

The Semi-weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 31, 1900

NO. 40.

WITHDREW WITH NO LOSS

Buller Found Warren's Position on Spion Kop Untenable.

Water was too scarce for the maintenance of a force on the Summit which had been so gallantly won.

BULLER HAS WITHDRAWN WARREN'S FORB.

London, Jan. 29.—The following is the text of Gen. Buller's despatch dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan. 27, 6.10 p. m.:

"On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crest of the high table land extending from the line of Asten Homes and Hengler's Post to the western Lady Smith hills. From then to Jan. 26 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from north-west to south-east across the plateau from Asten Homes through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela. The summit position held was perfectly tenable but did not lend itself to an advance as the southern slope was so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 23 I assisted in his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position but was more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of Jan. 24 he attacked Spion Kop but found it very difficult to hold as the perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe, in this extraordinary dry season, was found very deficient.

"The crest was held that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry; we especially mention the conduct of the Third and Cameron Highlanders and the 2nd Kings and, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steep side and in each case fought their way to the top and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24, and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them.

"Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of Jan. 24 to abandon the position and did so before dawn Jan. 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on Jan. 25 and found that a second attack on Spion Kop was planned and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

a wall of fire from the Mamelos held the English back. Their centre, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the Burghers, who, despite cover, stood against the sky line edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time and then the Fusiliers and the Light Horse serving as infantry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be grasped as yet, but it must prove to be immense. An unusually high proportion of hydride shells did not explode.

HOW THE HEIGHT WAS GAINED. London, Jan. 29.—A special despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday and supplying additional details of the operations of Wednesday, says:

The British made a most successful movement today. They deployed to Gen. Warren's right flank and reinforced the troops in possession of Tabanama. They were subjected to a heavy Boer shell fire, but stood their ground nobly.

"Part of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade extended on the plain in front of Mount Alice, and, within two hours, scaled the height of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. One rifleman, who reached the summit before his comrades, proudly stood on top.

Another Account. Spearman's Camp, Friday, Jan. 26.—About 1 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 24 (Wednesday), when heavy clouds rested over the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Tabanama, was stormed by the British infantry under Gen. Woodgate. Our force crept over a ravine and climbed the mountain side steadily, getting within 30 yards of the enemy's line of trenches.

The Boers, who had been asleep, de-camped, leaving everything behind and the British with a ringing cheer, climbed to the summit.

The Boers opened fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken completely by surprise, and their resistance was despatched. The weather crest of the hill was soon won and the infantry crept along the top of the hill. At daybreak, however, the Boers from a high point on the extreme east sent a withering fire among the British which momentarily staggered them. The Boers had the range fixed to ninety, and their artillery sent several shells right to the top of the crest, forcing the infantry to take cover.

teary fighting near Spion Kop; some British on the kop being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty prisoners, God be thanked, although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

LONDON ON THE SITUATION. London, Jan. 29, 4.15 a. m.—The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in General Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be no "turning back."

At the very moment when Dr. Leyd's is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the southern coast, Britain has to face the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous. Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to the foe, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange River upon Bloemfontein.

To Lady Smith the disappointment must be very bitter. A despatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24, declared the necessity to divert attention to a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with General Buller's advance.

JAMISON REPORTED WOUNDED. Head Laager, near Ladysmith, Thursday, Jan. 25, via Bormaco Marquis, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that as the result of "Long Tom's" practice on Monday, Dr. Jamison was wounded in the leg.

DUNRAVEN RAISING YEMANRY. London, Jan. 27.—Lord Dunraven, who is chairman of the committee having in charge the raising of a force of mounted sharpshooters for service with the Yeomanry in South Africa, has appealed to the public for subscription in aid of that object.

THE BRITAINERS RELEASED. Washington, Jan. 27.—The American shippers whose goods were on the British ship Beatrice, seized by the African coast by the British warships, have had news to the effect that the vessel was released two weeks ago and that the goods which were landed in London have in large part been sold. Therefore it is believed that the incident is closed.

MILITIA AND ARTILLERY. London, Jan. 27, 9.20 p. m.—The war office has decided to embody two additional militia battalions and another battery of artillery.

TRANSFERS DECLARED VOID. Cape Town, Friday, Jan. 26.—Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation announcing that Her Majesty's Government has decided to annul as void any forfeiture, fine or pecuniary penalty imposed on property in the Transvaal or Orange Free State since Oct. 10th, 1899, the date when war was declared.

SUNDAY IN LONDON. London, Jan. 28.—During the morning and the afternoon of the afternoon a placard, bearing the words: "No news," hung on the iron railing in front of the war office and the shivering sentries who stood guard on Pall Mall in the rain and sleet had the district all to themselves.

The Sunday papers issued extras but only the faintest interest was manifested in the streets. At the service clubs the situation as revealed by General Buller was considered very unpleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as "very lame" and "absolutely untrue" by Charles Warren was "led to believe" by the facts that Spion Kop was "indeed a mountain," and that its "capture was too large," are all which General Buller's war-mirrors bold should have been abandoned.

One comforting feature of the situation, however, is the fact that General Lyttleton's retirement across the Tugela was a planned withdrawal, and, with such a situation here and on the continent.

The splendid gallantry of the men capturing Spion Kop is regarded with great satisfaction and pride. It is taken as an assurance of the ultimate success of the British arms.

The war office does not give any idea of the casualties in taking and holding Spion Kop, but a report from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith, via Lorenzo Marquise, says that 1,500 British dead were left on the battlefield. This number is thought to include the wounded.

The report also said that General Buller has been down with fever but had recovered. It is reported that he accepted "the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British to resist the Boer attack, the Boers carrying the first trenches and taking 50 prisoners."

Another Churchill in Iz. Cape Town, Friday, Jan. 26.—Mr. John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill who accompanied her in the Maine, has received from Lord Roberts his commission in the South African Light Horse.

MILITIA ORDERS. Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The selection of the unmentioned officers for a staff course at the Kingston Military College, has been cancelled. Lieut. Col. W. White, 30th Battalion, Lieut. Col. D. McL. Viney, R. E., Lieut. A. Webster, 68th Battalion.

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People.

LADIES' JACKETS

At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear.

15 BLACK CHEVROT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$4.00.

12 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, unlined, sizes 32, 34 and 36, at \$2.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.

10 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, satin lining, at \$3.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$9.00.

15 NAVY BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at \$3.50 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$9.00.

10 NAVY QURL CLOTH JACKETS, same price.

6 DARK GREEN BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at \$4.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.

2 BLACK BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, last year's, very long, size 32, \$2.00 each. One was \$12.00, the other \$16.00.

If parcel to be sent by mail add 50c. for each Jacket.

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

pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unaccountable pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses; and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State which, according to the most cheerful view he will be able to do far more than to embrace some other plan connected with the war office.

The troops due to arrive next month, he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations, coming the Boer under General Methuen, French and Gatacre and adding to them the arriving troops. Lord Roberts would have 70,000 men for the invasion of the Free State with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications, and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

The public burns with impatience that something be done; but there is nothing to do but wait on the preparations. Oceans of ink are poured out in advice. Orders are at work in the provinces urging the people that England has "not been true in grim determination to see it through."

The government's declarations in parliament are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 more men. As the indication is that candidates will be "rather scarce, the war office will issue orders for the mobilization examinations to report for further examination.

General Buller's operation has cost 912 through all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury. The Daily Mail holds the dismissal of Mr. Simon Cameron from the post of secretary of war as a proof of "getting rid of incompetent ministers."

The Daily Mail, however, reflects the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. General Buller's obscurity in his despatch is rather bitterly criticized, as well as the evident delay in his return to the front. It is delaying, but it is cutting all important matters from the newspaper despatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible. It appears that General Buller had altogether five brigades, wholly or partly engaged. The Standard and other papers reflect the 27th and 28th casualties already announced in Lyttleton's brigade are thus explained.

COMMENTS OF THE AFTERNOON PRESS.

London, Jan. 29.—After the afternoon newspapers are commenting without full knowledge of the facts they are not disposed to offer any apologies for General Buller's defeat.

The St. James' Gazette says: "The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have to recognize that we cannot get our way through the enemy's line to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken, we were repulsed because the leadership was bad and it is idle to attempt to conceal that the latter is far from incredible."

The renewal for South Africa is not to add to the numbers but to get the troops where their force can come into play. The Westminster Gazette invites the country to cast aside all delusions and to recognize the fact that "progress for the present is stopped in Natal and that safety lies in concentration. General Buller's force, as effective aid, must be written out, and probably most of General Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boer have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State and we have not sufficient strength at the present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who dispute them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is that we will have to make a new army somehow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 more men—50,000 to reinforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

The Globe says: "It would be a mistake to minimize the serious character of the situation in Natal. We have made a great effort from which great results were expected, and we have failed. The situation as it stands today points, but points with great gravity, to the same moral as did our previous mishaps. It is, that the war must be pressed on with renewed energy. Our resources are not exhausted."

The afternoon papers are discussing violence as to come the troops for a protracted campaign. It is becoming generally recognized that some form of compulsory service is more imminent than previously thought of. The St. James' Gazette, however, suggests that the solution of pouring more troops into South Africa, availing of the Spanish action in Cuba, adding that the solution of making better use of the thousands already there has never suggested itself.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPENS TODAY.

London, Jan. 29.—It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Queen's speech at the reassembling of Parliament tomorrow will be colorless. There will be a short reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and enormities for the men who have laid down their lives for the country. The Queen's proclamation will indicate that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's end shall be gained.

The speech will further say that the relations with all the foreign states are very friendly and will express great pleasure and gratification at the patriotic devotion by the colonies at a critical period in sending troops to South Africa and at the patriotism existing in the empire generally. It will also express gratification at the offers of troops from Indian native chiefs, and will allude to the satisfactory completion of the treaty relations in Samoa. The Queen's speech is awaited with unusual interest in the expectation that a considerable increase in the naval and military expenditure will be necessitated by the lessons of the war and be altogether apart from the special war vote. A cabinet minister who was interviewed by a reporter of the Associated Press, said: "I do not believe the session opening tomorrow will materialize into anything serious."

Some of our Irish friends may try to expire on the floor, but I find in moments of serious national crisis Irish eloquence has little effect and such orators generally take a back seat. The distress on the government will doubtless be a little more vicious than formerly, but I believe sober minded men of both parties realize that however much there may be to criticize the government is doing its best and that it would be almost unpatriotic to do its hands at such a time, we are not nervous as to the result of the session."

Owing to the recent death of Lady Salisbury the premier did not give the customary parliamentary dinner this evening. This was given on his behalf by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Balfour, the Earl of Kimberley, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman also entertained their respective supporters on the 26th. Mr. Balfour has withdrawn from the House. (Continued on Page 3)

FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED. In order to introduce our new... Standard Water & Power Co., P.O. Box 9, St. John, N.B.

STUDY FARMING. As people study other sciences and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an 'OBIO or an ONTARIO Farmer should do; make money, but one that tells you what a farmer should do to make money. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER, a monthly paper, \$1.00 a year, 5¢ per copy to clubs. Free sample copies on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER. Published by the Co-operative Farming Association of America, New Brunswick, N.J.

ALLAN A. MCINTYRE GONE.

THE CREW OF THIS ST. JOHN SCHOONER ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.

They Were Taken Off the Water-logged Schooner McIntyre, on January 23, by the Schooner Libonese—She Lost Her Deck-load and Masts in Bad Weather.

New York, Jan. 26.—The steamer Libonese, which arrived here today, from Brazil ports, reports that she rescued the crew of the British schooner Allan A. McIntyre, which was abandoned in a waterlogged condition January 23.

The Allan A. McIntyre was bound from Penasco for St. Croix, West Indies, and was spoken on January 21, in lat. 23.09, lon. 04.45, running under bare poles in a gale.

HURT IN AN EXPLOSION.

Narrow Escape of Three Fredericton Men.

Fredericton, Jan. 26.—Two sons of Daniel Ryan and a man named Wilson had a narrow escape from death today while quarrying stone just below the city. One of the men was working at the rock with the drill and the others were close by when the charge exploded.

