

THE PRIZE WINNING ESSAY.

Sketch of General Gordon's Life by Earle R. Macnutt.

Which Won First Place for Prize Offered by Daughters of the Empire in Fredericton High School.

At the request of the Daughters of the Empire and others, the Herald publishes below the Essay of Earle R. Macnutt, of the Fredericton High School, on the Life of General Charles Gordon, for which he was awarded the prize offered by that organization for competition among the students at the school.

"WITH THE HELP OF GOD I WILL HOLD THE BALANCE LEVEL."

A short speech for a new governor general, and yet these words convey more deep and true meaning than many a lengthy harangue would give. The man who delivered these words meant what he said. That man was General Gordon.

The first part of the quotation shows us the deep trust in God which Gordon possessed, and the last his confidence in himself, two of the foremost qualities of that British soldier and missionary.

The military town of Woolwich was the birth-place of this future general and leader of armies. There on January 28th, 1833, was ushered into the world that hero of heroes—General Gordon.

He came of a race of soldiers. His great-grandfather fought against Prince Charlie in 1745, and was taken prisoner by him; his grandfather served under Wolfe in Canada, and his father was Lieutenant-General H. W. Gordon, born in 1786. His mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Enderby, daughter of a merchant and ship-owner of fame. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom entered the army.

The military environments of Woolwich served but to inflame

THIS PASSION FOR SOLDIERING.

which had descended to young Gordon from his fighting ancestors, and after a course at Taunton school, he was enrolled at the age of fifteen as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

During his early life Gordon was inclined to be weak physically, and for this reason did not distinguish himself at school. However, he was as mischievous as most school boys, as the following anecdote shows:

While at school Gordon was frequently locked in the detention room, to write out his punishments. His class-mates used to jeer at him through the key-hole, so he resolved to stop this. Filling a syringe with ink, he waited until footsteps approached the door, then squirted the fluid through the key-hole. The door opened, and to young Charlie's horror, in walked the head-master, his face and shirt front black with ink. You can imagine what followed.

After a four years' course at the military academy, Gordon was gazetted as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. A course of instruction at Chatham, and his lieutenantcy in 1854. In the same year the Crimean war broke out, and Lieutenant Gordon chafed under desk duty at the Pembroke fortifications while his brother officers were transferred to the seat of war.

At last THE ORDER CAME TO GORDON, and he reached the front about New Year, 1855, at the beginning of that terrible winter siege of Sebastopol. The siege being a great deal of trench work, the engineers had much to do, and the young lieutenant had many narrow escapes, being slightly wounded on one occasion. His letters home at this period are very interesting, and the sympathy which he expressed for the half-starved and frozen soldiers, gives us an idea of the humanity and fellow-feeling for which he was noted.

The war over, Lieutenant Gordon served on boundary commissions in Bessarabia and Armenia, and, after a three years' absence, returned to his native land.

There he was appointed field-instructor at Chatham, and at the early age of twenty-six, became a captain.

Trouble with China arose at this time, over the ill-treatment of certain emissaries. Captain Gordon served with the Allies and was present at the capture of Peking and the destruction of the Summer Palace.

At the termination of the trouble, Gordon and a brother officer, obtaining leave, explored part of the Great Wall.

Some years before this, a rebellion, partly religious, partly political, HAD BROKEN OUT IN CHINA. The leader was a schoolmaster, who founded a new religion, and proclaimed himself Heavenly King. The credulous Chinese were readily imposed upon, and the rebellion grew in strength and seriously menaced the Imperial power of China.

An army of drilled Chinese was raised and placed under European officers. This force met with some success and received the epithet of the "Ever-Victorious Army." It was this army which Gordon was called upon to command in 1863, a high honor for so young an officer.

His victorious march through the enemy's country consummated in the capture of the component parts of the Gourlay piano are so nicely balanced

as to make up the perfect whole, the case or outer covering of the Gourlay piano being in keeping with the sweet, beautiful harmonies of sound it encompasses.

capture of Suchow, one of the strongholds of the rebels.

Gordon was very much displeased at the conduct of one of the Chinese governors, Li Hung Chang, who executed some of the rebel Wangs or leaders after the capture of Lucknow, and in consequence he withdrew his army.

Later he thought that it was his duty to China to crush the rebellion so he renewed his efforts. After the capture of several towns the instigator of the rebellion Tien Wang, committed suicide and the Tai-ping rebellion was at an end.

