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DAILY HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1901.

THE LATE BISHOP SWEENEY.

People of all denominations in New Brunswick will sincerely regret to learn of the death of the venerable Bishop Sweeney of St. John, a Roman Catholic prelate of great learning, sincere piety, broad mind, and other personal characteristics which entitled him to the high degree of esteem in which he was held.

The deceased Bishop, who for forty-one years successfully administered the affairs of the diocese of St. John, leaves many monuments, of churches erected, schools established, humane institutions founded, and his memory will ever be gratefully cherished for his unflinching zeal, and public spirit, his high personal character, and his faithful service, not only to his church, but to the city and province in which he for so long a period occupied such a prominent position.

The Bishop was a man of tender heart, and his labour for the amelioration of his people temporarily, as well as spiritually, was performed to the full limit of his strength and ability. In the pulpit he preached without attempt at high flown oratory, contenting himself with a plain, earnest presentation of the gospel. He was beloved for his simple habits, his unostentatious charity, and his warm sympathy with every form of suffering. The grand old man, while a stout defender of his own faith, accorded to others who differed from the full right to their convictions, and many of his warmest friends were members of the various Protestant denominations. He was permitted to live to a good old age surrounded on every side by evidences of the splendid work he had accomplished, not only in the church, but in the development of those humane institutions, which are so closely linked to the church and largely share its work.

The Bishop's death has another aspect which will not be agreeable to the people of Fredericton, especially to the congregation of St. Dunstan's church. His Lordship's successor will be the learned and popular Bishop Casey of this city, who will be compelled to take up his residence at the Palace in St. John as the head of the diocese, and will thus sever his connection as resident priest with the church in this city. While congratulating Bishop Casey on his new dignities, the Herald voices the general feeling of Frederictonians, when it expresses sincere regret at his departure to St. John. St. Dunstan's has flourished under his ministrations, and he has won for himself a high place in the regard of all classes of our people.

THE NEW COMMANDANT.

Col. Reade who has arrived at Kingston to take charge of the military college, has been in the military service since he was eighteen years old, and is twenty-two years ago. He was born in London in 1861, and received his early military training at Sandhurst. In 1879 he joined the 85th Light Infantry Regiment, during 1880 and 1881 he served in the army in Afghanistan, and also at Natal through the Boer war of 1880-81. He then returned to England, and during 1886 and 1887 underwent a thorough training at a staff officer's college at Camberley, about thirty miles from London. In 1889 he went on the staff to Egypt, and served under Sir William Buller, well known on account of his military career and as author of "The Great Lone Land," who was under Lord Wolseley. In 1893 Col. Reade attended the great military school at Aldershot, afterwards being appointed aide-de-camp to Sir William Buller. In 1895 the Colonel took part in the Ashantee expedition, and was on special service at Coomassie, and other places. Returning again to England in 1897, Col. Reade once more went to Africa, and under Gen. Logard and Col. Pileher, who commanded the attack at Sonny-side, helped to raise black troops in Nigeria. He fought at Coomassie under Sir James Willcocks. Col. Reade was in 1899 appointed staff officer at Dublin, and was sent a few months later on special service to South Africa, just a short time before the present war broke out. He was on the staff of Lord Methuen, and fought during the march from Orange River to Belmont, at Graspan, Modder River, Belmont and Magersfontein. In 1900 he was with Gen. Hunter in the western Transvaal campaign to Johannesburg, and afterwards on the staff of Gen. Ian Hamilton in the territory east and north of Pretoria, at Lydenburg and during Hamilton's march to Koomatipoort.

He saw the valiant service done by O. Battery of Kingston, and had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Eaton and other Kingstonians. The staff breaking up, he returned to Shropshire, and in December last received his present appointment. Though through many engagements Col. Reade has never been wounded.

Toronto Globe: The Pall Mall Gazette and other Tory journals are pointing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a statesman whose Imperialism is much superior to that of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the English Liberal leader. This is all very agreeable, but we must warn the British Liberals in advance that Sir Wilfrid is not available as a chieftain for them. We need him in our own business.

The Tory newspapers which are kicking because of the amount of remuneration Dr. Pangle received as counsel for the government in the bridge investigation, are not mentioning the fact that the Tory members of the Senate conducting the Cook investigation, have hired a Toronto lawyer to conduct their case at \$100 a day.