BIG BLOW ON THE COAST.

Reports of Heavy Weather Clear to New York.

Boston, Jan. 26.—The gale of wind made the big fleet of vessels in the harbor put out more ground tackle tonight and although several big accidents occurred during their moorings no accident occurred. Most of the outward bound vessels anchored in the roads for better weather.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS DEAD.

Ariatad, N. S., Jan. 26.—E. P. Flynn, collector of customs for this port, died this morning after a short illness.

KINGS-COUNTY WEDDING.

Baywater, Jan. 23.—A pretty wedding took place at the residence of J. W. Barlow Baywater, last night when Rev. J. H. E. Richard and Miss Katie Barlow were united in the bonds of matrimony.

A BARGE SUNK.

Halifax, Jan. 26.—While coming up the harbor tonight the mail steamer Lake Ontario ran down and sank the Dominion Coal Company barge, A. L. Taylor, which was at anchor.

CRUDED BY A TREE.

AN OLD MAN IN ALBERT COUNTY NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH.

Marcus Henderson, the Westmorland County Athlete, Married—Sudden Death of Mrs. J. T. McBeath—Other Moncton Items of Interest.

Moncton, Jan. 24.—A man named William McLean, of Millville, A. C., had a narrow escape from instant death while chopping in the woods last evening. A tree, which he was felling, crushed him to the ground, breaking his breast bone and otherwise injuring him.

The death of Mrs. W. J. McBeath, wife of the well known expressman, occurred unexpectedly. Mrs. McBeath has been suffering from a gripe and this morning was seized with a violent fit of coughing and expired suddenly.

Marcus Henderson, a well known athlete, who has successfully competed in the maritime A. A. A. the last few years under the Moncton association colors, was married at Sherbrooke Monday night to Miss Julia Bird, niece of Mr. Charles Bird, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. P. Burt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLeod, of St. John, are visiting in this city; the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chapman.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, Jan. 26.—There is no truth in the report published by a St. John paper that the Sussex Mercantile Company is to erect a hotel at this place.

George H. White has purchased the lot of land near the I. C. R. station on which the building now occupied as store by J. E. Sapp and Heber Simons stands.

The Sussex hockey team that defeated the Hampton boys by a score of 16 to 0 on Monday night last, have arranged a game with the Mohawks of St. John, which is to be played here on Thursday evening next.

F. L. Fairweather, barrister, left for Ottawa yesterday, where he will remain during the coming session of parliament, which is a seasonal clerk.

D. Jasper J. Daly, who recently purchased a valuable building lot on Church avenue from W. H. White, will erect a handsome brick building on it in the spring which will be used by him for a residence and office.

TO GET \$2,500.

Award Made Up Last Night in Dean Arbitration.

For quite a time the arbitrators on the claim of W. J. Dean, for damages to his property because of the laying of the new Spruce Lake water main, has been holding meetings and hearing evidence in the matter. Friday afternoon they met and the evidence being all in, they heard the argument of counsel, Hon. A. L. Trueman, for Mr. Dean and Recorder Skinner for the city.

Last Friday the arbitrators, Mr. W. A. Lockhart, chairman, and Hon. Wm. Pageley and Mr. Henry Hilyard, considered their award and decided on granting Mr. Dean \$2,500 damages. In addition to this the city will have to pay each arbitrator \$250, and also the fees of the recorder and an official stenographer. Mr. Dean will have to pay his own counsel fees. They were 36 meetings of the arbitrators in connection with the claim.

THERE'S SAFETY FOR THE SHIPWRECKED IN HEALTH.

Who trust to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent of all who use it. Old forms of disease, obstinate cough, weak lungs, spitting of blood, weakness and emaciation are perfectly and permanently cured by this powerful remedy.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Henri, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was entirely well. If any one doubts this, they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp and I will answer."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



PEELS THAT IT IS DESERVED.

Even when a woman doesn't believe at all in the sincerity of a countenance, she always remembers it.—Somerville Journal.

A CONSERVATIVE LEGACY.

VILLE MARIE BANK DEPOSITORS SUFFER FROM NEGLECT.

Institution Allowed to Continue in Business After It Was Known to be Unsound—Appeal to the Government for Relief—Went Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The unfortunate position of depositors of Banque Ville Marie was discussed again this afternoon, between members of the government and the members of the opposition. The interview took place in the premier's office when there were present: Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the head of the opposition, Deputy speaker Brodeur, Mr. Monk, M.P., Mr. Mayor, M. P. P., Mr. Girouard, barrister, of the bar, and Mr. G. G. G. G., president of the vigilance committee, and Mr. German, secretary of the vigilance committee. All addressed the ministers. They supported the petition which was presented to the minister and which represented \$1,300,000 in losses. They asked that the government provide for the repayment of one-half of this amount in the grounds of contributory negligence. "This negligence arose by fact that in 1891 the paid up capital was shown to be \$300,000, and in 1892, Deputy Minister Conway reported that of this amount \$200,000 had reverted to the bank, leaving a paid up capital of less than the charter amount. No interest was taken on Courtney's report and the bank went from bad to worse. Mr. Brodeur held that the bank should have taken the interest on Courtney's report and the bank should have been compelled to have lived up to its charter. Mr. Monk pointed out that great distress was caused by the bank taking deposits from farmers in the district surrounding Montreal, yet it refused to give discounts or do any banking business. In this way the farmers got no return for their deposits. He thought the government should make provision for repaying 50 cents on the dollar. There was in his opinion a precedent in the course the government pursued in an Upper Canada bank case.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that case would receive favorable consideration. There was, he said, a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the banking act. All that was intended was that certain affidavits in regard to certificates were true. The government undertook no responsibility. A bank was a private corporation and if people put money in it it was at their own risk. The crisis in Ville Marie bank took place in 1892, before the present government came into power. He merely mentioned that point. The Upper Canada bank matter was before confederation and he believed the government lost the money as deposited there, but he would look into that, and the whole matter, and meantime he sympathized with sufferers from failure of banks. Premier Laurier spoke in similar strain.

The return of Mr. Gould for West Ontario, of Mr. Geoffroy for Chambly and Mr. G. G. G. G. for Archambault, Mr. Berthier, will be gazetted tomorrow.

Lieut.-Col. Vidal, commanding military district No. 8, will act as assistant adjutant general in the district of St. John, N. B., is given as her birthplace, with a brother as her immediate relative. His address is given, however. The policy was made payable to the estate.

From conversation with acquaintances it was thought that the woman came from a wealthy family; that her mother had recently died in California, leaving considerable property, from which she had received some money and expected more. Her death gave rise to suspicion that she died from malpractice and an autopsy showed peritonitis to be the cause. In searching for something which would lead to the woman's identity, the officer found a dozen photographs. One was of an elderly woman who is believed to be her mother; another is of a soldier of company "D" of the artillery branch of the service. The uniform is that of a British soldier. There was also the photograph of a baby boy and a number of photographs of herself. Some of the photographs were taken in New South Wales, Australia, and one in Ireland.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Helen Hyland, the young woman who died mysteriously at her lodging house on Shawmut avenue, a day or two since, was today identified as her niece by Nora Lany, of 285 Harrison avenue. The latter said Miss Hyland came from Westfield, N. B., where her family now reside. She also has a brother who is a sergeant on the London police force. The body was taken in charge by relatives and will probably be sent to Westfield for interment.

Enquiries were made by the Telegraph last Sunday. It was learned that there is—or was a short time ago—a family named Hyland living at or near Westfield, and that one of them once was postmaster there. Again it was said that the Hyland family lived at Oak Point, Mr. Hyland coming to this country some years ago. He had been a soldier. It was also said that the Helen Hyland referred to in the despatch would be 32 or 33 years of age, she always remembers it.—Somerville Journal.

RAILWAY DEALS.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS WOULD SELL THE FITCHBURG.

A Railway Which the State Has Owned for Twenty-five Years If the Legislature Consents it will Become the Property of the Boston and Maine.

Boston, Jan. 24.—The legislative will, within the next six months the Fitchburg railroad, one of the great transportation lines of New England, which for 25 years has been practically under the control of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, will become a part of the Boston & Maine railroad, and will, if the hopes and desires of Governor Crove and his council, who today sanctioned the transfer, are fulfilled, prove the greatest benefit to the city and port of Boston as well as to the state itself. The action of the governor and council today was somewhat unexpected in view of their refusal only a week ago to express any view whatever on a proposed lease between the two great properties and of the action of the directors of the Boston & Maine, who, however, a substantial offer, however, was made today to the governor for the \$9,000 shares of the common stock of the road which the state has as security for the cash advanced in the building of the familiar Hoop tunnel, and after consulting and obtaining the approval of the council, the governor consented to sell the stock and take in payment \$5,000,000 or 3 per cent. 50 year gold bonds of the Boston & Maine Railroad, de a proviso, however, the governor stipulated that the legislature must approve of this sale and the subsequent lease. The vote of the common council was as follows: "Resolved, that the proposition of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company this day submitted to the council for the purchase of the common stock of the Fitchburg Railroad by the railroad corporation of the state, subject to the conditions set forth therein, to wit: that the lease of the property of the Fitchburg Railroad Company as proposed be ratified by the legislature during its present session, and that such sale of the common stock be also ratified by the legislature during its present session."

In view of the proposed lease of the Boston & Albany to the New York Central, which is also before the legislature for approval, the action of the governor and council today is generally regarded as a shrewd business move, although there is some doubt if the selling of the stock is not contrary to the act of the legislature passed seven years ago, which contemplated leasing the road to the possession of the commonwealth; and not giving it up to a rival road.

Under the act of 1892 the stock and bonds of the road were put under the direction and control of a committee consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer and recorder general, who should in all cases wherein said securities have a voting power at any meeting of said corporation, determine by whom and what party such securities should be exercised.

The committee shall manage and control the common stock herein referred to for the best interests of the commonwealth and city of Boston and particularly with a view to preventing the merging or consolidation of said railroad with or its control by any parallel line and to maintain the use of the said company permanently as an independent line from Boston to points in New York state."

The evidence in favor of the proposition to sell the stock of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston & Albany is the fact that the road is now in a state of financial distress and that the state is unable to pay the interest on the bonds. The road is also in a state of financial distress and that the state is unable to pay the interest on the bonds.

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Quick Action.

Can be obtained in curing your horse of enlargements (no need to blister or fire), Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Strains, Sprains, Kicks, etc., by using SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

It has wonderful penetrating qualities, is as good for man as beast, and can be taken internally, as well as in the way of a liniment. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it. Any Provincial Wholesale Druggist can furnish them with it. Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.

TRUSTS, MONEY, IMPERIALISM.

MR. BRYAN DEFINES THE ISSUES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

He is Against Trusts, Against Imperialism, and is in Favor of the Silver Dollar as the Standard of the Currency System of the United States.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24.—William J. Bryan arrived in New Haven on the train reaching here at 2:15 p. m. today. Contrary to plans at first announced he was driven to the city hall first where a reception was planned for him. After a brief rest Mr. Bryan repaired to Music Hall where fully 2,000 people awaited his coming.

Mr. Bryan's entrance to the stage was the signal for a wildly enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Bryan bowed his thanks. Alexander Troup of this city, as chairman of the meeting, spoke very briefly in introducing Mr. Bryan, assuring the Democratic leader that "as the New Haven Democrats were for him in 1896 so they were for him in 1900."

Mr. Bryan in prefacing his remarks referred to his former visits to the city. He did not directly refer to the student demonstration on the city green in 1896, but his words were so pointed as to indicate that he recalled it.

Mr. Bryan paved the way for his speech by remarking that he had so little time, scarcely an hour, in which to say all that he wished to present that he would plunge at once into a discussion of "the three great leading questions of the day, namely, trusts, money, and imperialism."

Which of them is paramount depends upon the point of view of the individual, and on the point of view of the individual, "and," he said, "personally I do not care to specify." He believed that to assert that the money question as a political issue is the most important of the three, it vitally concerns all men and because they are thinking of it no matter what they are doing.

