Middlesex and one or two other Tory ridings listened in turn to Sir Charles and—elected Liberals. The magic didn't work.

It will be nice question for metaphysicians to solve, as to why Sir Charles could be such a melancholy failure in 1896, and bob up as a shining success three years later. There is no doubt of it being the same Sir Charles, and no one could possibly say they were not the same speeches. Barring a judicious silence on the school question, there was scarcely a syllable of difference between what he said in the dominion campaign and what produced such electric results a couple of weeks ago. Sir Charles is not the kind of man to say one thing today and another thing tomorrow. He believes in consistency, even to the extent of making the same speeches year after year. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that the Manitoba marvel was in any way the result of some new and startling variation in either his gentle style of oratory or the subject matter of his speech. To the eastern mind the matter is a mystery.

sequences, and the enemies of the empire, all over the world, will rejoice.

The disaster to General Buller has produced a great deal of unnecessary alarm among the writers for the English press and many of the views to which they are giving utterance are to the last degree absurd. The British empire will not fall to pieces even if General Buller should prove to be a blunderer and General Gatacre a disappointment. There are plenty of good men left in the British army, who are able to redeem the situation. It is easy for German critics to sneer at British generalship, and to abuse the British army but they have yet to show that they cannot conduct a campaign at a distance of 6,000 miles from Germany. The fields on which they have fought have been the battle fields of Europe for centuries and every feature of the ground is set out in detail in their military maps. The British are fighting in a country that is largely a wilderness, which supplies have to be carried long distances, and in which the question of obtaining sufficient water for the needs of the army has always to be kept in view. A great many men are required to keep open the lines of communication, while the Boers apparently move about freely untrammelled by any such considerations, living on the country which they plunder and ravage as they occupy it. At the same time there seems to have been on the British side a decided deficiency of that kind of strategic ability which is necessary in facing new conditions and difficulties. The only general who has so far won distinction in this war is White, who, except in one instance, has conducted his campaign in a manner which no fault can be found. Certainly his defence of Ladysmith has been in the highest degree creditable to his military skill, for the place is scarcely capable of being defended. As for General Buller the expectations based on his movements were so high that the depression resulting from his failure is proportionately great.

A great many people are now asking how large a force is in South Africa. Our estimate of the number of British soldiers now in South Africa is 55,000, including the Ladysmith garrison, and of this number probably 30,000 are in Natal. All the men of the fourth division have reached their destination, and the fifth division is now on the sea between England and the Cape. When the British soldiers now at sea arrive the general in command will have about 15,000 more men, and the sixth division now ready to sail will give him upwards of 10,000 additional, bringing up the total to 80,000. Our readers will be glad to have the details of this force. Between the 24th November and the 9th December the following infantry battalions left England for Cape of Good Hope:—

- 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
2nd Royal Warwickshire.
1st Yorkshires.
2nd Dorsetshire.
2nd Middlesex.
1st South Lancashire.
2nd Royal Lancashire.
1st York and Lancaster.
The Derbyshire regiment left Malta for Cape Town via Suez on Nov. 21st. On Dec. 2nd 800 men of the regiment now in South Africa left Bombay for Durban. About 2,000 men of regiments now in Africa left England for the Cape prior to Dec. 9th. Three batteries of Horse Artillery, T, Q and U, left England for the Cape Dec. 8th. The 28th Field Artillery left England for the Cape Dec. 3rd. The Household Cavalry, 600 strong, left Nov. 30th, the 14th Hussars, 600 strong, Dec. 8th, and 140 of the 18th Hussars Nov. 30th. These troops make up a force of more than 15,000 men, most of them now almost due at the Cape.

The men of the sixth division will be embarked prior to the 29th inst. Some of them have already left England. This division will be under the command of Lieut. General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke and will consist of the following battalions of infantry:—

- 2nd Bedford Regiment.
1st Royal Irish Regiment.
2nd Worcestershire Regiment.
2nd Wiltshire Regiment.
2nd East Kent Regiment.
2nd Gloucester Regiment.
1st West Riding Regiment.
1st Oxford Light Infantry.

A Brigade Division of the Field Artillery, composed of the 76th, 81st and 82nd Batteries, under the command of Lieut. Col. McDonnell. Cavalry will be supplied by the 14th Hussars, and the division will be completed with a company each of the A.S.C. and R.E. and a Field Hospital from the R.A.M.C. This will make a total of just under 10,000 men all told.

The British government, however, does not intend to let the success of the campaign in South Africa depend on these six divisions which are in Africa or on their way there. A seventh division, which has been mobilized, is to be sent out immediately and probably will be embarked by Christmas or earlier. In addition to that twelve battalions of militia are to be utilized, either for service in the colonies or at the seat of war, an arrangement which will enable an equivalent number of regulars to go to the front. Additional militia battalions are to be added for service in the United Kingdom. A strong force of volunteers selected from the Yeomanry cavalry regiments will be formed for service in South Africa, a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers will also be employed

and the offer of the colonies for additional contingents will be accepted, preference being given to mounted contingents. These additions to the force in South Africa will increase its strength to considerable more than one hundred thousand men, a number which ought to be able to insure the success of the British arms. The employment of a large force will, in the end, be found to be wise economy, for it will make it unnecessary for the British generals to attack positions where the Boers have been carefully fortifying themselves, and which in some cases have to be carried at the point of the bayonet. For instance if General Methuen instead of having only ten or twelve thousand men at Modder river had seven or eight thousand observation and the enemy as an army of observation and marched on with the remainder of his entrenchment and fight and the advantage would have been on the side of the British instead of being with the Boers, as it has been heretofore in every case. All the misfortunes which have so far happened to the British in South Africa have been due to a lack of sufficient force and this has compelled assaults on impregnable positions and attacks under conditions when it was almost hopeless to expect success.