Premier Murray has introduced a bill in the Nova Scotia legislature authorizing the payment of \$10,000 a mile for the extension into Halifax of the South Shore railway which now runs from Yarmouth to Shelburne, the government to take as security a first mortgage on the road.

It is announced that Attorney General Longley of Nova Scotia intends retiring from public life to devote himself to literary pursuits for which he has always had a strong taste. His successor is likely to be Hon. F. A. Lawrence of Truro, the present speaker of the Legislature, and the ablest lawyer in that body.

Col. Steele of Strathearn's Horse, late superintendent of the Northwest Mounted Police in which he has served twenty-eight years, is seeking superannuation. The senior inspector and first in line of promotion is Col. Morris formerly of Fredericton.

It is expected that the Duke of Marlborough, whose wife was a Vanderbilt, will be appointed by King Edward to formally convey to President McKinley the news of Queen Victoria's death and the accession of the new Sovereign.

Mr. Pitts and Clarke Wallace will be after Lord Salisbury. The British premier has given notice in the House of Lords that he will move for the appointment of a committee to revise the King's anti Catholic coronation oath.

The object of Queen Alexandra's visit to Denmark is to be present at the 83rd anniversary of her father's birthday.

NEWS NOTES.

Rather than face the charge of shop lifting, Alice Summers, aged 40, wife of David H. Summers, saddler, of Toronto, strangled herself Sunday afternoon in jail.

The Rev. Mr. Stouch, one of the London Missionary Society, has been murdered by brigands, 14 miles east of Tien Tsin.

A. W. Ross, ex-M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, died at a Toronto hospital Saturday night of paralysis.

Dr. Patrick A. Holohan, a former resident of Newcastle, N. B., died at Great Barrington, Mass., March 19th, aged 32 years. He had been ill four weeks with typhoid fever. He was born in Newcastle and was the son of Edward Holohan of that town.

The complete returns in North-Bruce federal by-election give Halliday, Conservative twenty-four majority.

The Canadian recruits for the South African constabulary sail from Halifax on Thursday.

The residence of Dr. Guy Manzer, Woodstock, was almost totally destroyed by fire and water Saturday morning.

Capt. James Starkey, a well known resident of St. Andrews, suicided Saturday, while temporarily insane through ill health. He left his home at 1 o'clock, went to the end of the wharf, fastened a heavy piece of iron by three half-bitches to his neck, and then leaped overboard. His wife, alarmed by his absence and by strange sounds she heard on the wharf, advanced towards him, and they found the unfortunate man with his feet just sticking out above water, stone dead. His neck had been broken. The body was recovered.

Genoa's City of Crime.

The Italian city of Arona, situated about 40 miles from Rome, is known as the City of Crime. Ever since the sixteenth century every criminal who has escaped from prison or done his time has emigrated to Arona, and today practically every inhabitant is a criminal or the child of criminals. Every family takes the law into its own hands, and it is reported not a day passes without many murders being committed in the streets. The Italian authorities have now come to look upon Arona as hopeless and remark that it is far better that criminals should kill criminals than that innocent persons should be their victims. It is said that on one occasion when 25 murders had been committed in that city in one day, the fact was reported in one of the Italian papers in the following terms: "Since our last issue (24 hours before) there have been 23 sudden deaths in Arona," and no further notice of the murders was taken or expected.

Ladies: If you wish calling cards remember we can give you a good card, neatly printed with attractive type, at the Herald office.

IT LACKS SNAP.

Budget Debate Growing Wearisome for Want of Opposition Ability.

TORIES HARPING BACK ON THEIR OLD POLICY OF PROTECTION.

Magnificent Results Expected for Development of Iron and Steel Industries.

CARNEGIE'S BOUNTIFUL CHARITY BEING EXTENDED TO CANADIAN CITIES.

(Special Correspondence to The Herald.)

Ottawa, March 22.—The debate on the budget has continued throughout the week, and what would otherwise have been an intolerably monotonous discussion has been relieved by an amendment brought forward by the leader of the Opposition. This amendment is ostensibly a declaration of policy by the Conservative party; but apart from an implied admission to protection, there is nothing in it but a condemnation of the present preferential tariff towards Great Britain. The resolution declares that the policy of the government in this regard is one-sided and ineffective.

