

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 are the traditions 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 oust the 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 Foran, 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 delivered, have convinced 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 determined to make 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, yet, by the way of the war and the government's waging of it for fear of incurring the accusation of being unpatriotic, achieving the same end, vigorous accusations 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. E. 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 as tenderly as we could. "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 facts

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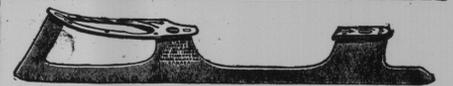
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MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

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. It is not a new thing. It is a principle which should extend beyond natural monopolies. The streets, rivers and other water courses belong to all the people. There is no reason why a favored few should make money out of them at the expense of their real owners. The people should reclaim and operate for their benefit such natural monopolies as streets and street railways, telephone plants, gas and electric lighting works, canals, ferries, bridges, harbors, water works, docks, etc. "Our city governments are suffering from various ills, boss-plague, ring-rule and corruption in common councils being among them. But these evils exist because of the indifference of the people and especially of the neglect of the ordinary obligations of citizenship by those who declaim the bitterest against these evils."

ASHANTI AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—The overdue steamer Ashanti, from Mowille, 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. 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 Kagaroo and wild horse hunters will shortly leave Sydney for Cape Town.

ST. JOHN COUNTY BILLS.

The bills and bylaws 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 bylaws committee by the council, a sub-committee was instructed to obtain more information and report.

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 in western connections. A contract has also been let for a line from Fredericton to Chatham.

TO FIGHT THE AMALGAMATION.

Boston, Jan. 27.—The Post will say tomorrow that legal opposition to the merging 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.

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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 the details for the islanders. The committee has decided that the island shall be under its particular care, and that the provisions of the constitution of the United States shall be applied to Porto Rico as far as possible. 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 given to Porto Rico. Another amendment provides for the retention of Porto Rico coins and substitute for them the coins of the United States. The committee also 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 dollar for one hundred of the United States coins. This is to be applied in the exchange of the United States coins for the Porto Rico coins for more than three months after the passage of the act. Another provision authorized the president to appoint an officer of the army to be governor of the island notwithstanding any present provision to the contrary, but the appointment of such officer is made optional with the president. All laws enacted by the Porto Rico legislature are 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 committee seemed to be favorable to slight duty, amounting to 25 or 30 p. c. on articles imported from the United States from other countries. It was decided to amend the provision relating to a congressional delegate so as to require that the provision is left in the bill the delegate shall read and write the English language. 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, and to consist 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.

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. The bitterest struggle being waged is that between England and the Boers. Other troubles are in the Nile Valley and the Ligand region. The campaigns France has engaged upon are modest ones. The only unpleasant feature of them is that when over they will surely have to be fought again. The first is the Fousou-Lamy expedition, which was sent from Algiers more than a year ago to march to the southern border of the Soudan, and there fight the war against the Tauregs. The second is a branch of the Fousou-Lamy expedition, the charge of Lieut. Faller, which was directed against the tribesmen near Lake Tchad. A military commission was appointed to settle upon a boundary. The commission was set on foot by the Boers. Three battles were fought, but more battles will be necessary before the white trouble can be finally settled.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

In an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$2.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dennis, Business Manager; James Hinnay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 1 line or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of the paper until the money is received.

THE PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES. SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 31, 1900.

THE EYE-RELECTIONS. It is amusing to note the efforts of the Sun on Friday morning to derive some comfort out of the bye-elections. According to the Sun the result of the election in Sherbrooke was quite a Conservative victory, although the Tory majority in that constituency has been reduced to ninety, and notwithstanding the fact that Sherbrooke has never yet returned a Liberal to the house of commons since confederation. These are the days when the Tories are grateful for the smallest favors, for everything of late has been going against them. In the recent bye-elections they only had the courage to contest one seat out of seven, and although they won that seat it was by so small a majority that there can be no certainty that they will be successful in any future election. Yet the Sun, with more than the "bragging boldness" of Bailey, jr., undertakes to tell its readers that they ought to feel happy over the result of the bye-elections. To such a condition can a newspaper be brought by a course of misrepresentation and deceit.