General Buller has been displaced from the chief command in South Africa as a result of his failure at Tugela River and Lord Roberts, who is, by many, esteemed to be England's greatest soldier, is to succeed him. General Kitchener has been appointed chief of staff to Lord Roberts. These two appointments are highly gratifying to the British people throughout the empire because they will inspire confidence in the management of the campaign which, unfortunately, is not now felt. As things stand the people are prepared to hear of almost any misfortune as the result of the bad management of the men in command; and the soldiers must have lost confidence in their leaders to an extent which would seriously impair their morale. The appointment of Lord Roberts, therefore, is in every way highly desirable, for the men who march under his banner will know that they are under a leader who is accustomed to victory. The British people have had many illustrations of the shocking results of placing their soldiers under incompetent commanders. During the war of 1812 ten or twelve thousand soldiers of Wellington's victorious army, men who had never turned their backs on the enemy and who had fought five campaigns in the Spanish peninsula, were sent out to America and placed under the command of Sir George Prevost. This incapable general succeeded in leading these men into disaster and disgrace. Something like this seems to have happened in South Africa. General Buller's fall is a little broken by the statement that Lord Roberts has been placed in chief command because Buller's undivided attention is required for the Natal campaign; but it is quite possible that Buller will not be asked to remain in Natal much longer.

ship going down the Red Sea, and should reach the Cape about the same time as Lord Roberts. Some people seem to think that the campaign will wait until these two generals reach South Africa, but there seems to be no good reason why this should be the case. There is a large British force in Africa and it is being daily added to as the transports carrying the fifth division arrive, so that there will be every inducement for the British generals now there to make a forward movement. Methuen and Buller have been repulsed but they are still at the head of strong forces, and while the loss of Buller's guns will inconvenience him there is no reason to doubt that they can be replaced. Unless Buller and Methuen have received previous orders not to do so, such orders as General Roberts arrives, and such orders are not likely to have been given, they will certainly attempt to do something to retrieve their reputations within the next few days. And if the reverses they have met with have taught them wisdom and caution their success in their next attempts may be as great as was their failure in the last one. The people of England and of the empire generally have been so much disappointed at the result of the military operations so far that they have lost faith in their leaders, but it does not follow that they will always fail or that the tricks of the Boers will always succeed. A little caution on the part of Buller would have turned the Tugela River battle into a Boer reverse, and opened the way to Ladysmith.

The British government has accepted the offer of another Canadian contingent, and the minister of militia is making all arrangements for forwarding it to South Africa at the earliest possible moment. The British war office express a preference for mounted troops, and the arrangements made by the militia department will doubtless look towards the formation of corps of this character. There will, it is thought, be four or more companies of mounted infantry numbering 125 men each, and Batteries A and B, which number 250 men, will be recruited up to a strength of 300. A considerable proportion of the mounted infantry will probably be taken from the mounted police, but a chance will no doubt be given to other corps to send volunteers. We presume that the contingent will number at least 1,000 men, and possibly more for the number has not been limited by the British government. The Australians are sending 1,000 mounted men and a battery of artillery, and Canada is well able to send as many or more. There will be no lack of volunteers and the government will be disposed to give the patriotism of our people as free a scope as possible.

NERVES ALL SHAKED.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia are the Arch Destroyers, But South American Nerve Proves the Never-Failing Health Builder. Mrs. Ellen Butler, 37 Colborne street, Toronto, suffered from indigestion in a severe form for several years, was unable to eat meat or vegetables, was threatened with nervous prostration as a result of chronic dyspepsia. After many remedies had been tried and failed, she began using the South American Nerve. When she had taken three bottles, to use her own words, "I can at anything as before me, and enjoy it without any bad after effects. I think it a wonderful remedy for dyspepsia and nervous prostration." Sold by E. C. Brown.

NEW COMPANY

To Operate in the Yukon—St. John Men Apply for Incorporation.

Application for the incorporation of an important new mining company will be made in this week's Royal Gazette which will be issued tomorrow. It will be known as the Bonanza (Klondike) Concession and Mining Company Limited. The capital is \$250,000 in shares of \$1 each. Mr. W. E. Skilken, of St. Martin's, is the promoter of the company and the applicants for incorporation are: W. E. Skilken, St. Martin's; G. Wetmore, Merritt; George McAvity, I. Col. J. J. Tucker, Hon. A. T. Dunn, Thomas Dunning and A. George Blair, all of St. John. Mr. Blair is the company's solicitor. Eleven claims on Bonanza Creek and six on Little Skookum Creek have been bought outright at a cost of \$25,000 and will be worked systematically. They are in the richest part of the Yukon district, that portion known as the Transalaska division. A steam mining plant to cost about \$10,000 will be sent out to the property, leaving Vancouver about May 1. This plant is probably the best in the world. A steam mining plant to cost about \$10,000 will be sent out to the property, leaving Vancouver about May 1. This plant is probably the best in the world.