This amendment is utterly barren of novelty. It is along precisely the same lines that Mr. Foster moved last year, and is practically identical with Sir Charles Tupper's speeches during the campaign. To that extent it has the merit of consistency. But these ideas did not cut any ice during the election. The Tories have persistently clung to the view that England should get nothing from us unless she was willing to

Give Far More Than She Got.

and in season and out they have hammered away along these lines. The one feature which attracted public notice was the fact, that while railing against the preference to Great Britain, they were claiming an absolute monopoly of all the loyalty and pro-British sentiment in the country.

The fallacy which underlies the Tory view on this subject of the British preference grows out of the fact that our imports from the United States have increased more rapidly than our imports from Great Britain, and the man who does not stop to think and analyse is apt to be misled by this comparison. It is true that our purchases from the Americans have been larger since the preference than before; but they have been almost wholly of articles not affected by the tariff. The increase is on the free list, which Great Britain does not supply—such as coal, cotton in the raw state, tobacco, corn and eggs, fruit, &c. On the other hand, our imports from Great Britain have increased by 50 per cent since the preference was given, and this increase has applied to articles which could be bought from the United States. It is, therefore, a useless thing to argue as the Conservatives have been doing.

The debate has lacked snap and vigor.

There are men on the Opposition side who can talk; but there isn't a man among them who can hold the attention of the House as did Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. These men had their faults; but they could talk so as to make the other side jump and wince and hit back, and that is what gives life to a debate. No one seems to care particularly what is now said by any of the men on the front benches of the Opposition side, and a distinct loss has been sustained by Parliament through the removal of the two debaters to whom allusion has just been made.

It is not surprising that the Conservatives should harp back upon their old policy of protection. It is about all they have to go upon. The people, however, have carefully measured the situation, and have rendered a deliberate judgment in favor of the present condition of things. That is to say, they prefer the present tariff, based upon the revenue needs of the country and stable in its character, to the high seas of duties which prevailed under the Tory regime, subject as they were

To Constant Alterations.

either up or down. The country has made marvellous progress under the policy of the Liberal party, and nothing that can be said by the Opposition in the way of criticism can possibly alter this fact. That is what counts in public judgment.

In his budget speech the other day, Mr. Fielding announced that within a year or two he expected the iron bounties payable by Government would exceed \$1,000,000 annually. If this view should be sustained it will mean much for Canada. It will mean that the bright anticipations attaching to the development of our iron resources at Sydney and Sault Ste Marie have been realized. At both these centres marvellous activity is just now being manifested. Immense furnaces are in full blast, and iron is being turned out in large quantities. In the course of another year, or even less time, both industries expect to be producing steel in various forms. At Sydney they hope to turn out steel plates and bars, while at Sault Ste Marie steel rails are to be made a feature.

During the past week

An Incident Occurred

which strongly supports the hopeful view above alluded to. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company placed upon the market preferred stock to the value of \$3,000,000. The price asked was 65 cents on the dollar, and the offers for the stock exceeded \$9,000,000. Much the larger proportion of these offers come from American capitalists, and one of the immediate results was

a rapid advance in the stock market. Some investors held back on the assumption that the throwing upon the market of such a large amount of additional stock would depress the price. But the day following the closing of the subscriptions the price went up ten points.

Speaking of iron, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great millionaire founder of Pittsburgh, has recently donated \$100,000 to Ottawa and \$25,000 to Vancouver for the purpose of

Establishing Public Libraries at these points. In the same week he gave away more than \$9,000,000 for similar purposes in the United States, and just before sailing for Scotland he announced that he had only begun to make gifts. He is still a very wealthy man with an income of something like \$10,000,000 a year, but declares that it is a disgrace to die rich. He has created an immense endowment fund for his old employees, and has been doing a lot of good in many directions.

Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster General, who is to be Canada's delegate to Australia, seems to have had quite an exciting time on his way to England. A lot of actors and sporting people organized themselves into what they called the "Sponge Club," which virtually took charge of the ship during the voyage. One of the chief features of their ceremonies was to fill a large bowl with champagne, start a sponge upon the effervescent beverage, and pass it around for absorption. Mr. Mulock and another passenger protested against these disgusting proceedings and were assaulted. It is not likely he was injured in any way.

