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DAILY HERALD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

The day the election petitions were filed the gentlemen who practically own and control the Sun, was here aiding Mr. Powell in his effort to prevent the protests being entered and only failed because of the absolute refusal of Mr. McLeod and his committee to stop proceedings against Mr. Gibson. Now the Sun wants to know why the York petition should not be fought out, and thereby comes into collision with the chief Tory organ in this city.

This Tory row is intensely interesting to unprejudiced onlookers, and serves to show the quick decay which has taken possession of the party in this province.

The Sun observes that the "logical result of the unseating of Mr. Gibson would be the re-nomination of Dr. McLeod or another man of his type, and another campaign on the same basis. Anything short of this would make the protest and all that it represents a meaningless experiment. It has been stated that Dr. McLeod would not again be a candidate. No authority for this statement has been given."

The Sun assumes a position altogether unwarranted, when it assumes to speak for the managers of the Tory party in York who already have announced through their organ that they have washed their hands of Mr. McLeod. The combination of patriotism, purity and prohibition, with the men who in former elections handled the Tory corruption fund has been finally dissolved, and Mr. McLeod has been told to his face that he cannot again have the nomination or backing of the Tory party. It is true he still has Mr. Pitts and the Principal, but Mr. McLeod knows that they would not count for much in organizing and conducting a campaign. The gentlemen who evidently accepted prohibition and purity, although both principles were foreign to their previous practices, the orators who stormed the cross roads school houses on Mr. McLeod's behalf, are now denouncing him privately and publicly, and it will take more than the Sun's interference to reunite the warring factions. Without the backing and organization which the Tory party was able to give Mr. McLeod in the recent election, he would have forfeited his deposit, and it is idle for the Sun to think that the party will ever again accept him as a candidate.

The protest has split the Tory party in this constituency into two rival factions, but that which opposes the persecution of Mr. Gibson is by far the most powerful, although even it is notoriously weak when compared with the men who led the party when it could win victories in York.

LORD DUFFERIN'S TRIALS.

The venerable Lord Dufferin, the most popular and gifted governor general Canada has ever had, is deserving the sympathy of his friends. He had fortune sufficient for reasonable needs, a splendid name, a high title and the ability to add to these lustre and renown. He passed from post to post in the British diplomatic service, until his career reached a climax in its greatest prize—the Viceroyship of India—an office which no man ever held with more brilliant success. But he was lured into speculation, became president of the London and Globe financial corporation, and when the bubble burst his fortune was swept away. His eldest son, the Earl of Ava, died of fever in South Africa, and another son, Lord Blackwood, has been seriously wounded in battle. Lord and Lady Dufferin were just about to embark for South Africa to nurse their son back to health, when the news of the financial crash came, and he cancelled his trip abroad, remaining in London and facing the storm of abuse which has met him from stockholders in the London and Globe corporation. At a meeting of these people the other day Lord Dufferin was savagely hissed but after he had made his explanations the crowd cheered him again and again. He will endeavor to bring chaos out of the financial wreck, but the trio of misfortunes, which have assailed him within the past year, it is feared, will prove too much for his impaired health, the result of old age and trouble.

THE PLAGUE OF LA GRIPPE.

La grippe holds sway in Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis and a dozen other large cities of the United States, and its victims are counted by the hundreds of thousands. The disease is not a virulent form, but quite a number of deaths have occurred from compli-

cations arising from neglect of it. At Washington the doctors are busy night and day with sufferers from the plague, and the distinguished patients include President McKinley and Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State. Mr. McKinley has been laid up for a week and is forbidden to take any notice of public business. The disease has not yet made its appearance in Canada but is as near to us as Boston.

The following simple rules are given by a well known medical authority as precautions against la grippe.

Keep warmly clad.
Keep the feet dry.
Avoid colds and draughts.
Use stimulants sparingly, if at all.
Eat nourishing food.
Take your meals regularly.
Do not overheat your house.
See that the ventilation is good.
Take quinine in tonic doses.
If you are taken ill call in a physician, as complications which may ensue are dangerous.