Mr. Morris Mathis, an eminent mining engineer of Australia, has been in the city for several days in connection with this matter. He has just come from the Klondike territory, where he has spent two years. It is probable that he may be the overseer for the company in its operations. The head office of the new company will be at St. Martin's. A limited number of the shares will be put on the market to provide working capital.

BLISTERED BY DOCTORS.

For Heat Disease Without Help—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieves in Fifteen Minutes.

Mrs. O. Ward, of Magog, Que., was a great sufferer for years from heart disease. Physicians blistered her and gave her other treatments without relief. She read in the papers of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. She procured a bottle of it. Fifteen minutes after the first dose she had relief. Before taking this remedy she had constant spells of suffocation and fluttering, and severe pains about the heart, and was so weak that the act of sweeping the floor caused her to faint. She continued using the remedy until she had taken six bottles, and today she is as well as ever she was. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Starr, Hockey and Acme Skates

are adopted by the leading clubs of Canada and the United States. If you wish the best made that they are made by the Starr Manufacturing Company. We sell them.

W. H. THORNE & Co., Limited,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

WANTED

Father Chiquin's New Book

"Forty Years in the Church of Christ," an intensely interesting account of the trials and struggles encountered in his devotion to the cause of Protestantism during the last forty years of his eventful life. A large handsome volume of about 600 pages, elegantly bound, two portraits, price only \$2.00. Agents wanted. Liberal commission guaranteed. Prompt action will insure success. Send 50 cents for canvasser outfit and full particulars and commence taking orders at once. Address R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED

ANT 41-A Second Class female teacher for District No. 4, Parish of Lorne, Victoria county. District classes four, three, and two. Salary, \$100.00 per annum, plus board and laundry. Apply to the undersigned, Secretary to Trustees, Victoria Co., N. B.

WANTED

Wanted a Second Class female teacher for District No. 2, Parish of Kingsville, Kings county, beginning Jan. 1, 1915. Salary, \$100.00 per annum, plus board and laundry. Apply to the undersigned, Secretary to Trustees, Kings Co., N. B.

WANTED

Wanted a First or Second class teacher to take charge of the second graded department of the Superior School in district No. 7, Grand Falls, Victoria county, N. B., for the term commencing the first of January, 1915. Must be capable of giving lessons in French to pupils who may desire such. State salary; recommendation necessary. Address G. W. Day, secretary, to trustees, Grand Falls, Victoria county, N. B.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his FARM in Tisbury settlement, containing one hundred acres of good land, about 30 acres cleared, under a good state of cultivation, with a new house with stone cellar, and a new barn, not yet finished. The farm is well watered and is a fine place for a home. Will sell stock and raising standards with the farm. Apply to PHILIP BRINT, South Tisbury, Victoria Co., N. B.

FARM FOR SALE—A fine farm of 100 acres, good land, good buildings, and a large quantity of wood, some of which is in the mill. The farm is well watered and is a fine place for a home. Will sell stock and raising standards with the farm. Apply to PHILIP BRINT, South Tisbury, Victoria Co., N. B.

NO LIVES LOST.

New York, Dec. 19.—The steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line, went ashore on a reef on the north side of Riker's Island last night.

BIRTHS.

ORR—On Nov. 27th, to the wife of Orr Orr, Ward's Creek, K. Co., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER-MCMANUS—At Waterford, Dec. 11th, by the Rev. Alvin H. Campbell, B. A., Harvard College, of Waterford, Alberta Co., to Adeline McManus of East River.

DEATHS.

CHASE—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 14th, George Christie Chase, beloved son of George A. and Annie L. Chase, aged 3 months and 5 days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Friday, Dec. 15.

Stmr Concordia 1617, Abernethy, from Glasgow, S. Schofield & Co., general.

Stmr Montezuma 2481, Taylor, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son, mails, mid-sea pass.

Schr Frank & Co, 97, Alcorn, from Fredericton, to Annapolis, coal.

Schr Jennie Palmer, 75, Palmer, from Portland to Dorchester, oak.

Schr Charles 427, Pettis, from Hillsboro to New York, plaster.

Valetta, 99, McLean, from Boston, J. F. Watson, salt.

Schr E. Mayfield, 74, Selter, from Parrsboro to Bar Harbor, coal.

Schr Progress, 63, Erb, from New Bedford, A. W. Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Schr Greville, 57, Baird, from Port Williams; Trader, 72, Milligan, from Parrsboro; Ethel, 22, Trahan, from Hillsboro; and the schooner, from River Hebert; Jessie, 73, Edgett, from Harvey; Maud, 33, Bezanon, from Hantsport; Elhu Burritt, 49, Spicer, from Adrocto Harbor; stmr Westport, 48, Powell, from Westport.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

Buenos Ayres, 29th, barque R. Morrow, Douglas, from St. John.

Matanzas, 7th inst, brig Arthur M. Gibson, Stewart, from Pascagoula.

Bellevue Cove, Two Sisters, 23, from Port Antonio, Trinidad.

Portsmouth, 12th inst, schr Ellen M. Mitchell, from Perth Amboy; Marcus Edwards, 18th inst, schr Belle from New York.

