

THE DAILY HERALD

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DAILY HERALD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901.

DEATH OF MR. WELLS, M. P. P.

A despatch to the Herald conveys the sad news of the death of Mr. W. Woodbury Wells, M. P. P., for Westmorland, the sad event having occurred at St. Agathe Sanitarium, Quebec on Sunday.

Mr. Wells was in poor health during the last session of the legislature, having several hemorrhages, and was compelled to leave for home some days before the House closed. He improved somewhat, however, but it was pain to his intimate friends that consumption had marked him for a victim. He travelled west some months ago in search of health, and while his death was not unexpected, it comes as a shock to his many friends, and will be deeply regretted all over the province. The deceased gentleman was a native of Port Elgin, Westmorland county, and was about forty years old. He was a student at the Normal School here in 1878, taught school for some years, studied law and graduated at Dalhousie University. He practised successfully at Port Elgin, where he had a nice home and happy family surroundings. A wife and several children survive him.

Mr. Wells entered political life in the general election of 1892 when he was returned as one of the members of the legislature for Westmorland. He proved himself a worthy useful and popular representative, giving great attention to his legislative duties, and taking part in the debates, always speaking with sound common sense, and considerable ability. Mr. Wells was re-elected in 1895 and 1899, and was given the position of deputy speaker, the duties of which he discharged most satisfactorily. He was very popular with his fellow members, and with all who were brought into contact with him. He had before him a very promising public career, but alas, death has intervened, and the bright young lawyer, the clever politician, the faithful husband and parent, is cut off in the prime of manhood, regretted alike by political friends and opponents.

Mr. Wells' death is a distinct loss to the legislature of which he was an ornament, and to the county of Westmorland which never had a more faithful servant.

THE SOLDIERS' DINNER.

A lady who is interesting herself in the practical work of the proposed dinner to the returning soldiers, tells the Herald that her efforts are somewhat handicapped by the action of the persons who made out the list of those to be included in the invitation. She says the complaint is made, and justly too, that the business men who are always expected to be present on subscription lists and who pay heavy taxes are practically ignored in the invitations, and that officials who are exempt from taxation are among the proposed guests. The lady does not understand why the provincial and Dominion officials should have claims over the business men.

Of course everybody cannot be invited, but it seems to the Herald that the committee have not acted wisely in ignoring the business men as an informant declares in the case. Had the persons who made the selections any particular object in thus constructing the invitation list? Was it so constructed that some people who might not come in under the general heading, would be included in some of the classes selected?

It is a pity that any friction should occur in the arrangements, but there is no denying the fact that the committee have used poor judgment in the issue of invitations. Officialdom is all very well in its place but when it undertakes to rule the roost and ignore the solid business men of the place, it should be checked. The dinner to the soldiers is to be paid for out of the civic funds, and the leading representative business men have as good a right to be recognized as the persons who happen to hold public offices.

MUCH TO BE REGRETTED.

The Globe says that Mr. McDade, for many years past official reporter of the provincial legislature, is understood to have decided not to again undertake the work. The Globe adds that Mr. McDade has been a very efficient and hard working reporter, giving fair and full reports of all the debates. The work has grown more difficult year by year because of long night sessions and the heavy debates. To finish up the work and get out the

official volume requires many months of hard labor after the session ends, and is a great strain. In view of this and of the fact that the pressure of private business requires all his attention, Mr. McDade has been compelled to decline the strongly expressed wish of members on both sides that he continue the work. The legislature will find it difficult to satisfactorily fill Mr. McDade's place, as it is unlikely any one man will undertake to do the work he did.

With the Sun's permission the Herald may be permitted to add that the Legislature never had as efficient a reporter as Mr. McDade who has occupied that difficult position for fourteen years giving general satisfaction to both parties. The duties of the position are most laborious and exacting and requires capabilities possessed by very few men. Mr. McDade's reports were always full and impartial, and he was particularly painstaking and industrious, so much so indeed that at the end of the session he generally found himself pretty well dragged out. The members of the legislature regardless of party will much regret Mr. McDade's decision to retire from his duties in the House.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER'S MANIFESTO.