The plague has made many inroads in this country in former years, but it seems to flourish best where the winter climate is not so steady as ours.

Capt. Sutton, whose death occurred on board the Roslyn Castle, just before the transport reached Halifax, and to whose widow the deep sympathy of the Canadian people has been extended, was an Englishman by birth, and highly connected in the Old Country. His father was an Anglican clergyman, his mother a daughter of Lady Ruthven. He passed through the Cavalry School in Quebec and the Kingston Military College, subsequently becoming attached to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with whom he served in both Toronto and Winnipeg. His wife, whom he married at Quebec in 1893, is a daughter of Judge Routhier.

The United States Congress has voted to abolish the army canteen, its action giving great satisfaction to the temperance sentiment of the country. The canteen is still a part of Canada's military administration, and Governor Jones of Nova Scotia who advocated a pint of beer for each of the returning soldiers saw his idea carried out at Halifax on Tuesday when the South African heroes were banqueted in that city.

The funeral services of the late P. D. Armour, the Chicago millionaire, were of the simplest character, and were conducted by a Congregational minister. A touching feature was the reading of a request from Mr. Armour that the simple plea of childhood, "Now I lay me down to sleep," be chanted over his body.

A new regulation in regard to money orders has been adopted with a view to expediting the postal money order business. It provides that in case of money orders for sums less than \$20, the postmaster may pay the advice notice in cases where he personally knows the claimant.

The Chatham board of trade on Tuesday passed a resolution unanimously favoring government acquisition of the Canada Eastern railway. It is expected that the question will be dealt with at the approaching session of parliament.

It is scarcely necessary for Hugh John Macdonald to announce that he has retired from political life. The elections of Brandon and Cape Breton settled that question for him and Sir Charles Tupper on November 7.

The new federal cabinet of the Australian commonwealth has hardly become settled in office, before death claimed one of its prominent members. Sir James R. Dickson, the minister of defence, died Thursday.

For the year ending June 30th, 1900 Canada had the largest surplus in her history. It amounted to the enormous sum of \$8,054,714, and the public debt during the year was reduced by \$779,639.

Admiral Cervera whose Spanish fleet was destroyed off the coast of Cuba by the American war ships in 1898, is seriously ill at his home in Spain, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

The new woman is evidently going to be a hustler in this twentieth century. One of them is already president of two national banks in Maryland.

Canada will have 19,761 square feet of space at the Glasgow exhibition, 8,061 feet in the main building and 10,800 feet in the Canadian building.

HANDSOME CALENDARS.

Among the useful calendars received at this office this season are those issued by the North British and Mercantile, the Royal and Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance companies, represented in this city by F. I. Morrison. A very beautiful calendar has also been received from R. W. L. Tibb, agent for the Quebec Fire Insurance company.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains.
—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—can't that encourage rheumatic sufferers?—52

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boer Forces Seem to be Making but Little Headway.

BLUE JACKETS LANDE AT LAMBERT'S BAY.

Kitchen Organizing a Force of Irregulars.

ALL RAILROAD LINES HELD BY THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Cape Town, Jan. 11.—The British warship Sybil has anchored in Lambert's bay and landed a force of blue jackets and a number of guns. This force has constructed entrenchments.

Hertzog's main body, seven hundred strong, with two guns, has crossed the Roggevlei mountains and is now probably in the neighborhood of Blands drift, 50 miles east of Clan William. Hertzog's intention apparently is to move toward Ceres and Worcester.

Only a few passes are fit for the guns, and the whole country is difficult to traverse. The passes are narrow and easily defended. According to latest reliable reports another party of 500 Boers has reached the Oorivier river, seven miles south of Calvinia. The authorities are doing all in their power to meet the situation. Refugees from Calvinia and Clan William are flocking to Piquetberg road. They state that many poor whites are certain to join the Boers. Then, too, many bitter bondsmen in the neighborhood of Clan William and Malmesburg openly declare that they intend to join the invaders.

