VERONICA TRAGEDY.

Most Extraordinary Tale of Mutiny on St. John Vessel.

Special Cables to Toronto Papers Give News That the St. John Owners Have Not Disclosed.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The News' special cable from London says: The story of the ship Veronica and its murdering seamen is the most extraordinary tale of murder and mutiny on the high seas. It seems the bark Veronica, Captain Shaw, owned by Wm. Thomson of St. John, N. B., bound from Ship Island, Mississippi, to Montevideo, was reported as having been destroyed by fire and sunk December 20 by the survivors, four Germans and a black cook. These were rescued from a desert island off Brazil by the English steamer Brunswick and brought to Liverpool. The black cook now says that a German and an Irish sailor quarrelled one night, and the Irishman was killed, then the four Germans silently clubbed the captain and the rest of the crew, seven in number, throwing the bodies overboard. The murderers fired and deserted the ship, reaching Teutonia. They are now jailed at Liverpool, and were charged today with murder on the high seas. The story causes a sensation here. Their names are Monson, Fisher, Rau and Smith. Rau and Fisher have practically confessed.

No word was received yesterday by Wm. Thomson & Co. with regard to the men under arrest at Liverpool charged with mutiny and murder on board their bark, the Veronica.

Liverpool despatch received Friday contains the following additional information: The four seamen of the British bark Veronica brought here yesterday by the British steamer Brunswick were remanded at the police court in this city today on the charge of murdering Capt. Shaw, two of his officers and four seamen of the Veronica. Two of the prisoners have made a statement implicating themselves and the others. Another of the accused men, William Smith, an American, who shipped at a Mississippi port, declares their statements to be untrue.

Capt. Shaw belonged to Cardigan, P. E. I., and word has been sent by the Messrs. Thomson to his widow. It does not appear where the mate, McLeod, hailed from. It was rumored yesterday that he was a St. John man, or rather that his family resided here. Inquiries proved that the man referred to was not in the Veronica, but in another vessel about due at New York.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 29.—The crew of the British bark Veronica were mostly signed at Scranton, Miss., forty-one miles from this city. Capt. Shaw, of the Veronica, an old sailor to this port, had the reputation of being a hard man with his crew. The cook is a Mobile negro.

The others of the crew were picked up along the Gulf by the captain himself. Sailing masters say crews of this kind are generally of the worst type of sailors.

$2,000,0000 ACTION

Won By Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Joyce.

(Montreal Star.)

Mr. Justice Langelier has sent up from Quebec his judgment dismissing the action of Edwin R. Whitney of Manchester, N. H., who claimed from J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of this city, and John Joyce of Boston a sum of $33,333.33, and two million dollars' worth of the stock of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, or in default of the transfer of the stock, $2,000,000 in cash.

The plaintiff alleged that he had commissioned J. N. Greenshields, K. C., in 1897, to purchase the power at Shawinigan Falls, for the purpose of establishing a calcium carbide plant for the production of electricity. He further alleged that Messrs. Greenshields and Joyce had joined with him to form a company for the development of the plant, and that Mr. Joyce had received $6,000,000 of the stock and a cash payment of $100,000. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to one-third of the amount of stock issued.

The proof submitted to the court by the defendants, who were represented by Eugene Lafleur, K. C., and Donald Macmaster, K. C., showed that while Mr. Greenshields had been engaged in securing the putting up for sale of the Shawinigan Falls power in the interest of the plaintiff, and had secured the purchase in June, 1897, through David Russell, the plaintiff had been able to pay only $1,100. The Quebec government agreed to wait until September 29th for the payment of $501,100, the amount of the purchase price, but at that date Mr. Whitney was still unable to pay up the money. He had endeavored to get Mr. McKee, the head of a large electrical manufacturing firm in the United States, interested in the matter, but that gentleman declined to put up the money.

Under those circumstances, Mr. Whitney appealed to J. Joyce, who agreed to pay $10,000 on condition that unless the balance was paid by Mr. Whitney within a month to the government, or his share paid back to him by Mr. Whitney, the latter should transfer to him all his rights in the matter. Mr. Greenshields secured the transfer from David Russell, through Beaumont Shepherd, his confidential clerk, to Mr. Joyce. The latter was alone concerned in forming the company, and Mr. Whitney, having failed to secure the money to make the further payments, was no longer considered to have anything to do with the matter.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Standard Oil Company is making an investigation into the conditions prevailing at the oil fields of Galicia, with a view to purchasing the entire properties. The price named is $10,000,000, but this is exclusive of some of the largest oil wells. The Standard Oil Company's trade in Germany has recently suffered by the competition of Galician oil.

NORMAN'S WOE.