A REFUGES OF LIES. The words which we place at the head of this article is the title of an editorial which appeared in the Sun on Friday, in which Mr. Tarte and his friends are accused of "purporting their race and religious campaign for the purpose of stampeding the province of Quebec into the government ranks." It appears to us that the province of Quebec is not at present in need of any particular efforts to stampede it into the government ranks, seeing that out of sixty-five members which it returns to the house of commons, the Conservatives have only got thirteen. At the same time the statement made by the Sun is of so outrageous a character that "a refuge of lies" seems to be its most appropriate title, and we congratulate our contemporary at having given the proper designation to its own conduct with respect to Mr. Tarte. The Sun quotes the *La Patrie*, which it says is Mr. Tarte's personal organ, as having accused the Toronto Mail and Halifax Herald of endeavoring to incite prejudices against the French among the English speaking electors, and also for saying that the fight in the recent election in the county of Carleton was exclusively on the ground that it was necessary to bring to an end French influence in this country. The Sun has the audacity to contend these statements and to denounce them as falsehoods, although it well knows, and its readers well know, that it has been engaged in the same evil work itself. The whole efforts of the Sun for the past three months, or ever since the question of sending a contingent to the Transvaal arose, have been directed to the purpose of showing that the French in Canada are disloyal, and ought to have no share in the government of the country. Every reader of the Sun knows that this statement is true, and that under whatever words the design of the Sun may be covered, the intention is to discredit the French and to stamp them with a brand of disloyalty. Therefore *La Patrie* was absolutely correct when it made the statements it did, and the "refuge of lies" to which the Sun gives such prominence is that paper's own contradiction of *La Patrie's* truthful words. Every person who was in the Carleton county campaign knows that it was not run by the opposition on any question of Provincial politics, or on anything done by the Provincial Government, but solely on the pretence that the Federal Government had been slack in sending a contin-

gent to South Africa, and that the reason of that slackness was French influence in the cabinet. We challenge any man to contradict this statement, and if a proof is asked for we will place in evidence the leader of the opposition, Mr. J. D. Hays, and who, we feel certain, will not conceal the truth about the issue if he is asked to give evidence on the subject. The work that the Sun and the opposition have been doing in connection with this matter is the basest and most contemptible that ever was undertaken by any party in dominion politics, and it is the cause the Sun and the whole Conservative party know well that two millions of French speaking people in Canada must have their proper share in the government, and cannot be stamped under foot on account of their race, at least not under our existing constitution. Therefore, the Sun stands convicted not only of raising a race and religious issue, but of raising one needlessly and needlessly—an issue that cannot succeed, and that only can result in creating bad blood between the two races, without any advantage being gained by any person. Thus is precisely the policy which Dryden attributed to the first Lord Shaftesbury, who was "to raise the race or to raise the state." The Sun and its friends in St. John, finding that it cannot rule Canada, seem determined to do their best to ruin it. Fortunately it does not lie in their power to accomplish this result. The people of this country, who are not wholly devoid of reasoning faculties, will soon become aware of their little game, and their defeat will be the greater because of some little temporary success which they have achieved.

DOOMED BY THE NEW YORK SUN. Whatever doubt there may have been as to the fate of the Laurier government is now dispelled by the Montreal correspondent of the New York Sun. The correspondent gives no fewer than five reasons for the defeat of the government, all founded upon the discontent of the province of Quebec. The first is that the premier in settling the Manitoba school question sacrificed the French Catholics to Protestant fanaticism. Secondly, he took into his cabinet Mr. Tarte, "a renegade Tory." Third, he accepted Knight-Lord. Fourth, he made an absurd deal with the Lygn canal and thereby lost all hope of obtaining reciprocity with the United States. The most interesting reason, however, is the fifth: "Because he sent troops to South Africa to fight Great Britain's battle against the Boers, and has thereby established a precedent which will involve Canada in the wars in which Great Britain may become engaged. If Great Britain cannot contend alone with the two little republics in South Africa, what can she do if involved in war with one of the great powers of the world? In the event of war with the United States, Canadians must fight for Great Britain against more than a million of their sons and daughters; and, in addition, give the great republic just cause for their subjugation and the forcible annexation of Canada to the United States."