The recent inflammatory circular issued by Sir Hibbert Tupper to his constituents in Pictou, has aroused a feeling of contempt for that politician, and his judgment in renewing the race and religion cry, is strongly condemned by many of his Tory friends.

Le Courrier du Canada the French Tory organ at Quebec, administers a castigation to Sir Hibbert, and everybody must admit that it is well deserved. The Tory organ says:

"Many newspapers have spoken of a letter which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has just addressed to his constituents, and have pointed out some unfortunate passages. We desired to read the English text of this letter before speaking of it to our readers. We have read it, and we consider that Sir Hibbert has yielded to an unfortunate inspiration in writing it. That there may be discontent over the verdict rendered by the province of Quebec on the 7th of November last we can readily understand. The completeness of the defeat suffered by the Conservative party appears to us still inexplicable. But, nevertheless, the province of Quebec, in crushing us as was done, has not passed the limits of her constitutional rights. We believe that Quebec is sadly mistaken in her political views. But other provinces have been mistaken at times without being brought to book."

"Undoubtedly Mr. Laurier's nationality had a great effect upon his success before the French-Canadian electorate. But this single reason cannot explain his victory. In any case, one must suffer calmly the fortune of war. We can understand the bad humor in which the disastrous result of the elections in our Province would put our allies, in particular Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who showed himself so resolutely our friend in the fight for the Catholic minority in Manitoba. But a man of his value should not give way to bad humor at the risk of lessening that value."

Under the effect of a legitimate spite caused by an unjust defeat, a public man as distinguished as Sir Hibbert should not permit himself to speak of the Government of the country by the most numerous race 'as a menacing eventuality.' Sir Hibbert adds that he is 'absolutely opposed to that sort of thing,' but the comminatory phrase which precedes is not fully explained. We believe that Sir Hibbert Tupper, when he shall have more maturely considered all the aspects of the present situation, when he shall have weighed the gravity of the circumstances, will regret having obeyed the impulse of a moment of irritation which suggested this letter to him."

Such a dangerous politician as young Tupper should be suppressed, and some of his party friends at least, are evidently prepared to assist in the business.

EDITORS IN THE WAR.

Two Canadian editors served the Empire under arms in South Africa. Col. Sam Hughes of the Lindsay, Ontario, Warder, and Lieut. Morrison of the Ottawa Citizen. Col. Hughes was given an important command, and everybody knows what a gallant fight he made. Lieut. Morrison was with the artillery, and was mentioned in the despatches for heroic conduct on the field of battle. Before leaving for home he was offered the captaincy of a Canadian corps of Col. and scouts that is to be organized under "Gat" Howard, who is to be made a major, but Lieut. Morrison declined, his newspaper duties claiming him at Ottawa.

PRODUCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Canada has been turning a pretty nice penny out of the war in South Africa. The war office has been very generous in extending its patronage to the products of this country, and one of the heaviest orders yet received recently arrived at Ottawa.

The war office has authorized the Department of Agriculture to send another consignment of 1,100 tons of Canadian hay to South Africa. It will be sent to Cape Town on the Mic Mac, which will leave Cape Town about the middle of next month. In addition the Mic Mac

will carry 14,000 pounds of jam and 250,000 pounds of corned beef for the British soldiers. The Mic Mac will make the fourteenth steamer which has conveyed supplies from Canada to South Africa for the British. In all the Department of Agriculture has paid out about \$1,000,000 in purchasing supplies on behalf of the war office. The British authorities would like to have had larger orders for meat filled from Canada in preference to the United States, but the industry here is as yet in its infancy, and could only meet a limited demand. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the quality of Canadian meats and forage is so superior to the American that a large share of the British army contracts will in future be given to this country.

Nova Scotia too, has an Eastern Extension railway claim amounting to \$700,000, and like New Brunswick's, it was referred to arbitration. The Board which is now sitting at Halifax, is composed of Sir Geo. Burton, ex-chief justice of Ontario, E. Barbeau of Quebec, and F. B. Wade, M. P. for Annapolis.