Henry is Well Known in St. John as a British Newspaper Visitor.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The divorce court today heard the petition for divorce entered by Henry Norman, the well known writer and member of parliament, against his wife, who before marriage was Menie Muriel Dowie, who is also an author. The petition named Edward Arthur Fitzgerald, P. L. S., F. R. G. S., second lieutenant of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and private secretary and A. D. C. to the Governor of the Gold Coast, as the co-respondent. The attorney for Mrs. Norman and Lieut. Fitzgerald informed the court they would not contest the case. Divorce was thereupon granted.

Henry Norman will be remembered in St. John at least by the citizens whom he interviewed here for the London Chronicle about 1887, at the time that the relations between Canada and the United States were troubled over the fishery question. On that tour he expressed a desire to obtain information, but all who met him seemed to discover in him a stronger disposition to give instruction. Mr. Norman afterwards settled the Venezuela question by a visit to Washington, and later qualified himself to write several books on China, Japan and India. He began his journalistic career with Mr. Stead on the Pall Mall, where he may have acquired the didactic habit and gift of absolute certainty. Mrs. Norman, who was Muriel Dowie before her marriage, is a granddaughter of Robert Chambers, author of "The Vestiges of Creation." The year before her marriage she startled the reading public by her book, "A Girl in the Karpathian Mountains," describing a wonderfully adventurous tour made by her alone, in man's clothes, through this rude and dangerous country.

A MEMORABLE EVICTION.

(London Times.)

The death of Michael O'Dwyer of Ballycohey, which has just been announced, recalls one of the most singular and tragic episodes of the land struggles in Ireland. Ballycohey is a townland in the county of Tipperary, a few miles from Limerick Junction. In 1867 it came into the possession, by purchase, of William Scully, a member of one of the oldest Catholic families of position in Tipperary (two of his brothers sat in parliament as home rulers for Tipperary and Cork), who immediately presented an extraordinary form of lease to the tenants for signature. Under this document the tenants were to pay their rents quarterly and to be always half a year in advance in their payments; to pay all rates and taxes, to surrender their holdings at the end of any quarter on twenty-one days' notice, and to forego all claims to their crops which might be in the soil at the time of the surrender.

The tenants refused to accept the lease, and the landlord in consequence determined to evict them. He took out processes of ejectment, and on Aug. 14, 1868, proceeded to Ballycohey himself to serve them, accompanied by his land bailiff and driver and an escort of constabulary. A large crowd, angry and threatening, had gathered around the principal group of houses for the purpose of resisting or impeding the service of the ejectments, and, indeed, the situation became so menacing that Mr. Scully and his escort decided to retreat to the railway station at Limerick Junction as the nearest shelter. On the way, still pursued by some of the crowd, they passed the residence of one of the tenants named William O'Dwyer, and the landlord, who was a brave and reckless man, decided he would make an attempt to leave the ejectment at the house.

Mr. Scully, his bailiff and driver and a sub-constable entered the farmyard fronting the house, while the main force of constabulary were drawn up outside to keep back the crowd. The instant the landlord and his party opened the door of the house and entered the hall a volley of musket and revolver shots completely disabled them, killing the policeman and the bailiff and dangerously wounding Mr. Scully and the driver. The whole force of constabulary then rushed into the house, and another volley was fired by the occupants, and another constable fell. The shots came from a loft at the end of the hall. It was usually approached by a step ladder, which had been removed, and when at last the police mounted to the place they found that the occupants had fled. They had escaped through a hole in the roof to the garden in the rear, whence they dispersed among the crowd of sympathizers which now surrounded the house. In the loft were found, behind a breastwork of feather beds, several firearms and a quantity of ammunition.

The indignation aroused far and wide by the episode was entirely directed against Mr. Scully. Even the landlords of Tipperary, fearing that he might be regarded as typical of that class, held a meeting and passed a resolution reprobating his conduct. To end the contest between Mr. Scully and the tenants, Charles Moore of Mooresfort, then member of Tipperary, induced the landlord to sell him the property, and Mr. Scully disappeared from Tipperary. None of the firing party were ever brought to justice. Every member of it was well known, and it was well known too that its leader was the son of the tenant, Michael O'Dwyer, who had just died in the house where the scene took place, but the authorities were unable to obtain evidence that would convict.

Now a movement has been started in Tipperary to erect over the grave of Michael O'Dwyer a memorial worthy of "the great event," which, to quote the appeal, "first forced the English government to deal with the Irish land question." Mr. Gladstone, introducing the Land act of 1870, referred to the affair of Ballycohey as a proof of the urgency of the measure.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

T. B. Barker & Son, wholesale druggists, have leased T. S. Simms & Co.'s old stand on Dock street, and will move into it in March.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited, will occupy the building now held by Barkers, and C. Flood & Son will remain where they are, an arrangement having been effected between that firm and M., R. & A.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 237

LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

He Writes of His Five Years' Prison Experience.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The much-heralded prison book of Lord William Nevill, son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was published today. The book is entitled Penal Servitude, and relates Lord Nevill's experience during five years in prison, where he was sent for obtaining money by false pretences, from Captain Spender Clay of the fashionable Guards. His lordship since his release, has been received back into society.