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Vineyard Haven, 15th inst, schr Norman, from Pascagoula, Nov 27th for Boston; Beaver, from Philadelphia for St. John; Stephen Bennett, from Philadelphia for Rockland; Addine, from Perth Amboy for St. John; Wascana, from Fall River for St. John; Drury, from Hillsboro, for New York; Hilda O. from New York for Halifax; Olive Louise, from New York for Halifax (not two mails), from Buenos Ayres.

City Island, 15th inst, schr Wandria, from St. John.

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City Island, 18th inst, schr Lily, from Hillsboro.

Dutch Island Harbor, 18th inst, schr Mattie J. Alles, from Hillsboro for New York.

Cleared.

Friday, Dec. 15.

Schr Sarah Potter, Hatfield, for New York.

Coastwise—Schr Forest Flower, Ray, for Margareville; Austin P. Shaw, for Lepreau; Silver Cloud, Bain, for Digby; stmr Westport, Powell, for Westport; City of Monticello, Harding, for Yarmouth.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

Liverpool, Dec 14—Schr Talmonth, Remby, arrived here Saturday, to load lumber for Demerara. Schr Donzella arrived here Sunday, from Halifax, with a load of flour, hay, etc.

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Schr Omega, Finlayson, from Turku's Islands.

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BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

Bermuda, 1st inst, schr Madeira, Creaser, from Charlottetown, and sailed 9th for Turku's Island.

Glasgow, 18th inst, barque Aeseyra, from Campbellton.

Preston, 13th inst, schr Tuborg, from Spray Bay, N.S.

Algoa Bay, (no date)—Ship Ancaio, ton, from San Francisco.

Liverpool, 16th inst, Stms Cafe, from New York; Tauric, from New York.

Jersey, E. 18th inst, schr Alliance, Luce, from Shipigan.

Liverpool, 16th inst, barque Osuna, Andrews, from Darien.

Barbados, 8th inst, schr Evelyn, Benoit, from Charlottetown.

Port Spain, 28th ult, brig Sceptre-Dex, from Lanenburg; schr Mascot, Hebb, from Lanenburg.

Liverpool, 18th inst, stmr Monterey, from St. John via Halifax.

Schr Frank & Co, 97, Alcorn, from Fredericton, to Annapolis, coal.

Schr Jennie Palmer, 75, Palmer, from Portland to Dorchester, oak.

Schr Charles 427, Pettis, from Hillsboro to New York, plaster.

Valetta, 99, McLean, from Boston, J. F. Watson, salt.

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Portsmouth, 12th inst, schr Ellen M. Mitchell, from Perth Amboy; Marcus Edwards, 18th inst, schr Belle from New York.

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Vineyard Haven, 15th inst, schr Norman, from Pascagoula, Nov 27th for Boston; Beaver, from Philadelphia for St. John; Stephen Bennett, from Philadelphia for Rockland; Addine, from Perth Amboy for St. John; Wascana, from Fall River for St. John; Drury, from Hillsboro, for New York; Hilda O. from New York for Halifax; Olive Louise, from New York for Halifax (not two mails), from Buenos Ayres.

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New York, Dec 14—Schr Melbourne, Matheson, for Aux Cayes.

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New York, Dec 16—Stmr Island, from Copenhagen etc.

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YUKON TRADE.

VICTORIA HAS HANDLED THE LARGEST PART OF THE BUSINESS.

Americans Have Done But a Comparatively Small Amount—Certificates Granted by the Military—Coll go—Application for a Railway Charter.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Captain J. W. Baker, 47th Batt., Private J. Needham, 62nd, Private B. McDuff, 73rd, and Private J. E. Langley, 71st, have been granted certificates from the Royal Military College.

THE GREAT SUTRO BATHS.

A Unique Gift Made to the City of the Golden Gate by a Well Known Millionaire—Sea Water Available in Unlimited Quantities for Bathing Use.

The Sutro Baths, San Francisco, is a large seaside establishment which combines swimming tanks and other bathing appliances with various recreation features.

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In government circles today, when the question of the withdrawal of the large German interests in Venezuela and Colombia with such means as are available during the present troubles was raised, the number necessary for a choice on the first ballot was two votes which were evidently intended for him, but was defeated.

FREDERICK NEWS.

Frederick, Dec. 15.—Private Chapelle, of the Canadian contingent, who died at Belmont, was a cousin of J. M. Chapelle, caretaker of the railway.

LYDDITE SHELLS.

The Composition and Deadly Nature of the Explosive Which Has Been Used in the Natal Campaign.

"The Boers don't like Lyddite!"—and no wonder. Some say it is of French parentage (M. Turpin); others, that the mind of Dr. Sprengel gave it birth.

WOOD RELIEVES BOOKE IN CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 13.—By direction of the president, Major General Leonard Wood, United States volunteer, was today assigned to the command of the division of Cuba, relieving Major General J. R. Booche, General Wood will, in addition to his duties of division commander, exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

FROM VENEZUELA.

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Statistics prove that 97 per cent. of our population is affected with some form of Catarrh, but since Catarrh is a new medical treatment, has been placed on the market, this percentage has decreased.

THE SEERY MURDER TRIAL.

Dedham, Mass., Dec. 16.—The principal witnesses called by the government in the Seery murder trial were Dr. Frank A. Harris, of Boston, who had charge of the autopsy upon Mrs. Seery's body, and Prof. Edward S. Wood, of the Harvard medical school.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES DECLARES HE HAS A HORROR OF GAMBLING.