A small commando about two hundred strong crossed the Orange river near Aliwal. It was met on the borders of the Alwal, the Wodehouse and the Barkley East districts by a body of police and mounted farmers and repulsed with loss. It probably will attempt again to cross the river. Dewet was last reported in the neighborhood of Bothaville.

All the towns in Orange Colony on the main line of railway are strongly held by the British, and the Boers show no disposition to approach them.

London, Jan. 11.—The following despatch has been received from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 10:

The Boers attacked Machodorp last night, but were driven off before dawn.

Hertzog's commando is in the neighborhood of Sutherland, Cape Colony. Settle is organizing a column to head him off.

In the midlands and eastward the Boers have broken up into small bodies, some returning north and some hiding in the mountains north west of Jamestown.

London, Jan. 12, 4.50 a. m.—It is understood that Lord Kitchener now holds securely all the railroad lines in South Africa, having recovered possession of the Delagoa Bay line, which had been cut Jan. 7.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail Lord Kitchener is now organizing a force of 30,000 irregulars, which will occupy some weeks. When this force is ready he will resume offensive operations.

Meanwhile the invasion of Cape Colony looks more threatening. The news that Commander Hertzog has two guns is rather startling, as it was formerly asserted that the invaders had no guns.

The defenses of Cape Town including two 4.7 naval guns, are now completed and the recruiting of volunteers is active throughout the colony. According to despatches to the Daily Express, the admiral of the Cape fleet is prepared in an emergency to land a naval brigade of 2,800 with six Hotchkiss guns. A Murrayburg telegram this morning says the Dutch received the British troops silently, and it reports that there are rumors that the colonial rebels of the neighborhood are joining the invaders.

The Pretoria correspondent of the morning Post wires that a member of the burgher peace committee, whom he interviewed, frankly confessed that there was no hope of many burghers surrendering.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—A cable has been received at the militia department stating that 148, Pte. W. Hudson, of Haydon, Ont., Strathcona's Horse, was severely wounded on December 13th. Lieut. Elmsley, of the 1st battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, is convalescent at Clairmont.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Cape Town says offers of mediation in bringing about peace in South Africa, attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, are scorned by the loyalists.

Warts Are Unsightly

That is the reason no one is clamoring for a few more warts—make them fashionable and a remedy to grow warts would quickly be made a financial success. Yes, Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor removes them, works quickly and without pain—any druggist will tell you more about this remedy.

OOM PAUL'S HEALTH.

The Ex-President Cannot Live a Month Longer.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)
New York, Jan. 12.—The World's Paris cable states that the doctor who examined Kruger says that the ex-president cannot live a month longer.

A HERO'S FUNERAL.

Thousands Paid Their Last Tribute to Respect to Lieut. Sutton.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)
Quebec, Jan. 12.—Five thousand persons attended the funeral of Lieut. Sutton

this morning, which was of a military character. The body was borne upon a gun carriage, of the First Quebec Field Battery, and forty-five men from the R. C. I. A. formed a firing party.

The R. C. A. band headed the procession, and representatives from the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and Eighth Royal Rifles were also present.

The coffin was covered with a Union Jack, the uniform of the dead officer and many floral tributes. Lieut. Col. Wilson headed the funeral party, and many who served in South Africa were in line. A saddled horse with boots reversed in the stirrups followed the gun carriage. Archbishop Begin officiated.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Many Lives Were Endangered at New Westminster.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)
Vancouver, Jan. 12.—During a performance at the Opera House at New Westminster last night the roof began to give away under the weight of tons of melting snow. A rush was made for the doors, but none were injured. The snow was dislodged and the building saved.

Will Yield to the Powers

(Special to the Daily Herald.)

Peking, Jan. 12.—The Imperial Court has instructed the Chinese peace commissioners to sign the joint note of the powers.