The Emperor of China was

SO PLEASED WITH GORDON'S SUCCESS.

that he conferred upon the English officer the title of Tu-Tu, the highest military title in China, and offered him presents of money, which latter, Gordon refused.

And now we come to one of the most interesting periods of his life, his six years' residence at Gravesend, England. His life here was one continued round of charitable visits and humane deeds. This shows the true side of his character, as a Christian man, not saying but doing, not praying but living, not preaching but practising.

"These are the things that shine like gems,

Like stars in fortune's diadems." During this time one of his principal charities was the attention which he gave to the ragged schools. Many a youngster was saved from a life of crime and wickedness, and started on the right road by "Kernel Gordon," as his youthful friends called him.

Not only did he give all cases of poverty and sickness which were brought to his notice careful attention, but he searched out many a person who was too proud to ask aid, calling at homes, outside of which he saw a doctor's carriage, and supplying dainties which the needy sufferer could not afford to buy. These ministrations might be called his

HOME MISSION WORK.

An incident is told which shows Gordon's modesty. A young writer came to him to obtain notes for a work on the Tai-ping rebellion. Colonel Gordon entertained him, but after a few days, suspecting that the author was praising him, he asked to see the work, and after reading it, he cast out sheet after sheet, which seemed to extol his bravery.

Col. Gordon was now called upon to serve on the Danube commission. While in the East he became acquainted with one of the advisers of the Khedive of Egypt. At this time it happened that a capable man was needed to take control of the Sudan, and so it came about that in 1874 Gordon, through the recommendation of his Egyptian friend, was called upon to act as governor of the Sudan, that vast equatorial territory south of Egypt.

Affairs were in a bad state in this dependency. Insurrections and quarrels between the native chiefs, but principally the slave trade were sources of frequent disturbances, and a master hand was needed to quell them.

Gordon proceeded to Khartoum and PLUNGED INTO HIS ARDUOUS duties with his usual zeal. In this brief sketch the details of his work in the Sudan as governor must be omitted—his journeys from place to place, his interventions between hostile tribes, his dealings with the slave-traders—only the results of his labors can be enumerated. He mapped the White Nile from Khartoum to the Victoria Nyanza, he contributed a revenue to the Khedive, he brought peace to the natives of the Nile valley, and what was more important, he partially suppressed the slave traffic.

After two years of hardships in that fever stricken country he resigned his position and returned to England.

Duty called him back to the Sudan a short time later, this time as governor-general.

In this capacity Gordon had many times to assume the role of diplomat and peace-maker. First, trouble arose between Egypt and Abyssinia.

GREAT DISTRESS IN HER THROAT.

Not an uncommon experience was that of Mrs. H. S. Wilmet of Shuter, N. S. Doctors failed, still a quick cure was found in "Catarrozone." Notice this statement: "I have been a most dreadful sufferer from bronchial trouble and catarrh. On damp days I would hawk and suffer great distress in my throat. I used all kinds of medicines but didn't get permanent relief till I used Catarrozone. It has strengthened my throat, cured my cough and made me entirely well." Refuse substitutes for the one reliable bronchial and throat cure. All dealers sell Catarrozone in 25c and \$1.00 sizes.

No sooner was this practically settled than the Sebehr rebellion broke out, which Gordon quelled successfully.

Then the dusky monarch of Abyssinia again made trouble and General Gordon journeyed on an embassy to the seat of the royal power in Abyssinia. He found the king of that country a very despotic and tyrannical ruler, who

MAGNIFIED HIS OWN IMPORTANCE.

A proof of his unbounded egotism is found in the fact that he once sent a proposal of marriage to the late Queen Victoria. This was the monarch whom Gordon had to treat with, and he found it a very difficult task. Indeed it ended in Gordon's being taken prisoner, but English gold bought his way out into his own province.

Soon after this General Gordon resigned his position and turned his steps once more to his native land. During the time of his governor-generalship Gordon had ridden 8,500 miles, and when we recall that this was through a wild tropical unhealthy country, with no companion of his own race, it gives us an idea of his remarkable courage.

Gordon had a short rest in England; then he accepted a position as private secretary, and travelled to India. There he decided that he was not suited to this position and resigned.

The next few years of his life were years of travel.

A hurried visit to his old friends in China, then back to England; a conference with the King of Belgium in regard to the Congo; a year at Maritius in a military position; a visit to Cape Colony to inquire into some troubles with the natives; a year of rest and study in Palestine—and we find Gordon

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.