Taking up the subject of trusts, Mr. Bryan said "the Republican party is afraid to kill trusts because they constitute the backbone of the golden age in campaign times. But trusts are bad, intolerable, and indefensible. Bad things need not be tolerated in all cases wherein said securities have a voting power at any meeting of said corporation, determine by whom and what party such securities should be exercised."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech by dealing with the question of imperialism. He said: "There are three arguments usually advanced in the defense of imperialism. The first is that there is money in it; second, God is in it, a mere religious argument; and thirdly, the political argument that we are in it and we can't get out."

As to the first argument I would not dispute the fact that in the universe if it had to be purchased by the loss of a single American life, it ought to be remembered that imperialism imposes upon us the necessity of an army big enough to make our flag feared, not loved.

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by another enthusiastic demonstration. He was driven at once from the hall through a wildly cheering crowd in the street to the depot where he took the 4:17 train for New York.

COMMENTS ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

London, Jan. 27.—The Spectator, in the course of an important article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua Canal should be cut, urges the government to anticipate the possibility of the Washington administration raising the problem of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the event of the canal's construction.

"We should thus avoid," says the Spectator, "being put into a ridiculous position by seeing unwillingly the yield to pressure when pressure was being exerted in regard to something which it was our own interest to do."

"We do not want, in fact, to quarrel with America over not doing something which would be greatly to the advantage of the British empire. If the canal is to be made and cannot be under our control, it is immensely important that it should be in the hands of a strong friendly neutral power; and God be thanked, there is less fear of our being at war with America than with any other power in the world. We do not believe Canada would block the way in a matter concerning the welfare of the whole empire."

BOY PAINFULLY INJURED.

Harvey Station, Jan. 25.—There is very little snow on the ground yet and work in the woods is much retarded for want of it.

Mr. Thomas Speedy of Little Settlement, is very ill and his recovery is doubtful. His son, Mr. John Speedy, of Minneapolis, Minn., came to see him on Tuesday.

Master Willie Hunter, the eight year old son of Mr. S. B. Hunter, met with rather a serious accident on Monday evening while skating near the railway. He attempted to go through a broken place in a barbed wire fence when in some way he slipped and fell, his face coming in contact with the wire. His under lip was split open and one side of his nose split. He was taken to the hospital where the lower part of his face, Dr. Keith, in dressing the wounds had to put in some stitches. He is now rapidly recovering.

Mrs. J. F. Fairweather, wife of the station agent here, who recently underwent a severe surgical operation for the removal of an internal abscess, is making good progress toward recovery, and expects to be well in a short time.

MORMONS DENOUNCED.

FIERCE ATTACKS UPON REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS' FAITH.

Made by Members upon the Floor of the House—Galleries Packed but the Women were Demonstrative than on Thursday—The Vote will be taken to-day.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES OF SEED GRAIN.

William Saunders, director of experimental farms, states that "under instruction of the hon. minister of agriculture under distribution of sample packages of the best and most productive sorts of cereals, etc., now being made from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be any time before the 15th of March."

These sample packages will be sent out to those who apply personally, lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered. Only one sample of one sort can be sent each applicant; hence if an individual desires a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat or barley. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be any time before the 15th of March."

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BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

SALISBURY GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE TURNED OUT.

Opposition has no Leader Around Whom to Rally—England Will Not Mix Politics and Patriotism—A Review of the Campaign by a British General.

London, Jan. 27.—Though criticism of the government and its methods of handling the war is unabated it is safe to say that when parliament meets, Tuesday next, nothing serious will result. There will be the usual motions of censure with, perhaps, more than usually impassioned denunciations of the various departments of the administration, especially the war and colonial offices. But, such as the criticism of the average Englishman and such is the strength of the conservative organization that it will be surprising if Lord Salisbury's majority is even appreciably weakened. This mere tally of votes, however, must be construed as a real index of national feeling, for many a man will go to the government lobby who, outside, has privately declared some one ought to be hanged for maladministration, and that if Lord Salisbury did not dissociate himself from the system or cut his responsible for the national humiliation, he must eventually take the consequences. The inner circles of the government are perfectly well aware of such an eventuality, but they have no fears for the immediate future, implicitly believing in a successful climax of the war and trusting it will offset the initial blunders.

Another cogent reason for prophesying that the session will be barren of changes affecting the balance of power is that the opposition, apparently, is hopelessly divided. Nothing showed this better than Mr. John Morley's speech at Forth, Jan. 26, when, for the first time, he publicly sneered at Lord Rosebery, who numbers among his devoted adherents such brilliant Liberals as Mr. St. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Lord Rosebery's magnificent speech this week and the speeches which he has recently made, have been convincing men of all parties of his exceptional breadth of mind, patriotism and ability to face a national crisis calmly and perhaps, it is not stretching the bow to say he, today, commands British confidence to a greater extent than Lord Salisbury. Yet, it is impossible for the Liberals to unite on him, and, as the Saturday Review says, "he is so admirable an offer of that no one would risk putting him in."

With Mr. Morley so bitterly opposed to the Rosebery section of the Liberals and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman such a non-committal nonentity that his own party press scarcely ever refers to him, the Liberals have no leader upon whom to unite, even should they be able to determine a determined attempt to oust the government, so it is probable the opposition's tactics will be of the guerrilla order, contenting themselves with putting up Sir Charles Dilke and others to criticize individual points, and while not directly challenging a majority, they will, however, will not direct the anti-war and the government's waging of it for fear of incurring the accusation of being unpatriotic, achieving the same end by vigorous recrimination of the anti-bellum diplomacy, bringing up the demented raid skeleton and demanding the production of the withheld Rhodesia which was referred to by Mr. B. H. Havelley, counsel for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in the letters recently published by the Independence League. This line of policy, however, will not prevent the Irish members and most of the advanced Liberals from bringing to vote more sweeping measures of censure. Thirdly, the Liberal leaders of all sections are likely to abstain from supporting the war itself, which has now been in progress over three months and with the same force is worse than when parliament was hastily assembled to grant supplies.

Review of the Campaign. An eminent British general, reviewing the campaign to a representative of the Associated Press, thus summed it up:—"First of all, we underestimated the enemy. Secondly, we knew nothing of the power of modern weapons when opposed to each other in the hands of tolerably equal forces. Thirdly, we deserted strategy to satisfy sentiment. By that, I mean Ladysmith and Kimberley appealed to us and we answered as quickly and counter."

"We have learned many things; but chiefly, we have learned that long range guns and rifles minimize tremendously the advantage which formerly accrued to the aggressor."

"Yet, I thoroughly believe and I am not speaking without experience, that had any continental nation undertaken the same task with the same force it would by this time have been wiped out. There are a lot of things which might have been learned had we watched your land fighting at Santiago. But, we did not. As a result, we did not have nippers to cut wire, and we knew nothing about Mausers. But, the appreciation of our shortcomings only makes us the more determined. It may be six months and it may be a year, but we shall achieve our object."

The Saturday Review strikes a bold note of defiance of the majority of the English correspondents in America by declaring: "The general feeling in America is by no means with us in this matter (the war) whatever its better informed units may think."

The Government Defended. London, Jan. 27.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who expected to attend the banquet of the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths this evening, was unable to be present owing to the holding of a meeting of the defense committee. His place was taken by Right Hon. Jesse Collins, under secretary of state for the home office and Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, civil lord of the admiralty.

The former, replying to the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, deplored the attitude of the press in regard to the war in South Africa. He said there had been no middle in its conduct and the fact

PORTO RICO'S GOVERNMENT.

SENATE COMMITTEE ARRANGING DETAILS FOR THE ISLANDERS.

Executive Style of Spelling Is Not Adopted—The Constitution of the United States Not to Be Given—American Money to be the Exchange Medium—Tariff.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The senate committee on Porto Rico has arranged as it can decide, that the island whose affairs it has under its particular care, shall be known as Porto Rico and not Puerto Rico as fixed by a recent executive order. The question came up today in the meeting of the committee in connection with the Foraker bill providing a form of government for the island and decision upon the spelling of the name was unanimous. The committee went over the bill in detail, deciding upon many changes in phraseology and some alterations in the general provisions of the measure. Probably one of the most important changes was to strike out the word "constitution" wherever it appeared in the original print of the bill, which extended the provisions of the constitution as well as of the laws of the United States to the island. The change was made because of the opinion of the committee that the constitution of the United States is not to be extended to the Porto Rico people. The opinion was also quite general that the extension of the constitution was not necessary. Some of the senators expressed the opinion that the natives of the island were not yet prepared for jury trials.

United States Coins. Another amendment provides for the retirement of Porto Rico coins and substitute for them the coins of the United States. The committee has authorized to redeem the silver coin known as the peso and all other silver and copper Porto Rico coins now in circulation, at the rate of one cent for every one cent of the United States for one peso. This rate is to be applied in the exchange of the coins, but the amount of the United States to be legal tender in Porto Rico for more than three months after the passage of the act. Another provision authorizes the president to appoint an officer of the army to be governor of the island notwithstanding any present provisions to that effect. The president of such officer is made optional with the president. All laws enacted by the Porto Rico legislature are to be reported to Congress which reserves the right to annul them if considered necessary.

Not Entirely Free Trade. The provisions of the bill relating to the tariff, the federal courts, internal revenue and the postal service in the United States were passed over until a full attendance of members of the committee could be had. The members present were absent during a greater part of the day. There was, however, more discussion of the provisions relating to the tariff, but the subject was especially to that giving free trade to the island with the United States. The provisions of the bill are not yet reported to Congress.

Appointment of an Executive Council. The provision for the election of members of the lower house of the Porto Rico legislature was left unchanged. There was considerable discussion of an amendment suggested by Senator Fairbanks, which would give the members of the government entirely in the hands of a council to be appointed by the president of the United States. The committee is of the opinion that the bill should be amended to provide for the election of a council of 12 members and only five of them to be residents of the island. The committee will probably meet again Wednesday to complete the bill.

THE CHURCHILLS, PAST AND PRESENT.

It was not to be expected that any thing like the Anglo-Boer war could pass without several of the Churchills being in the front and the tradition of the family has not been broken since the Duke and the Duchess of Devonshire. The Duke and the Duchess occupied the public eye night two years ago. The Duke and the Duchess were in the front of the Boer war. The Duke and the Duchess were in the front of the Boer war. The Duke and the Duchess were in the front of the Boer war.

For some few years there has been notable a great Churchill renaissance. The late Lord Randolph Churchill made his mark. He surpassed the duke himself. His son and his widow are by no means allowing the world to forget them. It is no derogation of American women, by the way, to say that such of them as have allied themselves to the family have caught the family spirit.

Once upon a time I had the honor of meeting in a London drawing-room, a gentleman of the old school, who talked and acted as if he had just stepped out of one of Austin Dobson's books. This gentleman was the Duke of Devonshire. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Devonshire. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Devonshire.

ST. JOHN COUNTY BILLS. The bills and by-laws committee of the municipal council met Saturday afternoon and instructed the county secretary to draw up a bill in amendment of the highway act. On the proposition to obtain the old pentenary to provide a place where persons can be made to work, which was referred to the bills and by-laws committee by the council, a sub-committee was instructed to obtain more information and report.

PROGRESSIVE EUCRE PRIZES.

Disputes Which Arise When Players are Tied for First.

Though the season is still young and the progressive eucres elude hardly in full swing, several clubs are already deeply agitated over a question that before the winter ends will cause discussion in many similar organizations. The question is: When two or more persons are tied for first prize, who is entitled to second prize? The question presumes that first and second prizes are to be awarded, instead of head prizes and foot or "bosby" prizes, as is the custom in some of the clubs.

This is what an old card-player, to whom the subject was referred, had to say about it:—"In the case of several persons being tied for a first prize, there are two ways to decide the disposition of the second prize. By one method those tied for the first prize play the tie off, the winner in this contest taking first prize, then those defeated in this final contest for first prize play with the winner of second prize until one of the parties have won second. This plan is not commonly followed. The usual method is for those tied for first place to cut for the first prize, allowing the holder of second place to take the second prize without further competition on his part. By cutting for first prize those tied for that honor tacitly waive all claim to second prize, for it is manifestly that any one person should have a chance at two prizes in the same contest."