Considers It One of the Greatest Curses of the Country—Horse Racing May Produce Gambling, But Alas Those Who Will Gamble Will Gamble at Anything.

London, Dec. 15.—The biography of Dr. Benson, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, just published, reveals an interesting letter which the Prince of Wales wrote to him after the Tranby Croft scandal. It is as follows:

"My Dear Archbishop: Four kind letters have touched me very much, as I know the kind feelings which prompted you to write to me on the subject which we have discussed together and which, as you are aware, has caused me deep pain and annoyance. A recent trial, which no one deplores more than I do, and which I was powerless to prevent, gave occasion for the press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me, knowing I was defenceless, and I am not sure politics were not mixed up in it.

The whole matter has now died out, and I think, therefore, that it would be inopportune for me, in any public manner, to allude again to the painful subject which has brought such a torrent of abuse upon me not only by the press, but by the low church and especially non-conformists. They have a perfect right, I am well aware, in a free country like our own, to express their opinions, but I don't consider that they have a right to jump at conclusions regarding a horror of gambling and should almost have an inclination for it, as I consider myself without knowing the facts. I have many intimates who are very much against gambling, but I have an inclination for it, as I consider myself without knowing the facts. I have many intimates who are very much against gambling, but I have an inclination for it, as I consider myself without knowing the facts.

I have written quite openly to you, my dear Archbishop, whom I have had the advantage of knowing so many years. Believe me,

Sincerely yours,
ALBERT EDWARD,
Royal Yacht Osborne, Cowes."

FIRE NEAR TORRYBURN.

Two Hot Houses Belonging to Mrs. W. H. Jones Burned.

A most disastrous fire and one which is attended with heavy loss, occurred near Torryburn station Saturday night, when two of Mrs. W. H. Jones' large conservatories were burned to the ground.

When Mrs. Jones retired Saturday evening her conservatories were standing as usual, but when she awoke Sunday morning two of the principal green houses were destroyed.

The houses destroyed were the fern and palm house and a large rose house. The former building was 60 feet and the latter 100 feet in length. A chrysanthemum house, carnation house, violet house and a rose house were also destroyed.

The large boiler bursting with the incision of the large conservatory was the cause of the fire. Workers were engaged yesterday making repairs and arranging them for the house now standing.

TESTING A TOREDO BOAT.

Bath, Me., Dec. 16.—The official run for standardizing the new torpedo boat Crasher, which was to have several days ago, were completed late this afternoon.

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A most successful remedy has been found for acute bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, influenza, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

FLOUR Received this week Five Roses, Oat Meal, Four Seasons, Star and Family Flour.

JAMES COLLIN 206 and 210 Union Street, St. John.

MAKE YOUR HENS! by the free use of our BONE GRIND. J. THOMPSON'S Machine W.

BOSTON UNIVERSIST Law School. Full term opens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

36 CENTS The best fountain pen ever sold. BOSTON UNIVERSIST.

Oats and Potatoe N. S. SPRINGER, - - St. John.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

THE FAMOUS OFFICER AND WAR CORRESPONDENT WRITES

To the New York World an Account of General Buller's Arrival at Cape Town—The Abandonment of Stormberg Described, Churchill's Memoirs.