Ridiculous as this story may appear it probably represents without very much exaggeration the hopes of a section at least of the opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government in Quebec. It is well known that the troubles in South Africa have been regarded by some Tory politicians mainly as a means of making trouble for the Canadian government, and getting back into office by the old device of appealing to prejudice. When it was supposed that there was some difficulty about the sending of the first contingent the cry of disloyalty was raised against the government and the country was flooded with copies of a newspaper in which the charge was made in a most violent, inflammatory, and offensive way. Another newspaper attacked the whole French Canadian race as traitors to the Empire. But as time passed and the situation changed, one contingent is now actually in the field in South Africa. Another is on its way. The charge of disloyalty or of indifference to the interests of the Empire has now lost all its power for mischief. Nothing is left but to swing around and attack the government for sacrificing French Canadian interests and ideas to imperialism. The article in the New York Sun is not very different from the attacks made by Conservative public men and journals on the premier of Canada. The English speaking people of the country are now indignant at the setbacks made on Great Britain by the so-called Liberals, in connection with the war in South Africa. Had this article appeared in a paper having the most remote connection with the Liberal party, it would have been unscrupulously used by the Conservatives in the other provinces as evidence of the disloyalty of the Liberal party. After a little while the name of the paper would have been dropped altogether, and its utterances put down as a part of "Tarte's racial campaign." But the writer in the *Semaine Religieuse* is as bitterly opposed to Liberalism as to the cause of Great Britain. Liberals, he says, are the enemies of the church and its ministers. We believe Anglo-manis is twice as formidable since it has Liberalism as an instrument. The last sentence reminds one of the charge made by a Conservative speaker at a recent meeting at Quebec, that French-Canadian influence has declined since Sir Wilfrid Laurier became premier. As time goes on the game that is being played is being more and more clearly revealed. Before parliament is prorogued

the opposition will probably be convinced of the necessity of another change in their plan of campaign.

ON HIS OWN GROUND.

Hon. Mr. Taitton made the claim at Sherbrooke that the Liberals were only carrying out effect the policy that the Conservatives had inaugurated. He was wrong; but assuming for the purposes of argument that he spoke within the truth, the conclusion is obvious that the Liberals are doing very much better as administrators of the Conservative policy than did the Conservative originators themselves. This may not be lofty ground to take, and we do not take it except to meet Mr. Taitton on his own premises. The enormous advance in every branch of Canadian industry shows, at least, that the affairs of the country have passed into safe hands. Things were about as bad as they could be during the years when the Tories were engaged for the most part in cutting each other's throats, and credit for the improvement will be given by a discriminating people where it properly belongs.

LACKING IN CANDOR.