"In events where the prizes are in money, as in horse-racing stages, a simple solution is found. In such a case the owners of horses tied for any place divide the purse constituting the prize for the winner. That place or else the race is run over."

SEVEN WARS IN AFRICA.

In seven distinct sections of the African continent, in all measuring over 9,000,000 square miles, war is at present being waged against the savage tribes or settlers by the civilized nation of Europe. England is concerned in three of the campaigns, France in two and Germany in one, while in one corner of north-western Africa the Moors are battling against the border tribesmen along the boundary of Algeria.

LEIDS ON THE WAR.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung publishes an interview with Sir Leids, which represents him as having said:—"I war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will definitely not be the first to seek peace and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status quo."

SUFFOCATED BY A TURKEY.

Along in the night a large turkey climbed from the ridge of the roof on Ole Peterson's house to the top of the chimney and sat down, so as to get the benefit of the heat from the fire below, says the Svea City (Iowa) Herald. Early in the morning Mrs. Peterson and two children, sleeping in the room where the bird sat, were discovered. The turkey was found to be dead, and the room was full of gas. The turkey was soon discovered and driven off, but it took quite awhile for the sick to recover.

A BANKRUPT ACTRESS.

New York, Jan. 28.—Kate Clarkson, the actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, under the name of Kate E. Stevenson. She gives the liabilities as \$10,720. Her assets consist of \$100 worth of clothing and an assistant insurance policy.

some of the descendants of that marvelous soldier who, according to many, possessed the supposed attributes of a god.

So, at any rate, thinks or thought William Massopole Hackberry, to whom let us listen in "Henry Emmons."

"Our chief, whom England and all Europe, saving only the Frenchmen, worshipped almost, had this of the godlike in him, that he was impassable before victory, before danger, before defeat. Before the greatest obstacle or the most trivial ceremony; before a hundred thousand men drawn in battalions, or a peasant slaughtered at the door of his burning hotel; before a carouse of drunken German lords, or a monarch's court, or an enemy's battery, vomiting flame and death, and strewn corpses round about him—he was always cold, calm, resolute, like fate. He performed a treason or a court bow; he told a falsehood as black as Styx as easily as he paid an compliment or spoke about the weather. He took a mistress, and left her; he betrayed his benefactor and supported him, or would have murdered him, with the same ease as always, and with no more remorse than Clotho when she weaves the thread of Lachesis when she cuts it. Our duke was as calm at the mouth of a cannon, as at the door of a drawing room. Perhaps he could not have been the great man he was had he had a heart either for love or hatred or pity or regret or remorse. He achieved the highest deed of daring or deepest calculation of thought as he performed the very same possession of people because of the same reason. He told a lie or cheated a fond woman or robbed a beggar of a halfpenny with a like awful serenity and equal capacity of the highest and lowest acts of our nature."

Military genius is not always static, like the Churchill that at present wears the coronet might be the Roberts of the Boer campaign in command of British legions in South Africa, as was the hero of Blenheim in command of the British legions in the campaign of 1704. But in a family with such a nobly inspiring military tradition as that which pertains to the Churchills it is by no means unusual to find a repetition (in reduced scale, as all scales are now reduced) of the original inspiration. Alexander, Napoleon, Washington, Wellington and Grant have been made impossible by the mechanical genius which makes a feather as light as the tactics of Britain's ablest men in the field. Yet a new Marlborough might appear, who, remembering how his ancestor's ancestor was a great general, might be the sharpest of sharpshooters and against whose breast deadly aims were futile, could so far revert to ancient custom as to lead a few troops to give his death if not to superbia vivit. And already—in this war—we have seen a Churchill captured while fighting like a Jew.

The Churchills were landed gentry before the great John created the first duke. These are the steps whereupon that imperturbable leader of men rose to his highest title which is now borne by the descendant of Conestock Vaneboergh. Lord Churchill of Eyemouth in 1682. Baron Churchill in 1685.

Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough in 1702. Queen Anne gave him the royal manor of Woodstock in Oxfordshire and "knit for him the noble Blenheim castle, which, from its desuetude, was made whole and wholesome by the millions accruing from the first terrorist of the first vandals."

The original duchess was Sarah Jenyns, an Oxfordshire heiress, and her son, the Duke of Marlborough, was the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Marlborough was the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Marlborough was the Duke of Marlborough.

NEW TELEPHONE LINES.

Contracts have been let by the New Brunswick Telephone Company for the construction of lines from St. John through St. George to St. Stephen. When this line is in operation St. John will have telephone communication with Portland, Bangor and other places in Maine, as the New Brunswick Telephone Company has an exchange in St. Stephen which is connected with Calais and the Grand Falls exchange western connections.

TO FIGHT THE AMALGAMATION.

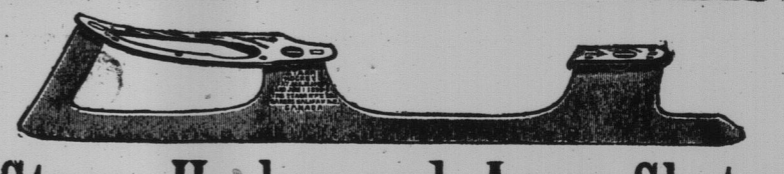
Boston, Jan. 27.—The Post will say tomorrow that legal opposition to the merger of the interests of the Boston & Maine and the Fitchburg railroad, is to come apparently from within the Boston & Maine system itself. Stockholders in the Central Massachusetts division are "up in arms" against the proposed lease and holders of the common and the preferred stock of that road are preparing for determined resistance to ratification of the lease.

A TWENTY YEAR SENTENCE PRO-NOUNCED.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Arthur Cardinal, of Ottawa, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Rose, at the criminal assizes, Toronto, to twenty years in the Kingston penitentiary for attempting the murder of young Hughes in the Central prison. The judge remarked that the prisoner had narrowly escaped being charged with a more serious offence and stated that the prisoner was evidently a desperate character judging from his past record.

ST. JOHN COUNTY BILLS.

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Starr, Hockey and Acme Skates

are adopted by the leading clubs of Canada and the United States. If you want the best made see that they are made by the Starr Manufacturing Company. We sell them. W. H. THORNE & Co., Limitd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

GOVERNOR FINGREE SAYS STREET RAILWAYS SHOULD BELONG TO THE CITIZENS, AS THE STREETS, THE WATER WORKS, THE PARKS AND LIGHTING PLANTS NOW DO—CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM FRANCHISES.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Governor Pingree of Michigan delivered an address on "Municipal Ownership of Street Railways and Other Public Utilities," before the Municipal Club this evening. He said in part:—"A misconception of what municipal ownership is and means has gradually taken possession of people because of the day by day study presentation by biased newspapers and others of incorrect facts and illogical arguments."

"Municipal ownership is not a new thing. The principle involved in it is almost as old as democratic government itself. There are more than 200 varieties of undertakings and business now engaged in by governments. Among these are schools, parks, streets, bridges, waterworks, libraries, museums, armies, navies, postoffice, lighting plants, etc. These all involve government or municipal ownership. The principle is the same in all of them. The government, either national or state or city, owns or manages or controls them. They are either for the benefit or convenience or protection of all the people. None of them is now regarded as the special province of private corporations. One by one the government has been assuming the ownership and control of the public utilities. Very little complaint has been heard because it has done so. The management of some of them has always been regarded as the peculiar function of government. Others have first been controlled by individuals, then by corporations and afterwards assumed by the government. The results of government ownership have proved so satisfactory that the people have been absolutely no demand for return to private ownership."

Public Necessities. Water, light and transportation are the three great public necessities. Public ownership of the first two being assured, the third, transportation, is bound to follow. "You will find that municipal ownership of street railways will be opposed, not so much by those whose selfish personal interests are affected by their reason. And I am willing to predict that the movement will pass through the same stages as have municipal and government ownership of water works, postoffices, lighting plants, etc. But I am confident that the long run, and not many years hence, municipal ownership of street railways will be an accomplished fact in the principal cities of the country. The people will then, as they do now in the case of water works and lighting plants) wonder why any one opposed municipal ownership of street railways."

Objections to Municipal Ownership. The governor then stated and answered "The principal objections which are offered to municipal ownership of street railways."

"Municipal ownership of public utilities," he said, "is simply the people claiming what they have given away to a favored few individuals and corporations. The people will then, as they do now in the case of water works and lighting plants) wonder why any one opposed municipal ownership of street railways."

ASHANTI AT HALIFAX. Halifax, Jan. 28.—The overdue steamer Ashanti, from Moville, reached here this afternoon after battling with head gales and high seas for 21 days. The captain stated that in all his sea-going experience he never encountered such weather as he met with this time. The steamer being in ballast he found it almost impossible at times to make headway against the storms. Some times she would fall off into the trough of the sea and roll in a frightful manner. Her deck was swept of almost all movable, sails were all blown to shreds and the engines and hull were badly strained. On the 16th one fireman, Albert Mellard, went insane, jumped overboard and was lost. After effecting some repairs to her machinery the steamer will proceed for St. John.

MORE MEN FROM AUSTRALIA.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 27.—Steamer Warrimoo, just arrived from Australia, brings news of the formation of several different corps of mounted men for the Transvaal. A Bushmen detachment of 100 men and 200 horses will shortly leave Sydney for Cape Town.

A CHINESE GAMR.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR WILL CAUSE DISTURBANCES.

London, Jan. 28.—A special despatch from Shanghai says the news of the abdication of the Chinese emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures, as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

Japan Sees the Hand of Russia in the Affair—Precautions Being Taken Against Uprisings—Military and Civil Heads Deposed.

London, Jan. 26.—The Dowager Empress has dismissed Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been deposed. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the viceregal capital to prevent uprisings. The troops have been ordered to disband. The interior of China is greatly excited and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British and Japanese ministers to intervene and restore the emperor to power.

THE ANTISEPTIC BABY.

I think the latest Boston notice is the antiseptic baby. We have a sign, "Antiseptic Barber," on Washington street, and I think I have in a general way known babies before which were practically antiseptic; but I met one the other afternoon which was completely so, as a matter of fact, and organization. This baby belongs to some very highly cultivated people. Its food is compounded for it by prescription and served to it by weighed ounces; it sleeps by the clock, and, I am sure, takes a certain measured number of breaths out of doors each day. It goes barbed, like all well regulated babies. On the afternoon I have mentioned a lady called on the baby's mother, and the baby was exhibited. The visitor admired it very much, and, reaching out her kid-gloved hand with a quick movement, touched the baby's bare foot carefully. Upon this the mother screamed, turned pale and snatched the baby away. "Why, what have I done?" asked the visitor. "Oh, you know," said the mother, "we never allow any one to touch our baby; they might bring germs." The visitor protested that she was sorry to have subjected the baby to such a peril. "I shouldn't have touched it so much if your hands had been bare," said the mother, "but you know kid gloves may be a refuge for bacteria!" "Indeed," said the visitor, "then I hope in order that I may go away feeling easier that you will wash the poor baby's foot in some antiseptic solution. I should worry if you did!" "Well, that is just what we are going to do," said the mother. And a bottle was brought which contained a carefully prescribed solution of some germicide acid, and the baby's foot and leg were carefully bathed in it.—New York Mail and Express.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. McLEAN.

Colonel H. H. McLean received on Saturday a letter from his son, Lieut. McLean, dated Belmont, Dec. 23, in which he acknowledges receipt of a letter from his father informing him of the despatch of the Christmas boxes to each member of the "G" Company. Lieut. McLean goes on in his letter to explain the wild enthusiasm of the men when informed of what the St. John people were doing for them and they were living in expectation of the arrival of the boxes. If the people of St. John who took all the trouble in preparing the boxes could feel the depth of appreciation of the boys they would be amply repaid for all the work they undertook. Lieut. McLean reports that all the men of "G" Company are well and in the very best of spirits. They are hard worked, but are more than equal to every duty laid upon them. They have no complaints, are pleased with everything as they find it and perfectly happy.

FRENCHMEN GOING INTO THE TRANSVAAL.