The Duke of York and Cornwall

will visit China in September next. He will be here for a period of about six weeks, and a large appropriation is being made by parliament for the purpose of defraying the cost of his entertainment. The plan of his movements has not yet been made out; but it is understood that he will visit at least one centre in each province, and as far as possible within the time at his disposal will be afforded an idea of the resources and general characteristics of the Dominion. It will be at a time of the year when all classes will be at leisure. Nothing of this character has occurred since the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales in 1860.

Mr. Bourassa is writing feverish letters to the press complaining against the criticisms which have been applied to him. This gentleman is the champion of free speech in the House, and it is just like such advocates to see the matter in an entirely different light when personal interests are involved.

NIGHTMARE.

The Sensation That Always Makes a Man a Coward.

"Strange that we are always so cowardly in nightmares," remarked a New Orleans lawyer who has a taste for the bizarre. "I don't believe anybody ever lived who stood up and made a square stand against the amorphous horror that invariably pursues us in such visions. When I have a nightmare and the usual monster gets on my trail, my blood turns to water, and my conduct would disgrace a sheep. I am beside myself with stark, down-right fear, and I have no idea left in my head except to run like a rabbit. All pride, self respect, dread of ridicule and even the instinct of self defense are scattered to the winds, and I believe, honestly, I would be capable of any infamy in order to escape. I have no hesitation in confessing this, because, as far as I have been able to find out, everybody acts exactly the same way in the throes of nightmare, and I feel certain I would not make such a pitiable spectacle of myself in real life, no matter what might befall."

"I think that the explanation of the nightmare panic is to be found in the fact that the dream is almost invariably accompanied by a sense of suffocation. It is well established that choking the 'shutting off' of one's wind, to use a homely phrase—has an effect upon the mind which is entirely distinct and different from that produced by any other form of pain or grief. It fills the victim with such terror and distraction that he is for the moment insensible. He will do anything to get relief. This has been brought out on more than one occasion in the defense of men who have been choked and killed their assailants, and judges have held that the circumstances of such an attack should be given special consideration as extenuating the deed. In dreams the entire nervous system is relaxed, and it is natural to suppose that the mental effect of suffocation would be intensified. At least, that is the best apology I have to offer for my sprouts through nightmare land."

Bait For Bait.

"But, your majesty," feebly protested one of his confidential advisers, "will not that be a large province to seize in retaliation for the murder of one mission-ary?"

"Not at all," sternly answered the Emperor William. "He was an unusually large sized missionary."—Chicago Tribune.

An Eye to Business.

Tenant to his landlord, who is a physician: "The house really must be repaired, doctor! As a result of the dampness I have contracted rheumatism, and my children all have bad colds and coughs. Landlord: "I'll be glad to have you call on my office in office hours!"—Fliegende Blätter.

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For Ladies. A triumph in Canadian shoemaking. Equal to any American Shoe at home. Vastly superior to any American Shoe when duty has been added. Sold in Fredericton by

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178 Queen Street.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Scarc at Capetown—Boers Said to be Near the City.

(Special to Daily Herald.)

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Mar 25.—The Town guard was called out to meet the Boers who are said to be near the town. Business houses are closed to allow the employees to man the trenches and forts, day and night.

Cape Town, March 25.—Severe fighting occurred Friday, March 22, between the British and Boers at Hartbeestfontein, east of Kloksdorp, Transvaal.

Standerton, Transvaal Colony, Friday, March 22.—Four hundred Boers, under the Boer commander, Buys, have wrecked a supply train north of Vlakkegat. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagon loads of provisions.

A convoy destined to join General French's column, has been attacked between Blood River and Sheep's Nek, Transvaal Colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood River was burned.

London, March 25.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is reported there that Mr. Kruger, if his health permits, will visit the United States next month.

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For sale at the Herald office.—dlf.

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which are not too light, though when winter makes another bluff, you'll find it very convenient to have a Top Coat at hand early. The cloth, workmanship, cut and finish will be the best. I have also received, and am displaying in my window some beautiful Flannel Suitings, which will be popular for the coming summer. Call and have a look at them.