W. B. Wallace, ex-M. P. P., and defeated in the last Federal election in Halifax, has been appointed County Court Judge of Halifax, to succeed the late Judge Johnston. Judge Wallace is only 40 years old, and enjoys a large degree of popularity.

The Montreal Herald was ninety-four years old New Year's day. The Herald is one of the most enterprising and best managed newspapers in all Canada.

NEWS NOTES.

Honore D. Cormier, of Cormier Cove, Westmorland county, a former school teacher, cut his throat, on Friday night last. He appeared to be as usual the day previous. The cause is a mystery.

Rev. David Hutchinson, of Brantford, Ont., has accepted the call of the Moncton First Baptist church and is expected to take charge the second Sunday in February.

Capt. A. H. Macdonnell, of the Stanley barracks, Toronto, who commanded G. company of the first South African contingent, was presented with a gold watch Saturday night.

The polling for the Gaspe seat in the Quebec legislature took place Saturday and resulted in the election of Kennedy independent, over Leblondier.

Eight men lost their lives in a fire at 115 Washington avenue Minneapolis, Sunday morning.

Philip D. Armour, the multi-millionaire pork packer, of Chicago, is dead. His estate is said to be worth \$20,000,000.

PROMISED SEPARATE SCHOOLS.
Methods of a Manitoba M. P. P. to be Ventilated in the Courts.

(Special to the Daily Herald)
Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—A petition has been filed against the return of Joseph Bernier, Conservative member for St. Boniface, on the ground that he induced Robin to enter into an arrangement with Archbishop Langevin, under which the latter exerted spiritual influence on behalf of Bernier, who in turn promised to procure legislation relating to the support and maintenance of separate schools in Manitoba.

Some Sharp Fighting.
(Special to the Daily Herald.)
London, Jan. 7.—Lord Kitchener reports that a detachment of Gen. Knox's command, one hundred and twenty strong, lately came into contact with a superior force of the enemy. The British casualties were Lieut. Laing, two officers and fifteen men killed, and two officers and twenty men wounded.

General Dalmon's force engaged Delary and Steenkamp yesterday at Naunpoort, driving them to the northward and inflicting a heavy casualty list.

Casualties in South Africa.
(Special to the Daily Herald.)

London, Jan. 7.—The war office has issued a table of the war losses in South Africa up to the end of the year. The total British casualties were 51,687. There are missing and prisoners at the present time, seven officers and 898 men.

Sea-Sickness, Nausea.

and maladies of this type yield quickly to the almost magical power of Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from any of these troubles, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water will give almost instant relief and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. Your money back if you do not find it so.

McGowan's Case.
(Special to Daily Herald.)

Moncton, Jan. 7.—The Irregularities of W. H. McGowan, messenger of Canadian Express company have been satisfactorily settled with the guarantee company.

HARVEY STATION.
(Special Correspondence to The Herald.)

Jan. 2.—On Monday evening the ladies of the sewing circle held a sale of aprons and fancy goods in Layton's Hall. The attendance was large and a considerable number of aprons and other fancy and useful articles were disposed of at auction and good prices realized. The proceeds amounted to upwards of \$20 which will be used for church purposes. After the sale a number of the young people remained to see the old year and century out and the new in. Games and other amusements were indulged in and a very pleasant time spent.

The Annual Congregational meeting of the church was held in the upper church on Monday afternoon. The attendance was fair and the usual business transacted. Mr. Robert Thompson acted as chairman. The following officers were elect-

ed for the ensuing year: Secretary Treasurer, John Mowatt; managers, John H. Grieve, John W. Taylor, James Coburn, John Swan, Jr., Alex. Little, James Lister, Jr., Wm. Messer, Jr., Jss. Rutherford.

Among the holiday visitors here were Messrs. F. C. and John Jewett of Sheffield, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson of Scotch Lake, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. James Swan and Master Swan, of Princetown Maine, the guests of A. W. Coburn, and George Tracey of Tracey Station, the guest of his son Wilnot Tracey.