London, Jan. 28.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marques telegraphing Tuesday, Jan. 24, says: "Over 30 Frenchmen, who arrived here by the French steamer Gironde and were prohibited from proceeding to the Transvaal, appealed to the French consul, who protested that they had passports endorsed by the Transvaal consul and who declared that he would hold the Portuguese government liable in damages for a breach of international law in the event of continued refusal to allow them to go forward. As the Portuguese governor-general had previously signed the passports, he was compelled to admit the validity of the French consul's contention. The result was the Frenchmen were allowed to proceed. Eighty more foreigners are expected by a German steamer next week."

The British war office declined to move. We do not know whether this was the fault of the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, or of the political side of the department, but in any case, the government and the war office, of which Lord Lansdowne was the head, must be held responsible. This is not the first time that Great Britain has fallen behind in respect to guns. It is a remarkable fact that the British war office has been always slow to move in matters affecting the improvement of its armament. When the Duke of Wellington was commander-in-chief, he opposed all improvements in the infantry arm, holding that the old market of Queen Anne's time was the queen of weapons, and that it could not be improved upon. When the Crimean war broke out this antiquated weapon was the arm of the British infantry, but fortunately the government was able to secure a number of rifles on a pattern invented by Frenchman named Minié, and many of the regiments were armed with that weapon: a fact which was a great assistance in the battles of the Crimean war. Later the British war office authorities declined to give any countenance to breech-loading rifles, and it was not until the war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, had demonstrated the great superiority of the breech-loading rifle that the British government seemed willing to move. Then the whole nation went into a wild panic, and in great haste the weapon which the army was using, the old Enfield rifle, was converted into a breech loader on the system invented by Mr. Snider. The Snider-Enfield continued to be used by the British army long after their inferiority had been demonstrated, and then after much delay the Martini-Heintz rifle was adopted. This has since been superseded by the Lee-Metford, a magazine rifle, and although it is said that the Mauser is a better weapon than the British infantry arm, we think that this has not been proved, and that for all practical purposes the British rifle is as good as any; but it was not until every other nation in Europe had provided its army with magazine rifles that England was willing to adopt them, and even now the troops in India, which ought to have the best possible weapon, are armed with the Martini-Heintz.

In the matter of field guns, we have seen the same process of delay and neglect. In 1862, at the time of the Trent affair, the British army was provided with a breech loading field gun, invented by Sir William Armstrong. These guns had proved of the greatest value during the Pesian war, which was just then ended, and contributed largely to the triumph of the British arms, yet at the instance of some of the war office officials they were thrown aside and the muzzle loading gun remained the weapon of the British army for more than a quarter of a century, although every nation in Europe had breech loading guns. These high officials who had possession of the war office resisted every attempt to give Great Britain an improved gun, and maintained, in spite of reason, that the muzzle-loading field gun was the more effective weapon. The same official blindness appears to have been the cause of the British guns now in use in South Africa being inferior to those of the Boers. One would suppose that with the resources of a mighty empire at their command, and with every inducement to provide themselves with the latest and most efficient weapons, the British war office would see to it that no nation is allowed to surpass Great Britain in the matter of artillery. Yet it is a melancholy fact that this has been done, and that the disasters which have overtaken the British arms in South Africa, may be largely traced to this war office neglect.

In the matter of the proper kind of troops to send out, the British war office seems to have blundered again. As the Boer troops are all mounted, they possess a degree of mobility which no infantry soldier can possibly have, and therefore it was imperative that Great Britain in making a war against the Boers should send out large bodies of mounted men. But so blind were the men that were at the head of affairs in Great Britain that hardly any mounted men were sent out at first, and even now the number of mounted men in South Africa does not exceed five or six thousand, so that the British armies were heavily handicapped in the contest from the very first. When the first Canadian contingent was sent out it was intimated by the British authorities that cavalry were not wanted, but only infantry, although there must have been many men in touch with the war office, who have served in South Africa against the Boers, and who would have informed the Marquis of Lansdowne and his officials that mounted men in large numbers were essential to the maintenance of a successful contest in that quarter of the world. Now we see the fruits of this stupidity and neglect in a succession of disasters, such as has never been known in connection with the British army since the era of the American Revolution. Now we see a brave, proud, wealthy, and high-spirited nation disgraced and humiliated by the inability of its rulers. It is a melancholy spectacle, but it must be endured until better men arise to take the places of those who have so shamefully mismanaged this war.

DIPOLOABLE TACTICS.

The Mail and Empire is recognized as the leading organ of the Conservative party in Canada. As its name implies, it represents the old Mail and the modern Empire, both of which journals were founded directly by Sir John Macdonald on subscriptions voluntarily given by the Conservatives of the country. In 1865 the two papers consolidated, and the Mail and Empire became in the strictest possible sense the exponent of Tory opinions. No other paper in the Dominion occupies such a unique position as a political mouthpiece. Therefore, when the Mail and Empire speaks it is held to speak for the Conservative party.

Having these foregoing facts in mind we have deeply deplored the disposition of the Toronto organ to stir up racial trouble in Canada—to seek, if possible, to arouse animosities and strife between English speaking and French speaking citizens upon whose harmonious co-operation the highest interests of our country depend. Not long ago we took occasion to point out the very grave dangers of such a course as the Mail and Empire is pursuing. Other papers sounded an equally sincere note of warning. But to these appeals the Mail and Empire has turned a deaf ear. Day after day it has conducted this senseless and mischievous crusade. What it was unable to say directly it implied by innuendo, and each issue presented variations of the same plan of campaign. The Sherbrooke election has afforded the Mail and Empire an opportunity to break out with fresh violence. Referring to that event it said:

"[Sir] Tarte called upon the French-Canadian Sherbrooke not to elect an English-speaking candidate to Parliament, but to rally en masse around Mr. LeBaron, the French-Canadian nominee of the Government. The French-Canadian rejected this narrow and fanatical appeal, and gave Hon. John Mackintosh their support."

In another column of the same issue appeared the following: "Mr. Tarte's appeals to race feeling indicate that the ministers have abandoned the English-speaking constituencies, and have based their hopes upon the French-Canadian vote in Sherbrooke, and they failed to get it. The French-Canadian are standing loyally by the country."

What will be thought of such utterances when it is known that these alleged appeals to race feeling by Mr. Tarte are sheer inventions? There is not a shadow of foundation for the charge implied. Mr. Tarte spoke but twice in Sherbrooke, and his speeches were reported in full. There was not a syllable in them to support the contentions of the Mail and Empire. On the contrary, they were of such a manly and patriotic character as to put to shame the men who have been fanatically accusing Mr. Tarte of holding racial prejudices. We published the essential parts of the main speech in these columns, and if there had been anything in either of the speeches of the nature charged by the Mail and Empire we should have condemned it. The Sherbrooke comments of Mr. Tarte's Sherbrooke speech would have seized with avidity upon a single sentence which would have borne out its unfair attack on the Minister of Public Works but it could not find such a sentence. We challenge it now to do so.

These unscrupulous tactics will surely inspire resentment from every thoughtful Conservative. We have not lost faith in the general good judgment of the great body of our political opponents, who, we feel sure, do not want to see this country torn to pieces by a race war. They will see that this racial matter forms no part of the questions at issue between parties, and can only lead to incalculable trouble. From them must come the rebuke that these scandalous measures call for.

FEELING THE COMPETITION.

Governor Roosevelt presented to the state legislature on Thursday last the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of commerce at the port of New York, as well as the condition and prospects of the New York state canals. With respect to the former matter, the committee attributed the loss to the discrimination by railroads in favor of other ports, and suggest the prompt improvement of the canals and canal terminals as a remedy. The enlargement of the Erie canal is strongly urged. In relation to this waterway Governor Roosevelt said:

"Neither New York nor New York state can afford to rest upon while their great business rivals strive every nerve to sweep away the commerce which has been so large a part of their life-blood. New York is the only state in which it is possible to transport freight by water from the great basin of the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Dominion of Canada has similar advantages, and how well the Canadians have availed themselves of them, the final opening of their great canal system last fall conclusively proves. If we do not improve our own canals, we shall have nothing wherewith to meet the advantage conferred upon Canadian commerce by her canals and a great aid in the struggle with our business rivals in our own country, leaving ourselves at the mercy of a combination made by railroads for the benefit of other localities."

The estimated cost of enlarging the canal is put down at \$60,000,000, and with the facilities which would be afforded by this work the Governor believes the State of New York would be placed in a position to compete with the St. Lawrence route, as well as to force the railways into the adoption of better rates. The references made by Governor Roosevelt and the committee to the effect of our deepened canals in Canada afford high testimony to the foresight and sagacity of the present government in pushing so an early completion of the 14 feet waterway from the Great Lakes to Montreal.

If the work had been left to dawdle along at the slow rate adopted by the late government it would have been ten or fifteen years before we should have been in the position we now occupy. As it is, the Canadian route is able to command a large share of the carrying trade from the West, and it will take the State of New York a long time to spend \$60,000,000 in deepening the Erie canal and providing facilities that will enable the American waterway to compete with ours. The arrangement recently made between the Conner's syndicate and the harbor commissioners of Montreal shows that important steps have already been taken to secure to Canadian ports the advantages which our new position in respect of the canals gives us. In this growing time of such advantage the nature is of enormous importance to Canada—an advantage from which the winter ports of the Maritime Provinces may reasonably hope to derive substantial benefit.

That the Conservatives were able to hold Sherbrooke by a narrow majority is not a thing to warrant any particular exuberance of joy on their part in view of the history of the riding. The record is as follows: 1877—Galt (Conservative).....Accl. 1872—Brooks (Conservative).....Accl. 1874—Brooks (Conservative).....Accl. 1878—Brooks (Conservative).....Accl. 1882—Hall (Conservative).....Accl. 1887—Hall (Conservative).....Accl. 1891—Ives (Conservative).....218 1896—Ives (Conservative).....287 It will be seen that at every election from 1867 to 1882 inclusive a Conservative was elected by acclamation, while large majorities were secured by the Liberal candidates were secured in subsequent contests. The result at least establishes the fact that Sherbrooke cannot any longer be regarded as an impenetrable Tory stronghold.

The eighth number of the Educational Review Supplementary Readings in Canadian History was published Friday. This number contains six articles, each dealing with some interesting historical topic. Sir John Bourne writes on the Second Siege of Louisbourg, Dr. James Hannay on Villebon and Fort Nashwaak, Lt. Col. E. Cruikshank on the Royal Postal Service in British North America, Prof. W. F. Ganong on the New England Movement to Nova Scotia, Rev. W. O. Raymond on Gen. Campbell's Master and Capt. Thatcher on The Acadian Land in Louisiana. The current number is quite equal to any of its predecessors, and when the series is complete, which it will be in twelve numbers, it will form a most valuable body of Canadian history.

The bank statement for December is very encouraging. Large sums were the figures for the preceding year 1899 seems to have made a record for itself that stands unparalleled. The circulation of bank notes, exclusive of the Dominion issue, went about \$7,741,372, the deposits payable after notice by \$8,716,628, the deposits payable after notice by \$15,945,093, holdings of specie by \$618,281, Dominion notes by \$810,419, call loans by \$5,968,405, and current loans by \$36,778,571. The total assets increased by \$41,248,017 and the liabilities by \$35,245,555. Everything increased except the overdue debts. They decreased by \$563,698. Could anything be more reassuring than such a statement? And all under the administration of these incompetent and extravagant Tories.

There was one feature of our commercial history for last year which shows a decline. We allude to failures. Although there has been an unparalleled activity in business and record of assignments, as reported by Bradstreet, shows that there were 1,305 failures in Canada and Newfoundland last year, as compared with 1,470 in 1898, 1,927 in 1897, and 2,305 in 1896. This story is very much like the experience of the banks; while deposits and loans have enormously increased overdue debts have decreased.

CORNELL STUDENTS INJURED.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29.—As a result of a fire, which destroyed the Delta Chi Fraternity house, the Cornell University students were badly injured in their efforts to escape by jumping to the ground. All were forced to drop from the windows, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, and in doing so all were more or less injured, while two or three sustained serious injuries. All members of the fraternity are law students.

