

CHOOSING CANDIDATES.

TALK ABOUT THE ALDERMANIC ELECTION IN HALIFAX.

Some of the Effects of the Ward System of Elections—The Class of Men they Produce in Certain Cases—Names of Some of the Present Aspirants.

HALIFAX, Mar. 11.—The work of candidate-selecting for the city council elections which will take place next spring is now fully under way. There are two principles which invariably underlie this business in Halifax. The first is some citizen who himself desires to be a candidate, who brings himself forward, who gets a requisition signed to himself, and who thus alone works his way into the council; and the second principle is that which brings out a candidate because a certain set of men wish thereby to defeat another candidate or to hold the representation of the ward in their own hands. This is one result of our ward system of municipal elections. Generally it is the second principle which prevails.

An instance of the combination of both is furnished at the present juncture in ward 4. Alderman "Neddy" O'Donnell worked his way into the council because he was determined to get there if he could by any means do so, and there was a group of peculiar politicians in the ward who thought it would be a good joke to place him among the other city fathers. Between them they succeeded. Now Alderman O'Donnell has to face the world again. He is as anxious as ever to stay in the council, but to a certain extent, instead of the men who were at his back helping him along there is now a powerful group determined if possible to keep O'Donnell out. These men are more numerous out of ward 4 than within it, though there are many influential members of this party inside the ward. They have been scanning horizon for weeks to find a man willing to run against "Neddy." Possible candidate after candidate has been talked about, but till within the past few days none has been found willing to come to the scratch with O'Donnell. But at last a man for the occasion has been discovered in the person of W. E. Bremner, a commission merchant of Barrington street, though even yet Mr. Bremner has only consented to run on condition that he is given a very strong requisition and that he receive assurances from the aldermen and others that they will give him personal assistance in the canvass that will have to be undertaken, for Alderman O'Donnell has been talking to the ward for the past six months, and has laid well his plans for election day. This contest between O'Donnell and Bremner, with the forces at the back of each, if it materializes, will make a very interesting fight indeed. The chances are that Bremner will run, and those who are urging him out think he should easily win.

George E. Faulkner is being requisitioned to offer in ward 1 in succession to Alderman W. J. Stewart, who retires owing to pressure of business. Mr. Faulkner's candidature is not of his own seeking, nor is he being put forward in the interest of a few wire-pullers. Alderman Stewart and a number of other leading men of the ward think that Mr. Faulkner is the best available representative. Up till recently he was the agent in this city of R. G. Dun & Co., a position from which he retired to go into the insurance business, and he has the reputation of being one of the most progressive and substantial young men of the community.

During the past few days great changes have come over the situation in ward 2, changes which make PROGRESS' prediction of some weeks ago regarding this ward exactly true. It was then stated that Ald. Dennis would accept a nomination for the ward if his election should be unopposed, but on no account would he enter upon a contest. T. J. Barry, who is running is a perennial candidate who is always in the fray though never reaping the fruits of victory, and his candidature was hardly considered serious opposition. But now a candidate has been brought out who cannot be looked upon in the same light, for he and his friends mean business. Accordingly Ald. Dennis true to his word retires. He has seen seven years of civic life, there are great demands upon his time, and he has had enough of it. Mr. W. P. C. Inglis and other "ward workers" who have brought out this opposition, Ald. Dennis considers his best friends, all on account of their energy in placing opposition to him in the aldermanic field. There is no doubt that if Ald. Dennis took off his coat and went to work he could easily win his election but he does not consider the prize worth a tithe of the effort that would be necessary to gain it, and he gladly lets it go. Ald. Dennis' exit from the council will be a serious loss to the intelligence of that body. He has become thoroughly versed in civic affairs, a subject to which he conscientiously gave a great deal of time and attention. This loss will not be felt alone within the council, but citizens generally will suffer the disadvantage of a deprivation of the services of a civic father who had become acquainted with every detail of the work. In the withdrawal of Ald. Stewart and Ald. Dennis the council will be without two of the best aldermen who ever held a seat within the rail.

The new candidate is D. H. Campbell

the secretary of the union protection company and an ex-captain of the same body. It remains to be seen whether he will fight it out alone with Barry, or whether yet another candidate will be brought into the field. There may be new developments in other wards on account of this move against Dennis.

Ex-alderman Pickering is being urged by a number of admirers to allow himself to be placed in opposition to Alderman Mitchell in ward 3. The motive of this move is probably not unlike that which threatens Dennis in 2 and possibly other candidates elsewhere—the chiefships of the new fire department. It is very doubtful indeed if this candidate materializes into anything more than mere talk. Alderman Mitchell is too good a man to lose, and there is occasion for very little fear that he will be lost to the council.

Alderman William McFrittridge, in ward 5 now finds himself face to face with a formidable opponent in the person of Dr. Murdoch Chisholm. This gentleman will poll large vote, drawing much of his support from temperance quarters. In the mayoralty election last year ward 5 gave a majority to J. C. Mackintosh which was taken as a ward temperance victory. If Chisholm is able to work the same game "sweet William" will have to keep his eye peeled or he may come in only second best at the finish. By the way it is said that Dr. Chisholm's candidature is the result, very considerably of the plotting of a well-known city official whom the alderman recently displeased.