When Tory critics are talking dolefully about increased expenditure, they should have the frankness to admit that two things were conspicuous during the discussion of the estimates last session. In the first place, of the \$30,000,000 voted exception was only taken to three or four small items, aggregating \$2,500,000 all told; and in the next place, increases were suggested by members of the opposition, which, if they had been acceded to, would have added another million or two to the total. Every dollar of the money appropriated was gone over item by item twice during the session, and parliament was the place to point out wherein the government was falling into extravagance. It is too late to grumble when the session is past, and it is not fair to new seal the government for expenditures that were concurred in by both sides of the house at a time when a remedy could be applied. If there was any item not warranted by public need, the opposition should have challenged it in parliament.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The solution of the negro problem in the Southern States and elsewhere a one that will hardly be accomplished by the holding of meetings on the subject in this city, even when addressed by so eloquent and able an advocate of the negroes as Dr. A. B. Walker. The proposal which has been made in some quarters to deport the whole negro population of the United States, and to send them to some other part of the world, is a proposal that is hardly worthy of serious consideration. The negroes form a majority of the population in some of the Southern States, while in others they are almost as numerous as the whites, and if they are unable to maintain their own political rights, and to advance in civilization under such conditions, it must be from some latent defect in their character which prevents them from realizing what their friends regard as their destiny. There is no doubt that the negroes in times past have labored under great disadvantages, social and otherwise, but in countries where they are sufficiently numerous to form a community of their own, there does not seem to be any reason why they should suffer from oppression. They have the same educational advantages that white people possess; they have the same civil rights, and if they have the same thrift, intelligence and industry their onward progress cannot be retarded. In British South Africa the negroes are far more numerous than the whites, and they are the possessors of votes also to the same degree as the white people, yet they do not advance as much as it seems they ought to do, although it is to be hoped an education becomes more diffused among them their progress will be more rapid. The most promising experiments that are being made in connection with the advancement of the negroes, are in industrial schemes in the Southern States, in which they are taught various handicrafts, so that they may do their share of the skilled labor of the country. As industry must be regarded as the foundation of all success and prosperity, either in an individual or a nation, such institutions will be found to be more efficient for the solution of the negro problem than any amount of speech making.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sun pretends to be greatly perturbed over the recent changes in the Provincial government, by which the Hon. Mr. Zimmerman became attorney general, and the Hon. Mr. White, Chief Commissioner of Public Works. The object of the Sun in making so much fuss over this question evidently is to try to induce the friends of Mr. White to believe that that gentleman has been slighted, and that it is a derogation of his dignity to go to the office of attorney general to that of chief commissioner of public works. The Sun calls the change that has taken place a "mysterious shuffle," but if you want to see a real good downright complete shuffle, you must watch the records of the Tory party. Perhaps it is not worth while at this late date to say anything of the recently double shuffle in which Sir John A. Macdonald office took part prior to confederation; but we would remind the Sun of a more recent shuffle which was participated in by six members of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's cabinet, one of whom was no less a person than Mr. George E. Foster himself, Mr. Foster and the other persons referred to, who were members of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's cabinet, deserted that leader in his hour of need, and treacherously endeavored to break up his government for the purpose of placing Sir Charles Tupper in the position of premier. When they returned to office it was necessary for them to execute a shuffle, and for a short time Mr. Foster held an office which was quite different from which he held afterwards in the short lived government of Sir Charles Tupper. With respect to the new arrangement that has been made in the provincial government, we feel satisfied that it must meet with the approval of every supporter of that government in New Brunswick. The premier of this province since responsible government was introduced has not always been a lawyer, but when he has been a lawyer he has invariably held the office of attorney general if he held any office at all, which was not the case with the government of the Hon. Sir Huntington. Every one can see excellent reasons why this should be so, and especially why a premier should not hold an office which entails so much laborious travel as that of the chief commissioner of public works. Perhaps the Sun intends to make a political issue of this change. Certainly it would not be more absurd than some which it has endeavored to raise.

THE FINAL RECKONING WITH ENGLAND.