MILLIONAIRE MARY LINES.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29.—Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the executors of the will of the late Henry B. Plant, filed the inventory of his estate with the probate court today. It amounts to \$16,029,946 and includes all of his estate except the real estate which belonged to him in Florida and which is not subject to appraisal and inventory except in the courts of that state.

LOCAL NEWS

FEAST OF ST. BASIL.—Saturday next will be the feast of St. Basil, and the blessing of throats will be conducted at the Catholic church.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WANTED.—The Bank of Montreal is prepared to receive subscriptions for the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, and remits them to the treasurer, Mr. J. M. Courtenay, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, free of charge.

SOMETHING FOUND.—In answer to the published notice on receipt by Mayor Sears of a letter from Albany, N. Y., asking information of David Broughal, his worship has received a letter from Mrs. Francis Macdonald, of Upland, who writes that Mr. Broughal was her father. He lived for years in Norton.

THE SENATE ON A BRITISH CONSUL

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Mason (Repn., Ill.) arose today upon after the senate convened, to a question of privilege and sharply attacked the British government and the British vice-consul at New Orleans because of an interview in which the vice-consul had assailed Mr. Mason for the position which the policy of Great Britain in leaving war upon an interior nation.

COMMITTED FOR KILLING.

Portland, Me., Jan. 29.—Today the case of Wm. Ellwell, of Buxton, charged with the killing of James T. Adams, at Standish, on the evening of the 7th of January, came before Judge Hall, at the "main" court. While at the preliminary hearing to know the shooting was accidental, the county attorney in his opening argument charged it was the duty of the defence to show by a preponderance of testimony that the shooting was accidental, and that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime. Judge Hill announced he should hold the prisoner for the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 and it was promptly furnished.

ARDANHU CANNOT BE MOUNTED.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 29.—Captain John T. 2097, representing the London Insurance companies interested in the steamer Ardanhu and Captain Baker of the Boston To Boat Company, went to Robinson's Hotel yesterday to examine the wreck. Upon their return it was their opinion that the ship would be raised in which the ship lies the expense of raising would be too great. A gale having been placed near the wreck to prevent passing vessels from striking it in the night.

THREE HOUSES BURNED AT EASTPORT.

Eastport, Me., Jan. 29.—Three dwellings were destroyed by the heavy gale this morning, the occupants escaping in their night clothes. One house was owned and occupied by Mrs. Edward Stamp, another by G. E. Capen, and occupied by Loring Cross and the third was owned and occupied by Amsey Turner. The loss on the building and contents is \$3,000; insurance, \$1,200.

DEATH OF VENERABLE MAINE LAWYER.

Norway, Me., Jan. 29.—Judge Richard A. Frye died at Bethel, yesterday, aged 71 years. He was president of the O. C. in his jurisdiction in wide reaching in this section, having had an office at Bethel for fifty years. For two years he was judge of probates for the county.

THE RUSSIAN ON CHINA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here are making considerable attention to the events in China. The Novostix expresses the opinion that the dynasty will be restored to power, but adds that China will never be restored to her former condition and that the unavoidable work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though perhaps in the distant future.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—A strong effort will shortly be made by the local labor leaders to organize the mill men of Ottawa valley and bring them within the folds of the American Federated Labor Union. The latter organization is wide reaching in its jurisdiction and has a strong voice in the control of the labor interests of the United States. It has lately been introduced into Ottawa and already the lines men have been organized under it.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—The steel department of Phillips, Nimick & Co.'s Rolling Mill, was wrecked today by an explosion of a battery of four large boilers. The loss to the plant will be enormous. All the injured men were quickly removed from the ruins. Five were mutilated almost beyond recognition. One man died and more deaths may result. A recovery party began searching the wreckage, which it is supposed, contains other workmen.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

TRAIN ROBBERS SHOOT DETECTIVE

Holken, Mo., Jan. 29.—John Jackson, a detective of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. from Sedalia, was fatally shot through the head here today while attempting to arrest a gang of suspected train robbers.

FERRY'S SEEDS
The most reliable and best of all the seeds ever sown on any soil. They are guaranteed to grow in any soil, and to produce a crop of the highest quality. They are sold in all the leading seed stores, and are also sold by the manufacturer, J. H. Ferry & Co., 100 N. 2nd St., St. John, N. B.

FORTY CASES OF MALLPOX

REPORT OF THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES

The Cases are All of a Mild Type and are Being Well Looked After—The Tramp who Spread the Disease is Satisfactorily Secured in a Box Car.

Fredericton, Jan. 29.—Dr. Coutthard, secretary of the provincial board of health, was interviewed by the telegraph correspondent tonight in connection with the smallpox cases. He said he had received a telegram from the chairman of the Campbellton board of health stating that "there were only the original cases in the town; no new cases, eighteen houses which were visited by persons from outside districts had been quarantined and all the inmates were vaccinated. General vaccination is being pushed vigorously in all parts of the town and no cases occur every day and no cases occur every night."

The chairman of the board of health of Bathurst has reported by telegraph as follows: "There are four cases of smallpox in adults in a family of seventeen, four miles north of Bathurst; one case one mile east of Bathurst and one case at Clifton. Two cases are reported at Gloucester Junction."

The chairman for Resipouche county says: "There are four cases four miles east of Campbellton; six cases in two houses at Jacques River; six cases in two houses at Mountain Brook. There is one case at Balmoral. We have the disease under control. In the house at Balmoral the room is twenty feet square and there are eleven children all under thirteen years of age who have been exposed to the infection. Dr. Coutthard forwarded one hundred tubes of lymph to the chairman of the board of health at Chatham today for vaccination."

Dr. Collier, post office inspector, has requested Dr. Coutthard to see that all mails coming through Campbellton are fumigated and this is being done. The government has taken hold of the matter with a firm grip and every endeavor is being made to stamp out the dread disease.

REPORT FROM BATHURST.

Bathurst, Jan. 29.—In the parish of "desert" there are six cases, four of which are rapidly improving. Two new cases have broken out at Peters River. These cases are in the hands of Dr. J. C. Mesban, chairman of the board of health, and Dr. J. A. Langue. One new case was reported near James Mill Settlement yesterday and another at Janerville, fourteen miles from Bathurst. It is declared the cases are being well looked after by the board of health and no danger of spreading. Every place visited by the diseased tramp is watched carefully. The type is very mild and spreading of the disease is not feared.

VACCINATION AT UMBHAM.

Chatham, Jan. 29.—At a joint meeting of the school trustees and board of health held on Saturday evening, the following resolution was passed: "That the trustees request the teachers to notify the scholars that it is the wish of the trustees that all scholars be vaccinated during this week. The board of health also state that those who are unable to pay the fee will be vaccinated free of charge by applying to Dr. Ritchie, Dr. Baxter or Dr. Logge."

HALIFAX TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

Halifax, Jan. 29.—A special meeting of the board of health was held today. The chairman stated that the meeting was called to discuss the question of general vaccination in view of the fact that smallpox was reported to exist at Moncton and Campbellton, N. B. It was decided to issue notices to citizens calling upon them to be vaccinated in view of the existence of the disease in New Brunswick.

VACCINATION NOT POPULAR IN ST. JOHN.

Whether or not in the midst of this small pox scare, the people of the city have failed to become properly aroused to the advisability of taking precautions against the disease of health. St. John, the fact is that very few took advantage of the opening yesterday afternoon of office where all who wished could be vaccinated. Not a single one called at the board of health office and the reporter who went in to see how matters were progressing, were about the only visitors. It may be that the location of the office is not known to many and, for general benefit, it is now stated that the board of health rooms are in the Birkhead building on Princess street, no. 50, and that from 2 till 5 o'clock each afternoon, physicians will be there prepared to vaccinate "who wish."

Yesterday afternoon those on duty were Drs. J. H. Seammell and Dr. J. C. Moti. These will be on hand on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and Drs. W. L. Ellis and Dr. W. A. Christie on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons—2 till 5 o'clock.

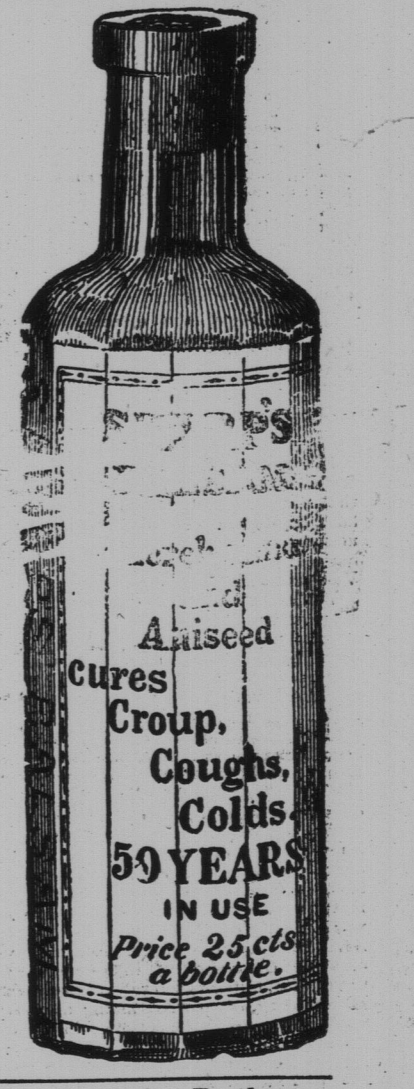
The office at 802 Main street, opened for the convenience of the North End residents was better patronized. Dr. E. J. Broderick was there and vaccinated 25 persons, chiefly school boys and girls. Dr. W. F. Roberts will be on duty there today from 2 to 5 p. m.

There was a better response to the call than in the city proper. Dr. Day's office had 11 visitors for vaccination. He and Dr. Wheeler are the appointed physicians for the West End vaccination under the call issued by the board of health, and their hours are the same as at the stations on the eastern side of the harbor.

A commercial traveller who arrived in the city yesterday told the telegraph that the greatest precautions are being taken

at Campbellton and Bathurst against the spread of small pox. He said that on enquiring Bathurst, both himself and his samples were fumigated. His samples have been fumigated a couple of times now and although slightly soiled are looked at without suspicion by merchants who are quite familiar with the disinfection smell.

The intractable individual is usually known by his standing color.



Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Sunday, January 14, 1900, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

Express for Campbellton, Pictou, wash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7:30
Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou.....	12:00
Express for Sussex.....	16:40
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17:30
Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney.....	22:10

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 17:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22:10 o'clock for the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

Express from Sussex.....	8:30
Express from Montreal and Quebec.....	12:20
Express from Halifax.....	16:00
Express from Halifax.....	19:15
Accommodation from Moncton.....	24:45

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notices.

D. POTTINGER, Gen. Manager. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 12, 1900.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

TO OURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—That Pleasantly situated farm, one half mile from Appolago station, known as the Dunlop farm. There is a splendid house, large barn, and outbuildings. All in thorough repair and will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars apply to JAMES SPROUL, Appolago Station.

FOR SALE at a bargain.—A Double Cylinder Hoe Newspaper Printing Press in good condition; capable of printing a four-page paper 9 columns wide, or an eight-page paper 6 columns wide. Apply Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.

VESSSEL FOR SALE.—Schr. "Morning Star," 25 tons register, carries 45 tons dead weight, or 500 barrels apples, in good order and condition, for sale cheap, ready for work. Sails and rigging in first-class shape. Apply to C. W. EDGEFORTH, Box 39, Moncton, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE IN KINGSTON ON BE.—Good land, good neighbor, school and churches convenient. Pleasantly situated four miles from Norton station. Write to E. C. SEWARD, Farmington, Carleton Co., N. B. particulars.

WANTED

D. L. Moody's Life and Labors. MEMORIAL EDITION is in press and will be issued soon. Agent's sample prospectus now ready. Canvasers wanted everywhere. Special terms guaranteed to those who act now. Circulars, with full particulars and large, handsome prospectus outfit, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Write at once for terms and commence taking orders without delay. Address A. B. Morrow, Publisher, 69 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED.—Second Class Female Teacher for District No. 10, Parish of Hampton, Kings County, Acadia, salary, to George A. Henderson, New Brunswick, Kings County, N. B.