Robert Wilson of the Bear Settlement an old resident is very low, and recovery is not expected.

A VETERAN PREACHER.

Rev. Joseph Noble Has Seen Many Years of Service.

The Blaine, correspondent of the Bangor News, thus refers to New Brunswick's oldest Free Baptist clergyman: "Rev. Joseph Noble of Woodstock, N. B., was in town a few days ago, and the guest of his son, W. A. Noble. He is a brother of the late Deacon Enoch Noble of this town and will soon be 88 years of age, the oldest active minister of the gospel in New Brunswick. Entering the ministry in his early manhood he has constantly devoted his time to that service for over 60 years, enjoys good health and looks upon a drive of 40 or 50 miles with the temperature below zero as a play spell, and recently returned from a trip to New York. As a preacher in the pulpit he is a ready offhand speaker, and delivers his sermons with force and energy and is highly respected by the clergy of all denominations throughout a large section of New Brunswick. His religion is of the good old fashioned kind from his standpoint, and no half way Christian can have a celestial bank deposit. A few years ago he was presented with a valuable gold headed cane by the citizens of Woodstock, the mayor of that city making the presentation at a notable gathering of clergymen and members of the F. B. church."

A MONCTON SENSATION.

Mail Robbers Have Been Getting in their Work.

Moncton, Jan. 6.—Postal authorities with the assistance of officers have been busy lately trying to find a clue to recent mail robberies committed at Moncton depot. About a month ago a number of parcels mysteriously disappeared from the mails in transit, followed about the middle of December with the loss of a whole mail bag and contents. The missing bag contained, among other matter, L. C. R. cheques amounting to about \$12,000, which, of course, would be of no value without endorsement of the party in whose favor they were drawn.

Vigorous search for a clue to the robbers has been instituted but so far without success. The authorities are confident that the parcels were abstracted from the mail bags at Moncton depot, where they would be lying on trucks awaiting the evening train.

Local men are suspected but so far as can be ascertained no clue has yet been obtained. Officers searched a Moncton house a few days ago but nothing was found. A mail bag containing registered letters was also stolen at Shediac station a couple of months ago.

The Mail That Failed.

"All hands aboard!"
Everybody hailed.
But he to whom their acclamations were directed passed them with sterner averted face.

So it was the people walked home, for he was none other than the motor-man of the last car.—Detroit Journal.

Distance Might Enchant.

"My eyes are no longer like stars to you, I suppose," she exclaimed during a heated conversation with her presumed lord and master.

"Well, suppose you go away about a hundred million miles, and I'll take a look at them and decide," suggested the cruel, unfeeling man.—Baltimore American.

A Libel.

Goodheart—I think you libeled that friend of yours from Chicago. I took him out to luncheon today, and he didn't eat with his knife at all.

Goodheart—Oyster stew.—Philadelphia Press.

A Bond of Sympathy.

"I see that the Newport society people turned out and did their best to elect the new mayor of Newport, and he was once a grocer too."

"Maybe when he was a grocer they were getting trusted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Philosophical.

Snarley—What's self esteem?
Yow—It's something we all hate to see in some one else, but which is a virtue if we possess it ourselves.—Syracuse Herald.

Too Great a Burden.

"What did the doctor say, George?"
"He said we must go to housekeeping—that you have overworked yourself at light housekeeping."—Chicago Record.

Friendly Consideration.

"Did that girl encourage you any?"
"Well, when I called she didn't appear herself, but she sent her mother in to see me instead of her father."—Indianapolis Journal.

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Felt Footwear
All Sizes, Shapes and Styles at
Nelson Campbell's
115 QUEEN STREET.

VICTIMS OF VESUVIUS

BURYING OF THE CITIES OF POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

The Memorable Eruption by Which This Grim Destroyer Spread Horror and Death Under Its Rain of Volcanic Ashes.