Lorenz, Marquis, Dec. 14.—Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent, former officer of the Fourth Hussars, was captured at the time of the Boer train disaster near Estcourt in November, has escaped from Pretoria. New York, Dec. 14.—The World publishes the following from Lt. Winston Churchill, dated Cape Town, November 1: "The long-drawn voyage came to an end last. On the afternoon of the 30th October we sighted land. Then with the evening we reached Table Bay, and, leaning slowly, reached anchorages at 10 o'clock. Another hour of waiting followed until the tugboat ran alongside and we stepped on board a Man Who Wee. Others with despatches pushed us through the crowd of soldiers, officers, passengers and war correspondents to the General's cabin. Then for the first time we heard of the escape of Glencoe, of Balfour, and of our other comrades who had been killed or wounded? We asked this wonderful man, I think he was passenger agent, something like that. He told us, and among the group of officers gathered above him on the hurricane deck, I saw now one now another on away and hurry out of the throng. Tell us about Mafeking," said some one. Then we heard about Mafeking—the armoured train, the bombardment, the sorties, the dramatic progress—all, in fact, that is yet known of what may become an historic defence. "And how many Boers are killed?" cried a private officer from the back. "The man hesitated, but the desire to see was strong on him. 'More than 40,' he said, and a fierce shout of joy reverberated. Some hastened to search papers, some to repeat what they had read; others, only a few leaped against the bulwarks and looked long and silently toward the land, where the lights of town, its streets, its quays and its gleams from the night like diamonds on black velvet. Sir Redvers Buller's Arrival. At morning Sir Redvers Buller landed at state. Sir Redvers Buller and I went out to meet him. The ship was out in hunting from end to end of honor of the Duke of Edinburgh. Volunteers lined the quay and an escort attended the carriage. An enormous crowd gathered outside. At 9 o'clock precisely the General stepped on to the gangway. The 'old stokers of the Dunotter Castle' were hearty cheers; the cinematograph buzzed loudly; forty cameras clicked; a guard presented arms, and the 'batteries' thundered the salute. The carriage drove briskly off into the town, through streets lined with flags and black and cheering. Sir Redvers Buller came back again in Africa, the land where his first reputation was made, where he had Victoria Cross, and which—let us say—will have been successfully defended. The heavy task confided to him by the Imperial Government. Other letter to the World is dated London, November 5, and reads as follows: "Last night I started by rail for East London, whence a small ship carries me by mail to Natal, and so by this circuitous route I hope to reach Ladysmith Sunday morning. The sun is warm and the air clean and delicious. But the day would depress the most buoyant of spirits. We climbed up the mountains at night, and with the daylight in was in the middle of the great before was this miserable land of mud and scrub created? Huge mounds of rubble rock, fashioned by the rains the most curious and unexpected rise from the gloomy desert of sea. I look about eagerly for signs of war. It is yet to be seen, and the harrow is unappreciated. But all along the frontiers of the Free State the situation of every collision grows. On Mafeking, it is watched by a Kaffir army, and that the train runs no risk being on unexpected demolitions. On the 10th of December we passed the second brigade division of artillery which was long ago from the Mersey in the famous transports Zibanga and Zayanta. Gunners were hurrying to the front three long trains, each taking half a very complete with guns, horses and all. All were light-hearted and cheerful, as soldiers always are going off to war, and in this case their satisfaction on land after five weeks of uncomfortable voyage in antiquated ships was to be understood. This is no far reproaches. Beaufort West, grave news awaited us, and we learned of the capture of twelve hundred soldiers near Beaufort West. It is generally believed that will precipitate a rising of the Dutch against this part of the colony and invasion by the commandos now gathered along the Orange River. The Dutch farmers talk loudly and confidently of 'our victories,' meaning those of the Boers, and the racial feeling runs high. But the British colonists have a licit faith—marvellous when the past is remembered—in the resolve of the Imperial Government and of the nation abandon them again. At Strategic Point. De Aar the stage of our journey. Armoured trains patrol the line; all parties of armed police guard the Boers' infantry and artillery detachments occupy the town. De Aar, Colesburg and Stormberg are garrisoned as strongly as the present limited means allow. All the forces, regulars and volunteers alike, are full of enthusiasm. But on the other hand, the reports of the

BOER MOVEMENTS

Boer movements seem to indicate that a hostile advance is imminent. The Colesburg bridge across the Orange River has been seized by the enemy, the line between Bethulie and Colesburg has been cut, and each train from De Aar to Stormberg is expected to be the last to pass unassailed. We, however, slept peacefully through the night, and, passing Colesburg safely, arrived at Stormberg, beyond which all is again secure. Stormberg Junction stands at the southern end of a wide expanse of rolling grass country, and though the numerous rocky hills or kopjes, as they are called, which rise inconveniently on all sides make a defence by a small force difficult, a large force occupying an extended position would be secure. Its garrison of twenty-five men and its youthful commander surveyed the work with pride. They had laid in store of all kinds for ten days, and none doubted that Fort Chabert, as they called it, would stand a gallant siege. "Retreat! Retreat!" Then suddenly had come the message to evacuate and retreat. So it was with the others. The train with the naval detachment and its guns steamed off, and we gave it a feeble cheer. Another train awaited the Berkhshires. The mounted infantry were already on the march. "Mayn't we even blow up this lot," said a soldier, pointing to the house he had helped to fortify. But there was no such order, only this one which seemed to pervade the air, "The enemy are coming—retreat, retreat, retreat!" So we left Stormberg in much anger and some humiliation, and jolted away toward the open sea, where British supremacy was not yet contested by the Boer. At Molteno we picked up a hundred volunteers—fine-looking fellows, all eager to encounter the enemy, but much surprised at the turn events had taken. They, too, were ordered to fall back. The Boers were advancing, and to dependent minds even the rattle of the train seemed to urge, "Retreat, retreat, retreat!" I do not desire to invest this wise and prudent thought discouraging move. Anything is better than to have small garrisons to be overwhelmed. Until the army corps comes the situation will continue to be unsatisfactory and the ground to be recovered afterward will increase in extent. But with the arrival of powerful and well equipped forces the tide of war will surely turn.

CONNOLLY BEAT MCPARTLAND

New York, Dec. 15.—The 25 round bout between Eddie Connolly and Kid McPartland, which took place tonight at the Broadway A. C., resulted in a verdict for the Canadian. At all times McPartland was clever and his only fault is that he is not ambitious. The Kid has a good left, but when meeting a man of Connolly's shape, his lefts are countered and blocked and there is nothing to the game. Blood and sweat and again the block was the order of things for the first score of rounds, occasionally one or the other would land a telling blow in the wind, but in the mixture that followed there was not even a shade of difference. Connolly was on the aggressive from the start and maintained this position, sending right to body and left to the head. McPartland used his left to good advantage and worked it hard on the wind and face, occasionally helping himself with a "primitive" right. While McPartland's assaults and counters were of the heaviest nature, Connolly's blows outpointed the and consequently a fierce battle ensued. Neither man had the call so far as pluck, endurance and hard hitting were concerned, but the referee's decision in favor of Connolly at the windup of the bout will not be disputed as at all times during the encounter Connolly held McPartland pretty safely. McPartland was the favorite in the betting. He opened up at 100 to 80 on. About the 18th round Connolly was the favorite, two one being bet on him, but from this point to the end of the conflict there was very little to choose between the combatants and the verdict of Referee Charley White in favor of the Canadian was well placed.