INVESTMENTS.—How to secure a fixed and excellent income to provide against sickness and old age. Write at once for full particulars. Alfred Rayson, 329 Third Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING WAS HELD FRIDAY.

Affiliated Societies Report Progressive Work in Good Fields—A Strong and Growing Society—Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the Women's Council opened Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the King's Daughters' rooms with the president, Mrs. Robert Thomson, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises followed by roll call, which showed a large attendance.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting followed, and upon motion were adopted.

The secretary, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, then read her annual report, which was as follows:—

In presenting the report of the St. John Local Council of Women, we beg to state that since our last annual meeting there have been several executive and five general meetings. The number of affiliated societies has been augmented by the addition of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we now have two provisional life members of the local council—our esteemed president, Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Alwood.

Our corresponding secretary, Miss Murray, has been elected a life member of the National Council.

The first work undertaken by the council after the annual meeting, was the preparation of a treat for the Doukhor children similar to one already given their predecessors and with the same happy results.

In this connection we may state that on the arrival of the first ship it was found that one of the emigrants, young woman, was suffering from a fatal illness. She was removed to the Public Hospital, where she was tenderly cared for until her demise.

Several of the ladies of the Women's Council visited her and did all in their power for the comfort of the sufferer. When she died Miss Murray, our corresponding secretary, had her interest in the cemetery in her own private lot. On the arrival of the second ship another of the emigrants died, and Miss Murray again interested herself in procuring a last resting place for him.

As a result of the work during the past year of the committee from the council we have the satisfaction of reporting the organization of the Associated Charities, which strongly appeal to all classes and credit, and by which the funds at the disposal of the charitable societies are distributed in a manner which will be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number of those deserving assistance. We have also to report the formation of the Victorian Order of Nurses, a movement in which Lady Aberdeen has been very deeply interested. The order has at present two nurses in constant attendance on the sick and suffering. The number of nurses will be increased as the financial conditions may warrant.

A meritorious work was accomplished by the council when in May last a portion of our city was visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed several hundred of the buildings, leaving very many families homeless and destitute. A special meeting of the council was at once convened to consider how best to aid the sufferers. The corresponding secretary was directed to send notices to the pastors of the various churches soliciting aid from all those charitably inclined. A committee was then appointed to confer with the common council with regard to the matter, and after consultation received a grant of \$200, to be expended as the necessities of the situation might demand. A room was procured near the burnt district to receive and distribute clothing to the needy. This work was carried on as long as was found necessary, and thereby much good was done in helping to alleviate the sufferings of those who had been left destitute.

The Local Council, acting on the suggestion of the National Council, appointed a sub-committee to receive voluntary contributions to assist in providing the Doukhor women with materials such as flax linen, spinning wheels and so on, in order to provide them with the means of employment during the winter months, the proceeds of their labor to be appropriated to their own needs.

The above are the most important subjects which have engaged the attention of the Local Council of Women during the past year. As the field is large no doubt many other equally worthy schemes for the advancement of women and the alleviation of the lot of the lonely and deserving will continue to occupy the attention of the council.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Grace W. Leavitt, showed the following figures:—

1899.
Jan.—To balance.....\$ 25 92
21 affiliation fees..... 42 00
Life membership, Mrs. Alwood..... 15 00
Donations..... 10 00
Collections..... 14 02
One member's fee..... 1 00
Expenses..... \$117 94

EXPENDITURE.
Jan.—Fee Council Aid Fund.....\$25 00
Fee National Council..... 5 00
Printed postal cards..... 6 50
Expenses..... 0 00

Balance on hand.....\$45 90
In addition to the above balance on hand, \$72.44, the council has on deposit in the Bank of Nova Scotia the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), which amount was raised and held for a special wagon.

Reports were also received from the Victorian Order of Nurses, the immigration committee and the ambulance, press and Doukhor committees.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, in a few well chosen remarks, moved that Mrs. Robert Thomson,

the esteemed president of the local council, be elected a life member of the National Council. The motion was seconded by Mrs. J. V. Ellis and carried unanimously. Mrs. Thomson thanked the present for the honor bestowed upon her.

The reports for the affiliated orders were then received.

Mrs. David McLellan reported for the Victorian Order of Nurses in part as follows:—The order was inaugurated by Lady Aberdeen in London for two nurses have been secured at the King's Daughters' Guild. The nurses are not allowed to visit anybody on their own responsibility. The work by the order has been chiefly among the poor.

Mrs. Whitman, for the immigration committee, reported the arrival of the steamer Lake Superior with some three hundred immigrants, and later the arrival of the steamer Lake Ontario with some 250 Russian immigrants.

Miss Mary Walker, in behalf of her mother, reported that \$25.00 towards the Doukhor fund had been received from Mr. Robert Thomson, and \$8 had been received from delegates at Hamilton, Ont. The fund had \$70.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, after Mrs. Stanley Hunter, Mrs. Bullock and Mrs. Dennison had been appointed scrutineers. Mrs. Thomson was re-elected president, Mrs. Ella, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Manning, Miss Skinner and Mrs. Turk were elected vice-presidents. Miss Grace W. Leavitt was re-elected treasurer, Miss Murray was re-elected corresponding secretary, and Mrs. D. P. Chisholm was re-elected recording secretary.

Miss Skinner related a few facts concerning our work. She stated that she had, as a result of an investigation, ascertained that the drainage from a barn near the site of the reservoir, emptied into a brook which feeds the reservoir. This fact, said Miss Skinner, and she wished to lay the matter before the meeting. The authorities had told her that the only way that this could be overcome would be to buy the farm, upon which these barns are situated, and this would, no doubt, in time be done.

The matter was quite fully discussed, and finally Mrs. Manning moved that the Common Council be instructed to take the matter in hand and see that it be remedied.

Mrs. E. A. Smith suggested that a committee be appointed to meet the Board of Health and lay the facts before its members.

Mrs. Manning's motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mrs. J. Chisholm moved that a committee be appointed to interview the board of health relative to the matter. The motion was carried. Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Skinner were forthwith appointed a committee with power to add to their number.

Some very practical suggestions were advanced to keep up the interest in the council and the meeting adjourned.

Despite the stormy weather the evening session was largely attended. Mrs. Robert Thomson was in the chair and there were seated on the platform Lady Tilly, Mrs. John Thomson, Mrs. Frances Murray, Mrs. Grace Leavitt, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, Miss Harriet Peters, Miss Mabel Peters, Mrs. R. Skinner, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Owen Campbell, Mrs. S. M. Hunter and Mrs. Edward Manning.

The president, in a few pertinent remarks, went briefly into the work of the Women's Council. The local council, said the president, was organized in 1894, by Lady Tilly. There are now affiliated with the local council twenty-five societies. Mrs. Thomson went quite fully into the growth of the local council and its objects.

The secretary's report, as submitted at the afternoon session, was read by the secretary, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, and piano duet by Miss Bessie Matthews and Miss Seely was played with much expression and greatly to the enjoyment of the audience.

Reports were then received as follows:—
Philanthropic Societies.

Miss Harriet Peters reported that there are federated with the local council four philanthropic institutions—the S. P. C. A., the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Home for the Aged. Miss Peters submitted a brief report of the objects and work of each of their maintenance.

W. O. C. T. U.

Mrs. John Bullock reported in behalf of the W. O. C. T. U. There are thirty-four departments of work in the union. Mrs. Bullock did not think it necessary to go into the work of these departments, and read a report from Frederickton, N. B., U., and of the education of temperance in the schools at that place, as taken up under the direction of the W. O. C. T. U. For the St. John union the past year has been one of profit and although the membership has decreased the interest has grown. Mrs. Bullock reported in full the work carried on at the Seaman's Mission, the Little Girls' Home and the W. O. C. T. U. coffee rooms, and also reports on behalf of the Fairville, Carleton and North End unions.

Church Societies.

Mrs. Owen Campbell reported on Church Societies. The Brussels street Baptist Church Society celebrated its 25th anniversary in August last, at which there were eloquent addresses. In behalf of the Women's Foreign Mission Society Mrs. Campbell read that there has been little change since last synopsis had been given. The method of securing mission funds had been improved.

The report of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of St. John showed that the society had been organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1884. The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Stephen's church reported that the society had been organized in 1878. Any member of the church can become a member by payment of \$1.

King's Daughters.

Mrs. John Thomson reported in behalf of the King's Daughters as follows: During the first seven weeks of the year a cooking school had been established by the King's Daughters. The Driscoll house had later been purchased and had been fitted up as a boarding house for young ladies. Mrs. Hall, the King's Daughters' housekeeper, had, during the past year resigned and has been succeeded by Mrs. Hetherington, who is now filling the position in a satisfactory manner. Mrs. Thomson also gave a brief report of the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Seaman's Mission Society.

Associated Charities.

Mrs. E. A. Smith followed with a few remarks on associated charities. Mrs. Smith dealt principally with cases where impostors posing as beggars, had reaped harvests by begging from door to door and of the pleas advanced by such impostors. In one case a woman had been known to have buried her husband 17

times according to her own story, when investigation proved that the woman had never been married. The speaker said that the country is swarming with professional beggars. The cases that are deserving said the speaker, are those which are hunted out and not those that seek you out. Mrs. Smith also pointed out cases where the so-called "peddlers" use the loss of their legs, as capital stock, to beg on. Money and food, said Mrs. Smith, should only be given in return for work. The increase in pauperism is due to indiscriminate distribution of alms and Mrs. Smith went into the history of associated charities which was first started in England, and has since spread to many of the leading cities of the world, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton Ottawa and other Canadian cities. Associated Charities is not a political or sectarian body. Mrs. Smith related the object of the associated charities of St. John and how the work is carried on. Since the formation of associated charities in St. John in June last 45 charitable cases had come to the attention of the committee. This number had been found to be impostors. Mrs. Smith in conclusion appealed to all to interest themselves in the work of associated charities.

Educational Report.

Miss Agnes Carr reported in behalf of the Alumnae Society, the Wednesday Evening Club and the Woman's Auxiliary of the Natural History Society.

Woman's Enfranchisement.

Mrs. Stanley Hunter reported as to the work of the New Brunswick branch of the Woman's Enfranchisement Association. The association reported that it is much interested in compulsory education. Mrs. David McLellan moved that the reports, as read, be adopted. Mrs. George McLeod seconded the motion and it carried.

Mrs. Edward Manning read an interesting paper on the Poor Laws which advocated the establishment of a work house where prisoners could be kept in employment instead of idling their time in jail. There are six poor houses in our province which are chiefly inhabited by the poor, but some children are to be found there. Mrs. Manning told of a visit to the almshouse at Crouville and of its equipment. The only paid help there is the cook and everything was found comfortable. Inmates act as chamber maids. Mrs. Manning in conclusion, said that a work house would be almost self-supporting and thought it would be greatly in the interests of the community morally. The meeting closed with the national anthem.

THE WESTERN MEN SAILED.

Pomeranian left Halifax with the Mounted Police on Saturday.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—The second section of the Canadian contingent left Halifax Saturday by the Allan for the Pomorie for the Cape. Cool, crisp weather Saturday was in every way better suited for the business of embarking the troops than the heavy fog which prevailed on Friday. The Pomeranian sailed on Saturday for the Pomorie for the Cape. The troops who left Saturday have been special favorites ever since their arrival in the city. They came from the western provinces and have in many instances been almost fitted for the Mounted Police. They are not only fine specimens of manhood types of Canada's best, but are particularly fitted for their experience to do work most needed by the army in South Africa. Great things are expected of them, and they are accustomed to patrolling vast tracts of almost unsettled country, doing sentry duty, and riding for long hours together.