The above is the title of a pamphlet which has made its appearance in Germany, and which is a bitter attack on Great Britain, and predicts a downfall of the British Empire. According to this remarkable production, no longer in the future than next year Germany is to go to war with Great Britain, defeat her in several naval engagements, and a general breakup of the British empire is to follow. If Germany really desires to have a final reckoning with England, we respectfully suggest that the first attention of the German reckoner be directed to the repayment of the money which Great Britain advanced during the Napoleonic wars to enable their belligerent country to maintain and arm its army, so that it might be of some use in checking Napoleon's power. The Germans, who now brag so much of their military prestige, although they have not had a European war for thirty years, are not more confident of their superiority to other nations than were the Prussians at the beginning of the century, who relied upon the prestige their armies had won in the time of Frederick the Great. Yet they were smashed to pieces so summarily and suddenly by Napoleon that really his advance against Berlin was largely in the nature of a procession, and we cannot learn that from that time until their war with feeble Denmark in 1863 the Prussians ever showed any military ability. Certainly their share in checking the army of Napoleon during the Waterloo campaign was very slight for they were soundly thrashed at Ligny, and took but a small part in the battle of Waterloo. However, if they will pay back the many millions of good British gold which England gave them at that time and before no doubt their insolence will be forgiven, for their friendship is of no value, and indeed it is their friend for Great Britain to understand that Germany, a country on which she has heaped so many favors, will always be an enemy.

CONCERNING THE CONTINGENT.

The Sun still continues to endeavor to make political capital against the Government over the sending of the Canadian contingent to South Africa. On Saturday it endeavored to show that Canada was the last self-governing colony that offered to help the mother country in the war against the two Dutch Republics. As the Canadian contingent arrived there practically as soon as any of the others, we fail to see what particular point there is in this statement. The offer of a Canadian contingent was made immediately after it was known that the council were proposing to send troops to offer to send troops at a time when there was no certainty that there would be a war. Perhaps while the Sun is discussing this question it will inform us how many contingents were offered by the Conservatives while they were in power to assist in the numerous wars in which Great Britain was engaged. During their term of office we think that when the record of the Tory party in this matter is looked into they will find very little in it to give them comfort, for certainly neither Sir John A. Macdonald, nor any of his successors in office thought Canada should assist the mother country with a force of armed men. It remained for the Liberals to do this, as it remained for them to give preferential trade to Great Britain, and to thereby take a most important step towards consolidating the British Empire.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

An incident occurred at the warden's dinner in Fredericton recently which calls for more than passing attention. It may be that serious regard should not be given to "post prandial remarks; but on the other hand, a prominent teacher in a provincial institution of learning so far forgot himself as to unwarrantably denounce a minister of the crown as a traitor to his country, the case would seem to call for serious action. Because Great Britain is engaged in a war in South Africa, and Canada is helping her, there is no reason why people should act without decency or common sense.

TORY BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR.

If the disasters which have befallen the British army since the war in South Africa began had occurred under a Liberal administration what an outcry the Tories would have raised in regard to the inability of the Liberals to maintain the honor of the country. If Mr. Gladstone had been in power when such events took place, he would have been in some danger of being mobbed, as he was at one time not many years ago by high-spirited gentlemen, who denounced him as an enemy of his country, and who did everything in their power to discredit the greatest statesman that has appeared in England during the nineteenth century. We had much of the disgrace of retiring from the Transvaal after Majuba Hill, but Majuba Hill was a trifle compared to the disasters which have occurred since the present war commenced. There a few hundred men were driven from a position by the Boers, here we have great armies checked in every direction, and the whole military machine brought to a standstill. In this crisis in the affairs of a nation, the British Liberals are displaying a high degree of patriotism. They are thinking first of their country, and only secondly of their party interests, and they are cheerfully co-operating with the Government in every effort to redeem the situation. Yet it is impossible for the most fervent patriot, either in Great Britain or the colonies, to sneer from his eyes the fact that the disasters which have befallen the British army in South Africa are largely of a character for which the Government are responsible. It appears that the present British administration went into the war without any adequate conception of what would involve. We have tried to believe the stories which have been reported from time to time that the British artillery is inferior to that of foreign nations, and especially of that of the Boers, but we fear that the cumulative facts on the subject which are being published in the English newspapers leave no doubt that the statement is substantially correct. The London Mail, a paper which is friendly to the present government, is publishing a series of articles, which seem to prove conclusively not only that the field artillery of the British army is inferior to that of other nations, but that its inferiority is due to the neglect of the proper authorities to take advantage of their opportunities of improving it. While other nations were providing their army with quick firing guns,

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you. Dyspepsia - "I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANKLEINWISSE, Whitby, Ont. A Good Medicine - "We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a purgative and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For future blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. PEPPER, publisher Dec. Atwood, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla - "Hood's Pills cure liver, the constipation and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla."