Pompeii is believed to have had rather more than 20,000 inhabitants. The city stood on an elevation overlooking the sea, the whole of the bay of Naples being in view, while in the background loomed grim Vesuvius, the destined destroyer. Close by flowed the river Sarno, which was crossed by a bridge. The volcano was supposed to be extinct, and its sides were cultivated all the way up to the summit. Grapes were largely grown, and wine making was an important industry in the neighborhood, which likewise produced cabbages famous for their excellence.

It was the city of the clan of the Pompeys, founded by the Oseans, an ancient Italian tribe, in the sixth century B. C. or earlier, afterward conquered by the Samnites, a rival tribe, and eventually absorbed by mighty Rome. The culture of the people was very Greek. They worshipped various Greek gods and used the Greek names for their weights and measures. Being so beautifully situated and having a delightful climate, Pompeii was a favorite resort of wealthy Romans, many of whom had villas there. Cicero had a handsome "cottage," as it would now be called, and the imperial family maintained a palace close by. The villas were mostly on the high ground back of the town toward Vesuvius and facing the sea.

Small earthquakes were frequent, but not much was thought of them. On the 5th day of February in the year 63 A. D. there came a tremendous shock, which was a warning of what was to follow. It threw down a large part of the city, including the beautiful temples of Jupiter, Apollo and Isis, but most of the damage was repaired by the time of the great catastrophe.

The eruption which was destined to be so memorable began early in the morning of Feb. 24, 79 A. D. Spectators looking from a great distance saw a mighty cloud spread and overhang the city like a vast and ominous umbrella. There was still plenty of time to get away in safety, and doubtless a majority of the people did escape before the impending volcanic storm began. Judging from the number of skeletons thus far discovered it seems probable that not more than about 2,000 persons actually perished. However, a great many who attempted to leave in boats may have lost their lives.

Admiral Pilius, with a fleet, was not far away, and letters brought by mounted couriers reached him as early as 1 p. m. that day begging him to come as quickly as possible with his ships and help to rescue the people. He set sail immediately, and arriving within sight of Vesuvius at nightfall, ran into the rain of pumice that was then falling. It was impossible to make a landing at Pompeii, and so he disembarked at Stabiae, where it was raining ash and sand at such a rate that during the night he was obliged to leave the room in which he slept for fear lest the door might be blocked up. On the following morning he died, being suffocated by volcanic fumes.

Early in the afternoon of Feb. 24 the hail of pumice began to fall upon doomed Pompeii, the pieces averaging about the size of a walnut, together with torrents of rain. It must then have been almost too late for anybody who remained in the city to get away. Repeated shocks of earthquake contributed to the horror of the scene, incidentally demolishing the bridge over the Sarno and so shutting off escape in that direction. Meanwhile rivers of pumice mixed with water flowed down the slope of Vesuvius on the other side and overwhelmed the neighboring Herculaneum.

The pumice fell in Pompeii until the streets of the city were covered eight to ten feet deep with it. Its weight broke in the roofs of many of the houses, and the destruction of lives must have already been frightful. Nevertheless many of the people still survived, seeking refuge in cellars and other such places of retreat. They must have imagined that there was still hope when early in the morning of the next day (Feb. 25) there came a great shock, and ashes began fall in a continuous shower with the rain. Though day had arrived it grew darker than ever, if possible, a cloud of frightful blackness settling down over the land, while the lightning and thunder were appalling. Shock followed shock, and the survivors must at last have concluded that their last hour was at hand. Such was in truth the case. The storm of ashes lasted nearly all day long. They drifted in through the windows of the houses and suffocated all who remained alive. They covered the city with a sheet of death six to seven feet thick. The work was completed the destruction of Pompeii. When it was all over, the roofs of many of the houses still emerged above the volcanic debris which had overwhelmed them. Herculaneum, however, had wholly disappeared under the streams of mud, 65 feet deep in spots, which had flowed over it. This mud, being a sort of natural concrete, soon hardened into stone, which is today of such solidity as to make excavation work extremely difficult.

Warts Are Unsightly

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