Alderman Creighton is monarch of all he surveys in ward 6. There is not a whisper even of opposition. His in the far north and Faulkner's in the extreme south, are likely to be the only elections by acclamation when citizens have a chance to speak on polling day.

Later information seems to point to the fact that there will be no "walk over" for any of the candidates. Campbell is sure to have vigorous opposition, and Faulkner and Creighton now are threatened.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS.

A SCOURGE MORE TO BE DREADED THAN PESTILENCE.

The Story of a Nova Scotia Lady Who Almost Lost Her Life Through the Ravages of This Trouble—Unable to Feed Herself and Had to be Carried to and From Bed.

(From the Acadian, Wolfville, N. S.)

In the spring of 1894 the many friends of Mrs. Mary Freeman, in Wolfville, N. S., very gladly welcomed her return home after a long absence from her native town, but it was with the deepest grief that they beheld in her prey of a disease of almost incredible severity. It appeared to all that the brightest future in store for her was but a few months of suffering existence. Not long after her return, however, the people of Wolfville were surprised to hear that after using a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had become almost completely well. Anxious to hear the truth of this surprising report, our reporter waited on Mrs. Freeman at the earliest opportunity. From her he received a full account of her painful illness and remarkable recovery. In January of 1889, Mrs. Freeman, who was then living in Foxbury, Mass., was severely attacked by a la grippe. She had partly recovered when a relapse followed, and while recovering from its effects, she was seized by acute rheumatism and neuralgia. The combined sickness resulted in completely breaking down her constitution. Upon recovering from neuralgia, she one day noticed a little pimple on her ankle which became exceedingly painful. It grew rapidly, soon becoming as large as a gold dollar and breaking into a running sore. Others immediately followed and soon the whole body was covered, the limbs becoming terribly swollen. The most eminent physicians of Boston were appealed to, but beyond informing her that the ailment was due to a completely run-down system, they rendered her no assistance. In the spring of 1894, she came to Nova Scotia, hoping that a change of climate would effect a cure, but to no purpose. Bone ulcers, greatly exceeding in painfulness the sores which first appeared, manifested themselves. She soon lost the use of her limbs, became unable to feed herself, and was compelled to be carried to and from her bed. Her eyes became weak and she was thus denied the enjoyment of reading. After many remedies had been tried and proved useless, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were finally appealed to. Scarcely six boxes had been consumed when the ulcers showed symptoms of healing, the appetite grew better and her general health greatly improved. Since that time her condition has steadily improved, and her health is now far better than it was previous to her serious illness. Save a slight stiffness of the limbs, she shows no signs of the terrible scourge she has passed through. Mrs. Freeman is not unmindful of the great obligation she is under to this remarkable medicine, and she is anxious that the wonderful cure which it has effected should be generally known.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, and cure when other medicines fail.

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Lord Wolseley proposes to begin reform in the British army by abolishing the cock-hats and feathers worn by staff officers.

ARRESTED A LIVE LORD.

THE MISHAP OF DUNRAVEN WHEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

How He Violated the Game Laws by Hunting Without a License—His Plea That He Did Not Know the Law—Dunraven as a Lover of Sport.

Besides being a yachtsman, Lord Dunraven is a lover of sport, says the N. Y. Sun. As a hunter he used to go to Nova Scotia not infrequently, and on two different occasions he was arrested there for unsportsmanlike conduct, in that he violated the game laws of that province. The last time was in the fall of 1881. One of the more important game laws then in force in Nova Scotia required all non-residents who desired to hunt there to take out a license, which gave the holder the privilege of hunting for the term of one year. On his previous hunting trips to Nova Scotia Dunraven had always taken out a license, but this time he tried to get along without it, and got into court.

The licenses were signed by the Chief Game Commissioner as well as by the Provincial Secretary at Halifax and were issued in blank to the Clerks of Peace throughout the province, who are about the same as Justices of Peace in the United States. The Clerks of Peace had filled in the blank spaces for names, dates, and places, and received the license fee of \$30.

Lord Dunraven, through James Scott, his agent at Halifax, applied to the Chief Game Commissioner's office for his license. Scott was to ship stores to Dunraven, and it was understood that on the same day that he sent the stores he would send the license by mail. The day before the stores were sent, Scott assured Dunraven by telegraph that the license would be granted and sent, but it was not sent, nor did it arrive with the stores for Dunraven's trip. However, Dunraven "received assurances" again that it would be granted, and started on his trip. The license had not been granted, and he knew it.

He knew, also, that without that hunting license he had no right to hunt, but "all the natives violate the game laws," as he said afterward, and so away he went. However much the natives the law they insisted that outlanders should keep it, and so Dunraven was arrested.