HARVARD WON A DEBATE

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 15.—Once again Harvard added to her unbroken debating record with Princeton by defeating Princeton in Sanders Theatre, tonight. The decision was given after a short consultation of the judges and was based upon the merits of the speaking and in the force of the arguments, leaving out entirely the merits of the question. The question was—"Resolved, that England's claims in the present controversy in the South African Republic are justifiable." Harvard taking the affirmative and Princeton the negative. Each speaker was allowed 12 minutes for his first speech and five minutes in rebuttal. The judges were Judge Simon Baldwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court and Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University. The decision was unquestioned and the judges' decision was greeted with wild applause. The Harvard case was well planned and well presented, developing very good rebuttal work. "Resolved, that England's claims in the present controversy in the South African Republic are justifiable," Harvard taking the affirmative and Princeton the negative. Each speaker was allowed 12 minutes for his first speech and five minutes in rebuttal. The judges were Judge Simon Baldwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court and Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University. The decision was unquestioned and the judges' decision was greeted with wild applause. The Harvard case was well planned and well presented, developing very good rebuttal work.

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BROADSTREETS REVIEW

USIN SS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Both Countries Have Enjoyed Prosperity During the Week as They Have During the Year—The Shortage in Cotton and Iron Discussed.

New York, Dec. 15.—Broadstreets tomorrow will say: General trade in wholesale and manufacturing lines is quieting down but is undisturbed by the money situation, the influence of which have been confined to speculative circles. Holiday trade on the other hand has been given a decided impetus, and comparisons with the same period of preceding years are uniformly favorable, little doubt remaining that although retail trade in reasonable lines has been somewhat affected in some localities by unfavorable weather holiday specialties have enjoyed exceptional activity. As regards prices, it is a notable fact that as many staples have advanced this week as have declined, while by far the larger number of quotations have remained steady and firm. The strength of textile is still a most notable feature of the general situation. Cotton goods are heavily sold ahead of by agents, and a very large spring business has already been booked. Raw cotton is firm and unchanged on the week, partly owing to light receipts and to re-affirmation of a short crop estimated by the department of agriculture. Manufactured goods, where not advanced, are firmly held. Wool is less active than late but prices are no less firm, and some finer grades are notably higher. Woolen goods share the strength of the raw material and silk and its products are also firmly held. Corn has displayed a specially strong tone, owing to small receipts and depleted stocks. Provisions have noted some weakening since the recent advance but lard and pork are still higher than last week, and hog receipts are rather smaller than expected. Wheat has been steady. In most lines of iron and steel and firmness are coincident. Estimates of production point to little gain in stocks and a source of strength is the claim made that western furnace capacity for the half of next year, at least, is already booked. Dealings in ore have been active. Hardware remains in quite active demand at a number of markets and day specialties are notably in good distribution. In other metals there is considerable irregularity. The open season, the usually not regarded as favorable in the untraded coal trade is this year welcomed because it allows of unimpeded shipments later than usual. In industrial lines the features of the week are the numerous advances in wages of textile mill employes, from which it is estimated that 185,000 operatives north and south have had, or will have, their earnings increased. From Fall River comes a report that a number of operatives will not seek to run night and day, but low water in many streams is credited with curtailing the output at the mills. The present outlook is that 1899 will go down in industrial history as a year notable for numerous advances and for exceptionally high prices in commodities. Bank clearings this week aggregate \$1,913,130,547, a falling off of 2 per cent over the week ending Dec. 13, but a gain of the corresponding week a year ago and 40 per cent over 1897. Business failures number with 220 last week, and in 234 in this week a year ago. Holiday activity is reported at all markets. At Washington where the weather has been exceptional retail distribution of reasonable goods has been aided. A despatch from Charlotte reports southern manufacturers as agreeing on an advance in cotton yarns. New Orleans grain trade in December will break all records. Little Rock reports cotton all picked and 70 per cent of the crop marketed while South Atlantic cities report considerable cotton still held. Wholesale business in, on the whole, quiet at the east except in manufacturer of textiles which are in good call for next spring. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,238,624 bushels, against 6,218,820 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,017,185 bushels, against 3,251,936 bushels in this week a year ago. For the first week of 1913, a gain of 9 per cent over last year. Irregular weather conditions have affected retail business in the province of Quebec. Montreal reports improvement in distribution, however, as the result of colder temperature. Canadian Report. A hasty review of the year's work brings only favorable features to view. Toronto reports business active with advancing prices, stimulating purchases. Labor is well employed and many factories are running night and day. Call loans are difficult to negotiate, mercantile circles being given the preference. Some improvement is noted in trade in the maritime provinces, though unseasonably mild weather affects retail business. Great things are expected of the Cape News diggings, and already all available vessel room on the Vancouver boats is reported engaged for next year. Canadian Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$3,949,894, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from this week a year ago. Failures for the week number 28, against 32 in this week a year ago.