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If the disasters which have befallen the British army since the war in South Africa began had occurred under a Liberal administration what an outcry the Tories would have raised in regard to the inability of the Liberals to maintain the honor of the country. If Mr. Gladstone had been in power when such events took place, he would have been in some danger of being mobbed, as he was at one time not many years ago by high-spirited gentlemen, who denounced him as an enemy of his country, and who did everything in their power to discredit the greatest statesman that has appeared in England during the nineteenth century. We had much of the disgrace of retiring from the Transvaal after Majuba Hill, but Majuba Hill was a trifle compared to the disasters which have occurred since the present war commenced. There a few hundred men were driven from a position by the Boers, here we have great armies checked in every direction, and the whole military machine brought to a standstill. In this crisis in the affairs of a nation, the British Liberals are displaying a high degree of patriotism. They are thinking first of their country, and only secondly of their party interests, and they are cheerfully co-operating with the Government in every effort to redeem the situation. Yet it is impossible for the most fervent patriot, either in Great Britain or the colonies, to sneer from his eyes the fact that the disasters which have befallen the British army in South Africa are largely of a character for which the Government are responsible. It appears that the present British administration went into the war without any adequate conception of what would involve. We have tried to believe the stories which have been reported from time to time that the British artillery is inferior to that of foreign nations, and especially of that of the Boers, but we fear that the cumulative facts on the subject which are being published in the English newspapers leave no doubt that the statement is substantially correct. The London Mail, a paper which is friendly to the present government, is publishing a series of articles, which seem to prove conclusively not only that the field artillery of the British army is inferior to that of other nations, but that its inferiority is due to the neglect of the proper authorities to take advantage of their opportunities of improving it. While other nations were providing their army with quick firing guns,

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 were 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 Persian 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 they 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 of 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 contention 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.

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 water-way Governor Roosevelt said:

"Neither New York nor New York state can afford to rest upon while their large 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 the world which, because of its topography, it is possible to transport freight by water from the great basin of the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Dominion of Canada on the north 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 to the nation 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 \$563,609. 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 municipal court. While at the customary bench to know the shooting was accidental, the county attorney in his opening address 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. He was fined \$2,000 and it was promptly furnished.

ARDANHU CANNOT BE FLOATED.

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, but that the cost 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 DEAFIVE.

Holken, Mo., Jan. 29.—John Jackson, a deaf-mute, 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.

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. Coultard, 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. All inmates are vaccinated every day and no one is admitted to any public places."

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 Resignouque 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. Coultard forwarded one hundred tubes of lymph to the chairman of the board of health at Chatham today for vaccination."

Dr. Coultard, public officer inspector, has requested Dr. Coultard 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 "deserted" 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 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, the chairman of the board of health 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 Ritchie 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

Dr. J. H. Seammell and Dr. J. C. Moti. These were on hand on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and Dr. 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 23 persons, chiefly school boys and girls. Dr. W. F. Roberts will be on duty there to-day 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 locked 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:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Express for Campbellton, Express for Halifax, Express for Moncton, etc.

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.

FOR SALE IN KINGSTON ON ISLAND—Good land, good neighbor, school and churches convenient. Pleasantly situated four miles from Norton station. Write to E. C. SEWARD, Farmerston, 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.

Advertisement for Hood's Pills, One Dose. Text: "Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel full, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills. And take a dose from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily you will do their work. Cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers."

Advertisement for FERRY'S SEEDS. Text: "The most successful seed grower in the world. Depend on Ferry's seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Clean seeds, sown in less, not raising crops. Write for a little more on FERRY'S SEEDS. Five cents per paper. Always the Best. 1900 Seed Annual Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT."