Again he turns to the Sudan, that field of his former labors.

Meantime in the Sudan trouble had arisen. Mohammed Ashmed had proclaimed himself a Mahdi or prophet, and had found many followers among the religious fanatics of the Sudan, and soon had a large army at his command. Colonel Hicks was sent with a force of British and Arab troops to quell the rebellion. A terrible disaster befell this army, for it was cut to pieces by the Mahdi's thousands, September 23rd, 1883.

The people of England now began to turn their eyes toward Gordon as the only man who could save the Sudan in this crisis.

(Continued on third page.)

THIS TONIC BUILDS UP.

Many medicines stimulate, break down, leave you worse than ever. Ferrozone is different—it's a blood-former, a nerve-strengthenener, a body-builder. Pale anemic girls are given color and vigor. The tired and sleepless are strengthened and restored. "Better than all tonics I found Ferrozone," writes Mrs. E. P. Castleton of Woodstock. "I was completely run down, cheeks were blanched, lips white and had every sign of anaemia. Ferrozone added to my weight, gave me strength, ambition and good health." Nothing better, try Ferrozone yourself, 50c per box at all dealers.

TRIBE OF CRIMINALS.

The Maghaya's Greatest Pride Is Successful Burglary.

The Maghaya is born in an arid field and schooled to theft from his infancy. He lives without shelter or food for the morrow, perpetually moving from encampment to encampment, chased by the police and execrated by the villagers. His greatest pride is a successful burglary and a prolonged drinking bout his most coveted reward.

Jail offers no terrors to the dom. It is merely the result of being a bungler at his trade. The first attempt to reclaim the Maghaya doms in Champan was made by Mr. (now Sir E.) Henry. He found the greater number of the adult members of the tribe were in jail. Every police officer was held responsible if any doms were found in his jurisdiction, with the result that as soon as a dom was released from jail he was usually returned thither under the bad livelihood sections.

Agricultural settlements were established for the tribe, but they do not seem to have been very successful as civilizing agencies. The settlements serve as houses for the women and children, but the men are seldom found in them.

The females generally hawk stolen property in the villages and act as spies.

A PAIL OF ADVERTISING

is exactly what an Eddy Fibre Pal is. Every pail that goes out to a purchaser is sure, as it were to say something good about

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NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 12 Napanee Street, Toronto, Canada, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, had those dreadful bearing down pains, and during my monthly periods I suffered so I had to go to bed. I doctored for a long time but the doctor's treatment failed to help me. My husband saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and got a bottle for me. I commenced its use and soon felt better. I kept on taking it until I was well and an entirely different woman. I also found that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made childbirth much easier for me. I would recommend your Vegetable Compound to every woman who is afflicted with female troubles."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Tweedale, it will do for other suffering women

Jinks—Before her marriage he used to laud her eyelashes.

Blinks—Well, I remember.

Jinks—And does he pay any attention to her eyelashes now?

Blinks—No, poor fellow. He only has time to pay attention to her tongue lashes.—Chicago News.

Blood-Cleansing Recommended in Spring Time

In this Way the System is Strengthened and Better Health Assured.

From the earliest time it has been universally acknowledged that the transitory period between winter and spring is the seed time of disease.

Consequently it is necessary for us all to take suitable medicine.

A delay gives the germs and weakness a better chance to take hold. Don't wait, think of your small resisting powers, and begin building up today. For weakness, overwork and debility the doctors prescribe Ferrozone; let it help you now.

Vitality and power are instilled into the blood; this means new strength for all weak organs.

The fire of youth will dance in your veins, and new found energy will increase your desire to work.

Ferrozone supplies the nourishing and tissue-building material your system lacks. Isn't this "a reason why?"

From Combermere, Ont., Mrs. Jno. Oram writes as follows: "For a number of years I was sickly in the springtime. I felt tired, nervous and had headaches. My blood was weak and damp days brought on rheumatism. My nervous system was unstrung and I felt utterly worn out. Ferrozone revived me in a short time. In two days my appetite increased, and I could feel a building-up process going on. This great tonic made a new person of me and I don't think a more strengthening medicine for the spring can be found."

Wouldn't it be just fine for you to get back your old-time spirits and vigor? Easily done with "Ferrozone;" commence today. Sold by all dealers, 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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D. J. SHEA

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NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

The City of Fredericton will apply at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to authorize the said City annually, to present the University of New Brunswick a medal for competition among the students.

(Sgd) J. W. MCCREADY, City Clerk