COSTLIEST CRADLE IN THE WORLD

There is exhibited in the drawing room at Marlborough House the wonderful golden cradle in which each first-born son of the house of Marlborough is rocked during his infancy. It was made and given the name of John Albert Edward William Churchill. The little heir, by the way, is named for three well-known per-

LIBERALS GAIN A SEAT

Dauphin Returns Mr. Burrows—Gimli is Furnished Few Reports Yet.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 15.—Returns from the Dauphin election held yesterday show Burrows' (Liberal) majority is now 370, with a few places to hear from, which cannot change the result. The election in Gimli was held today, ten polls give Baldwinson (Conservative), 52 majority. The heaviest vote is still to hear from, so the result is doubtful.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

There was a large audience at the concert given last evening in the school room of the St. John Presbyterian church and the following programme was greatly enjoyed by all Chorus, the choir, recitation, Charlie Crockett and Guy Cunningham; dialogue, seven girls and seven boys; solo Miss Cunningham; solo Miss Edith Armstrong; medley, a number of small girls; solo, original; The March of the Canadian Men, Mrs. McLean; duet, Misses Burns; dialogue, Mrs. Elderkin, Miss McLean, Messrs. Henderson and Crockett; recitation, number of young girls; dairy maid's drill, by twelve girls; club singing exercise, Miss Jessie Likier; duet, Messrs. Blanche and Morrissey; drill, by a number of young girls. The entertainment will be repeated in three weeks time.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK

The Victoria Rink, which has been the chief winter resort in the city has been closed, and will be opened to the public on Thursday next, 21st inst. The rink last season afforded much pleasure to thousands of skaters and it is expected that this season the rink will break all previous records for attendance. The Victoria Rink's Own Band of trained musicians which have been rehearsing faithfully will render choice programmes of popular music. Additional lights have been put in. The interior of the building has been brightly painted and the waiting rooms have been enlarged so that patrons will be afforded every comfort possible. The season tickets have been placed at a very reasonable rate and will be on sale next week.

A SCHOONER IN TROUBLE

Machias, Me., Dec. 15.—Schr Anna B. Jacobs, Captain Kinghorn, from Calais for Colabaet, with a cargo of lumber, put in at Machiasport in distress this morning. The Jacobs sailed from Calais Dec. 8th. When off Boat Head, near Quoddy, she struck a small, knocking the vessel on her beam end, and causing her to leak. Four thousand strokes an hour. Captain Kinghorn states that it was with great difficulty that he got his vessel to a safe harbor. The schooner, however, is in a very bad way. The Jacobs was built at East Haven, Conn., in 1838, is owned in New Haven and registered 89 tons. She will require extensive repairs before proceeding on her voyage.

SENATE COMMITTEES STRUCK

Washington, Dec. 15.—Today the practical completion of the Senate committees for the 58th Congress was announced. The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. He presented to the Senate an order fixing the committees and it was adopted without dissent. A few vacancies in the minor committees are yet to be filled. They will be disposed of in a few days. No other business of importance was transacted by the senate.

MAXWELL DETAINED BY REQUEST

Washington, Dec. 15.—At the request of the department of State the authorities of St. John, N. H., have detained under arrest, awaiting the arrival of the necessary extradition papers, Elmer Maxwell, mate of the schooner J. E. VanDusen, who is charged with the murder of the master, George Baisley, while the vessel was on her way from St. John to New York.

POPULAR PROMOTION

The Bangor Whig of Thursday publishes an excellent portrait of Wm. Thompson, son of C. P. R. Bridge Inspector, and formerly of the West End, but now a popular B. & A. R. R. conductor. The article gives a sketch of Mr. Thompson's railroad career, which has been a very creditable one. His many friends here will be pleased to learn of his success in the states.

A PRESENT OF SALMON EGGS

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—The fisheries department is shipping half a million Fraser river salmon eggs to the New Zealand government by the steamer Warrimoo, sailing to morrow. The consignment is a present from the dominion to the New Zealand government.

ARGENTINA PAYING HER DEBT

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15.—The government today paid her last instalment of the Rothschild loan of 1897—two millions gold. The customs dues heretofore assigned for these payments will henceforth go to guarantee the fund of paper circulation.

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OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

Were Victorious in the Island Provincial By-Elections. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 13.—By-elections were held today in the fourth district of Queens and the fourth district of Kings and resulted in the election of opposition candidates: A. A. McLean, in Fourth Queens, by 58 majority, and A. P. Prowse, in fourth district of Kings, defeating Attorney General McKinnon by 31 majority. The result leaves the house 15 opposition and 14 government, besides Mr. Fred. Peters, who is absent in British Columbia, who is one of the 14. The probability is the government will appeal to a general election as neither party can carry on the government at present.

NO OWNERS

Tide Lands of Alaska Bearing Gold Cannot be Given to Individuals. Washington, Dec. 13.—A very important question has just been decided by Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, governing placer mining upon the beach of Bering Sea off the coast of Alaska, at and near Cape Nome, the new gold fields. The commissioner decides that tide lands in the district of Alaska, are not public lands subject to disposal to individuals under any of the existing land laws of the United States and that the department has no statutory authority to make concessions to individuals of any mining rights pertaining to such tide lands.

EMINENT ARTIST DEAD

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Lucius R. O'Brien, the eminent artist, died here tonight in his sixty eighth year. He had been in poor health for several years although not incapacitated for work until last spring. He was ex-president of the Royal Canadian Academy and had, on various occasions, been commissioned by the queen to paint Canadian scenes.

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