Shanghai, Jan. 12.—The Mercury today says that Li Hong Chang is fast breaking down and that his death is imminent.

On a Crowe Hunt.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—Pinkerton detectives are here looking for Pat Crowe, the alleged abductor of young Cadaby, of Omaha. It is believed he intends to sail on the Miowara today.

Curzon May Resign.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)

London, Jan. 2.—It is reported that Lord Curzon is to resign the viceroyalty of India because of the failing health of Lady Curzon. Lord Curzon will likely succeed him.

Death of G. A. Boardman

Mrs. Frank I. Morrison received a telegram yesterday from Calais, announcing the death after a brief illness of her uncle Mr. George A. Boardman, an aged and respected citizen of that town. Mr. Boardman's illness must have been very brief, as Mrs. Morrison was not aware of anything being wrong until she received the telegram. His wife, who was a sister of Charles E. Hill, died about five years ago, but four sons and one daughter survive him.

50 cent ties for 25 cents at Farrell Bros.

HAS HEARD ANTS TALK.

So Thinks a French Naturalist and His Reasons For His Belief.
Sir John Lubbock, as well as many other scientists, has of course studied the ant, but it has been given to a Frenchman, M. Ferel, to make a discovery as regards ants that proves them to be possessed of an intelligence far greater than has been hitherto supposed.

The way M. Ferel proved this was as follows: He made a glass tunnel, one end smaller than the other, which he placed, the small end downward, in the center of a square of plain glass some six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent the little insects from crawling out underneath.

He then took a number of ants in a bunch about the size of an ordinary horse chestnut free from any foreign substances and, lifting up the funnel, dropped the cluster of insects inside.

While the ants were still in a state of bewilderment and before any of them could reach the edge of the glass the experimenter covered it with another square similar to the one already in use, which had been surrounded a short distance from its edge by a rim of putty. This effectively confined the little insects and prevented their being crushed.

The two plates of glass were then pressed together to within, approximately, the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some fast and incapable of moving, while others could move about in their narrow prison where they liked.

Man Compared.

If man grew as fast in proportion as a silkworm, he would be bigger than an elephant in two months. If he could migrate as fast in proportion as the average house fly, he could cross the Atlantic and back in the time it takes him to eat his breakfast. If he had as many eyes in proportion as the butterfly, he would have 40,000, to say nothing of an extra pair in his head for skylights. If he could spring as far in proportion as the spider, he could jump over the tallest tree in California, and it wouldn't bother him in the least. Man isn't the whole thing after all.

"You'll give me a finer quality of goods," said the professional window trimmer. "I can make a splendid display with cheap goods."

Keep Your Feet Warm by wearing Our

Felt Footwear

All Sizes, Shapes and Styles at

Nelson Campbell's
ITS 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 fires were curtailed 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 Osenns, 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 worshiped 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 15th 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. Spouting smoke 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 Pliny, with a fleet, was not far away, the 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, 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 clinders 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 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 Herculanum.

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 shower and ashes began falling 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 falling rain 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. This 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 the city. Herculanum, 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.

Bought Yesterday—Cured Today.
Mrs. O. C. Burr, of 20 Broadway, New York, says: "I am surprised and delighted at the change for the better in my case in one day from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked like magic—there's no excuse for a person suffering pain with this remedy within reach. 50 cents.—8t

It is imprudent to keep an oil or gas stove burning in a sleeping room. They consume the oxygen and thus vitiates the air.

The purest Chinese is spoken at Nanking and is called "the language of the mandarins."

Chevrefeuille

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WILL BE ON

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Vogue, Style, Fashion, call it what you will, in the general run of cases, make high prices. Chicness in garments may, if the merchant wills, be turned to selling advantage and prices raised. Not so here. We pride ourselves on our selections. We have ferreted out some stylish cloths and are prepared to manufacture them into Stylish Suits and at very close prices.