They embarked about 11:30 and the Pomeranian hauled out from the wharf at 2 p. m. and anchored in the stream for the night. The ship was towed to anchor where she was saluted by steamers and tug boats at wharves and screaming of steam whistles and sirens was heard. While at anchor she was surrounded by tug boats and steamers laden with citizens and visitors who cheered the departing troops. All excursion steamers were decorated with bunting as was also the tugboat. At 5:15 the Pomeranian hoisted anchor and amid the firing of guns and rockets she departed, horns, passed down the harbor and commenced her long voyage to South Africa.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The new Battle liner Pyda started from the Clyde Saturday for Bristol Channel on her maiden voyage. She will load for Las Palmas or Madeira. This is the eighth steamer that Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co. of this city, now have in commission and she will be commanded by Capt. J. H. Crossley, formerly of the Argue Hotel and ship Manhattan. Her dimensions are 310x44 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 6 inches, and she will lift about 4,600 tons deadweight on about 20 feet draft. She is fitted with two funnels, by Messrs. Russell & Co., Port Glasgow, who built all the other steamers of the Battle Line. The engines are by Messrs. John G. Kincaid & Co. and are of 240 H. P. Lloyds. Dimensions of cylinders are 23 inches, 37 inches and 61 inches by 42 inches stroke. She is fitted with powerful donkey boilers, winches and all appliances for the rapid handling of cargo.

SUSSEX INCORPORATION VOIE.

Sussex, Jan. 29.—Hon. L. J. Aweedie is holding court here today to determine the dispute regarding the boundaries of the proposed town of Sussex. It is expected the vote on incorporation will take place in about six weeks. This has been the coldest day of the present winter. The thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero with a high wind blowing.

A. B. Walker, of St. John, is booked to lecture in the Baptist church next week on the Transvaal War.

RENEWING BANK CHARTERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Some of the leading Canadian bankers met at the Bank of Ottawa to discuss business in connection with the renewal of the bank charters which terminate at the end of June, 1900. The charters are renewed every 10 years. The delegates at the meeting were Mr. George Burn, manager of the Bank of Ottawa; Messrs. Hague & Fish, joint general managers of the Merchant's Bank; Messrs. McLeod, of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Stikeman, of the Bank of British North America, and Durford, of the Montreal Bank.

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The Helmsman.

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OTAWA, Jan. 28.—Dr. Borden received a cable from Lord Strathcona last night closing the arrangements for the Elder Dempster people for the steamer Montevideo as the transport for Strathcona's contingent. Now that the transport has been fixed upon the work of organization will go speedily on. It will also permit of securing being done about the British Columbia offer.

The Minister of Militia has also received a cable from Lord Strathcona regarding the basis of organization for Strathcona's contingent which will number 25 officers, 36 non-commissioned officers and 479 men or a total of 531 in all ranks with 538 horses. In this number of units there will be 27 additional horses to be used in case of contingents which will bring the total number of horses up to 866. The contingent will be divided into three complete squadrons. There will be three Maxim guns. In addition to recruiting stations in the west there will be one in Ottawa.

Col. Steele arrived last night and leaves tomorrow for Regina to commence recruiting. He spent the great part of the time while here with Dr. Borden and Comptroller White.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The Elder Dempster steamer Monterey has been chartered to transport the Strathcona stores to South Africa. She will sail from Halifax about the end of February.

Probate Court.

The will of Robert Milligan was admitted to probate and letters granted to his son, Rev. George S. Milligan, and his daughters, Jessie and Ethel Milligan. The estate is valued at \$12,000 real and \$9,000 personal property. The following legatees are made: To Mrs. Eliza Pendrigh, of Yarmouth, a sister, \$100; St. David's church, St. John, \$400; St. Andrew's church, St. John, \$200, to be used towards the purchase of a building for the home of the society, or towards a site on which to build the building; Clara Mackenzie, \$40. The residue is left to Mrs. Milligan for life, and afterwards to all the children equally. Mr. J. Roy Campbell, proctor.

TO SEARCH FOR ANDER.

Bejin, Jan. 26.—Herr Vann, the Polar explorer, announces that he will lead an expedition next summer into Arctic regions in the hope of finding Andre, the missing aeronaut, or his remains.

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In the harbor at Honolulu telephone service between vessels and the shore may be obtained by connecting with the permanent telephone in the harbor.

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OTAWA, Jan. 28.—Dr. Borden received a cable from Lord Strathcona last night closing the arrangements for the Elder Dempster people for the steamer Montevideo as the transport for Strathcona's contingent. Now that the transport has been fixed upon the work of organization will go speedily on. It will also permit of securing being done about the British Columbia offer.

The Minister of Militia has also received a cable from Lord Strathcona regarding the basis of organization for Strathcona's contingent which will number 25 officers, 36 non-commissioned officers and 479 men or a total of 531 in all ranks with 538 horses. In this number of units there will be 27 additional horses to be used in case of contingents which will bring the total number of horses up to 866. The contingent will be divided into three complete squadrons. There will be three Maxim guns. In addition to recruiting stations in the west there will be one in Ottawa.

Col. Steele arrived last night and leaves tomorrow for Regina to commence recruiting. He spent the great part of the time while here with Dr. Borden and Comptroller White.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The Elder Dempster steamer Monterey has been chartered to transport the Strathcona stores to South Africa. She will sail from Halifax about the end of February.

Probate Court.

The will of Robert Milligan was admitted to probate and letters granted to his son, Rev. George S. Milligan, and his daughters, Jessie and Ethel Milligan. The estate is valued at \$12,000 real and \$9,000 personal property. The following legatees are made: To Mrs. Eliza Pendrigh, of Yarmouth, a sister, \$100; St. David's church, St. John, \$400; St. Andrew's church, St. John, \$200, to be used towards the purchase of a building for the home of the society, or towards a site on which to build the building; Clara Mackenzie, \$40. The residue is left to Mrs. Milligan for life, and afterwards to all the children equally. Mr. J. Roy Campbell, proctor.

TO SEARCH FOR ANDER.

Bejin, Jan. 26.—Herr Vann, the Polar explorer, announces that he will lead an expedition next summer

THE WAR.

(Continued from first page.)

at Spica Key is likely to become of decisive importance for the whole war.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "It requires a good piece of British conceit to believe in an approximately favorable issue of the war, but when the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The Yessie Zeitung says: "The best prepared and most carefully planned British operation during the war has now ended in complete disaster. What is there now to prop up the sinking prestige of 'world power'?"

LEWIS IS OFFICIALLY IN BERLIN FOR NOTHING.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—An official agency has communicated the following to the Press: "In spite of my official statements that Dr. Lewis, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, is here by official invitation, his visit is entirely by his own initiative and though he has received ordinary courtesy his presence here is entirely without political significance."

THE BAY FOR BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 30.—The London correspondent of the Standard says: "The fact that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lourenço Marques to the British government."

MEN VIA ST. JOHN.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—It is probable that it can be arranged to send some of the men offered by British Columbia to South Africa on the 17th prox.

HANDSOME PRESENTS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—The announcement of the Mounted Infantry quartered here would leave for Halifax, was followed to night by the presentation on behalf of the city of a handsome silver match box and five pounds cash to all the Toronto regiments including the officers and men who were in the ranks of the mounted infantry.

RED CROSS SOCIETY FUNDS.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Dr. Charles A. Hodgett, honorary secretary of the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society, announces subscriptions received by the society in connection with the Canadian contingent to date, total \$10,257.

ORDERED TO BE READY.

Kingston, Jan. 29.—Major Hudson, commanding "C" field battery, has received notice from chief staff officer at Ottawa to hold the battery in readiness to proceed to Halifax this week.

PARCELS AND MAIL FOR AFRICA.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The Elder Dempster & Co. announce they are prepared to receive books and periodicals for use on the voyage of the members of the second contingent of the South African Horse.

WAR NEWS FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 29.—Rightly forecasting the approach of the storm, Major Williams had "B" squadron on mounted drill at an early hour this morning.

THE PLAGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The secretary of the navy received the following cablegram this morning from Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic squadron:

thousands of them received at the department on the United States.

Dr. Borden has called Lord Strathcona asking if he wants a chaplain and nurse to accompany his contingent.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The Montevideo with Strathcona is expected to sail from Halifax about the 25th prox. The Milwaukee is expected to arrive at Halifax on Saturday next.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The Ontario patriotic fund stands as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The minister of militia received a cable tonight from Lord Strathcona asking if it was correct that some of the soldiers sent to South Africa were (Canada for the war) was made in 'Montreal, Chicago and St. Louis, United States. A reply was sent stating that all the men were to be sent to South Africa.

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NO OPPOSITION.

(Special to Telegraph.)

Winnipeg, Jan. 29.—No opposition will be offered in tomorrow's bye elections of the provincial cabinet. Premier Macdonald and Mr. MacFadden, minister of public works, will be re-elected by acclamation.

A GREAT BUILDER.—The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy flesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

OFFICIALS OBJECT.

Shanghai, Jan. 29.—The deposition of the Emperor Kwang Shu creates great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yangtze Valley and native mercantile circles are disturbed fearing trouble. It is rumored the emperor will be reinstated in one year.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by a persistent, rasping cough. Fry's Peppermint Cure will cure it. It is a great cough cure, and is sold by all druggists.

MRS. BLAIR IS HERE.

(Special to Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Blair was considerably better tonight and her physical condition is now holding out good hopes of recovery.

THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER is the most largely sold in Canada. It is a great relief for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains. It is sold by all druggists.

MAKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President McKinley is 37 years old today, having been born at Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1842. He received many congratulations from visitors and telegrams from all over the world.

A FAMINE FUND.

London, Jan. 29.—In consequence of a famine in the India office from a poor harvest which amounts to \$3,000,000 the famine fund will be started.

DEATHS.

QUINLEN—in this city, on the 28th inst., Alice, beloved wife of Denis P. Griffin, in the 28th year of her age, daughter of James J. and Kate Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, leaving a husband, two children, and a father to mourn their sad loss.

LELAND—at Macross, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, leaving a husband, two children, and a father to mourn their sad loss.

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FREE HELP FOR MEN. The only remedy which will positively cure lost manhood is "KOH'S REMEDY". It is controlled in this country by Dr. Kohr. It is the highest standing in the medical world. This remedy has cured thousands of men, young and old, who have been ruined by over-exhaustion of the generative organs, such as loss of manhood, catarrhs, nervous debility, etc. It is a great tonic and will give you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, vertigo, pain in the back, and falling memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two weeks' treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials. Correspondence strictly confidential. Fifty days' treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in those countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper. Address: DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P. O. B. X. 12341, MUNICH, GERMANY.

Foreign Ports. Arrived. New London, Conn., via Boston L. Easton, New York for Halifax. Portland, Jan. 29, ship Columbia, Capt. W. H. Jones, from Boston. New York, Jan. 29, ship Vermont, Capt. W. H. Jones, from Boston. New York, Jan. 29, ship Vermont, Capt. W. H. Jones, from Boston.

Deaths. QUINLEN—in this city, on the 28th inst., Alice, beloved wife of Denis P. Griffin, in the 28th year of her age, daughter of James J. and Kate Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, leaving a husband, two children, and a father to mourn their sad loss.

Marine Journal. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, Jan. 29. Star Line Head, 555, Phillips, from Belfast via Glasgow, via Thomson & Co. Coastwise—Star Line Head, 555, Phillips, from Belfast via Glasgow, via Thomson & Co.

Domestic Ports. Arrived. Halifax, Jan. 29, star Lake Ontario, from Liverpool via Montreal. Halifax, Jan. 29, star Lake Ontario, from Liverpool via Montreal.

British Ports. Arrived. Liverpool, Jan. 29, star Unruh, from Holt. Liverpool, Jan. 29, star Unruh, from Holt.

Reports, Disasters, Etc. St. John's, N.B.—The wrecked vessel at Bay St. Lawrence is supposed to be an American sailing ship, lumber laden from the Cape Cod. It is feared all hands were lost.

Spoken. Jan. 29, 29 miles N W of St. David's (Is.) barque Cedar Creek, from Philadelphia for Port Elizabeth.

Bound Not Guilty. Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Edward St. George, of Water street, who was charged with attempting to poison his family, was honorably discharged today by Judge Magistrate O'Keefe.

Nov. 25th We Published The Names and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven names have been added to the list. Ten of our students are under one roof in the O. P. B. office. St. John's two of them also work.

Business and Shortland, (Pitman) Stationery, Printing, and Binding. Write for our catalogue. S. KERR & SON, 100 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. B.