Dunraven pleaded ignorance of the law and a man signing himself as "A Member of the Nova Scotia Game Protection Society," of whom the editor of the Forest and Stream said, "he is a responsible man," wrote to that paper that Dunraven was familiar with the Nova Scotia game laws, and the plea of ignorance was a "nice one" for an English barrister to make, more especially as the barrister had been arrested for violating those game laws on a previous trip and had been fined to boot.

Over the signature of "Dunraven" the same he signed to the letters relating to the late yacht races, the Irish Earl sent a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, which appeared in Forest and Stream of Dec. 22, 1881, in which he said: "Your correspondent asserts that I am well posted on the game laws of Nova Scotia because I was once fined for violating them. The scquitur that because a man is fined for a branch of a law he must, therefore, be well acquainted with it is somewhat singular. I had received assurances that a license would be granted me, therefore I went hunting."

The member of the Nova Scotia Game Society replied that the lord did not know that his license would be granted, and as it proved it was not, and that even a "real live lord" had no right to hunt "without one." The lord never answered that.

Lord Dunraven's description of how he called and killed a moose in Nova Scotia shows that "he has fine instinct called poetic sense, and that whatever may be Dunraven's abilities as a sailor, he is a genuine sportsman," as a writer for the Sportsman's Review said last month. "I do not envy the condition and frame of mind," Dunraven wrote, "of a man who cannot be as nearly happy as a man can be when he is lying comfortably on a luxurious couch gazing in perfect peace on the glorious scene, and thoroughly saturating himself with the beauty of a northern sunset."

In such a favored spot Dunraven and his Indian guide stayed until early morning, when the Indian climbed a tree and called with the moose horn. This is what happened as Dunraven tells it:

"I sat listening intently and watching the black expressionless face of the Indian, when suddenly I saw it light up with a blaze of vivid excitement, and he became completely transformed as a moment into a different being. He then descended with the utmost celerity, but with extreme caution, and motioning me to silence, whispered that a big bull moose was coming across the barren, and was close at hand. Then the lord grasped his rifle tight and sneaked on his hands and knees "through grass wet with dew and stiffened with frost down to the edge of our little wooded island, and peering around some stunted juniper bushes, saw a gigantic moose standing some sixty miles off, apparently uncertain whether to advance or retreat."

The moose is a large animal, but the Indian had his doubts, for "the Indian had called closely followed me, was anxious to call again, that the moose might come closer, but I fearing he might become alarmed, concluded to chance it at sixty yards, and taking as careful aim as I could, fired, and fortunately struck him just behind the forehead. He plunged forward onto his knees, and jumping up and rushing forward some 200 yards, he fell dead near the edge of the barren."

Useful on the Race Course. The Australian starting machine, for starting horses on a race course, was tried at San Francisco a week or so ago, and all the turfmen there declare that it was entirely successful and a great advance in racing methods. The machine consists of a light

gate extending completely across the race track at the starting point. The gate is hung on a slanting wire on either side of the track, the wire stretching from a height of fifteen feet or more down to the track level, making an incline on which the gate is drawn upward and forward in front of the horses. The gate is operated by wire ropes and heavy weights. When the starter touches a button the gate springs upward and forward and the horses lined in front of it have a clear course. The jockey can urge his horse forward at the moment the signal to start is given, the gate getting well out of the way, before the horses can bound forward at their first stride. From six to ten horses were sent off in perfect alignment and without a hitch of any sort. All the jockeys and turfmen were greatly pleased with the experiment, and the gate will be used there exclusively hereafter.

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Old English.

Thirty-eight centenarians were recorded in Great Britain last year, fifteen men and twenty-three women. The oldest was Mrs. Henry of Gortree, who died at 112, leaving a daughter of 6. In the last ten years the St. James's Gazette has kept track of 678 centenarians, of whom 143 were men and 235 women.

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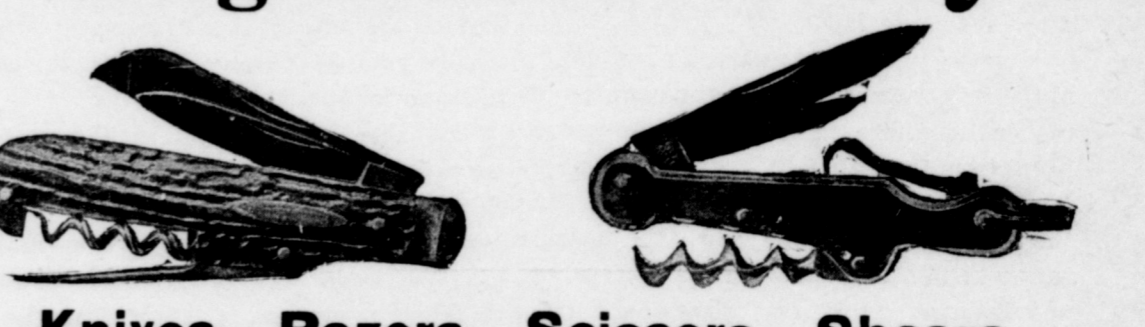
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