The opening chapter of the book criticizes the judge who sentenced him, and declared that he would not have received the limit for his first offence if he had not been the scion of a famous family. Lord William describes his life in prison vividly. He says he was treated like all the other prisoners and that his title did not make life easier for him.

While in prison he learned to knit stockings, and served as an orderly, carrying the prison slops. He also worked as a laborer in the prison gardens, and finally worked in the prison punting ship. His lordship criticized the management of the prison, and avers that in one prison he was served several times with food unfit for consumption, and points out many needed reforms.

The chapter dealing with his life since his release tells how several people of society declined to recognize him in church or on the street until one day after church, a famous peer walked arm-in-arm with his through Piccadilly, then the women who had cut him eagerly greeted him. Lord Nevill now dines out frequently. He blames Captain Clay for most of his troubles. The book is meeting with huge sales in society.

WARNED OF DEATH.

CHATHAM, Jan. 30.—The death of Miss Minnie Picket of lower town took place on Wednesday after an illness of only a few days. She was stricken with pneumonia. She had a distinct premonition of her death occurring at a certain hour on Wednesday, which was literally fulfilled, and during her illness she called the attention of her family to some mysterious appearances which she affirmed were in the room, but which none but herself could see.

She was in her twenty-second year, and was a girl of much promise and generally esteemed in her circle of friends.

Paralysis.

The Dreadful Result of Neglected Nervous Diseases—Study the Symptoms.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Prevents and Cures Paralysis By Restoring Wasted and Depleted Nerve Cells.

To understand paralysis and its causes it is well to remember that every movement of the body or its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force.

As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted along wirelike nerve fibres to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord or nerve fibres may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases.

If you find yourself nervous and irritable, over-sensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual movement or tapping of the fingers twitching of the muscles, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headache and dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel down-hearted and discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, and your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis of at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

Paralysis can always be prevented and partial paralysis actually cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The time to begin treatment is when any of the above-mentioned symptoms become apparent. These are indications of a derangement of the nerve cells, and when nerve force becomes exhausted paralysis is bound to follow.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food acts on the system in an entirely different way to ordinary medicines. It is neither a stimulant to whip tired nerves to renewed activity, nor a narcotic, nor opiate, to deaden the nerves. On the contrary, it is a food cure, which forms new, red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve cells. Every day it is bringing back health, strength and vitality to scores and hundreds who have become discouraged through the failure of doctors and other treatments to cure them. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BOER COMMANDANT

Hopes to Pursue Paths of Peace in Canada.

Though a Young Man, He Has Seen Much Actual Warefare—Was at the Head of the Men, Some of Whom Surrendered to Col. Sam Hughes in Bechuanaland.

(Toronto Globe.)

W. J. De Jonghe, a young Boer advocate or barrister, who was a commandant in the late South African war, in a visitor in Toronto just now, and local interest attaches to him owing to the fact that he was at the head of the 300 men who were followed by Lieut. Col. Sam Hughes into Bechuanaland, where most of them surrendered to Sir Charles Warren. He says that at Magatgaphiri he had an interview with Col. Hughes and that the colonel advised surrender. Most of his men, 252, did so, but he himself joined Gen. De Villiers, who, with 40 others, returned to the Transvaal.

Mr. De Jonghe before taking part in the Boer-British war had done much active service. He was present at the time of the capture of Dr. Jameson, following the raid, and later engaged in the Swazi and Matabele wars. In 1899 he entered the Boer secret service in Cape Colony, and when the war was declared was made a commandant and landrost of Grequatown and Grequaland. He took part in the engagement at Magersfontein and Paardeberg, and managed to escape from Cronje's hiding-place by crossing the Modder River and recrossing lower down.

After skirmishing about for some time De Jonghe started from Uppington in May, 1900, with 300 men, most of whom made up the number that surrendered in Bechuanaland. Upon returning to the Transvaal he joined Scheeper's column and again entered Cape Colony, where he also took part with Malan in the guerilla warfare. A year ago he fully surrendered to Col. Woodhead. He left Cape Town last November for Canada, coming via England. At London he received letters of introduction to W. T. R. Preston, Canadian emigration agent. His object in coming to Canada is to survey the field here for enterprise, and with the hope of improving his material welfare. He is but 28 years old.

MAY USE TORCH AND SWORD.

Southern Negroes Preached Anarchist Doctrines at a Mass Meeting in Washington Recently.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At a mass meeting of negroes, under the auspices of the Africo-American league, resolutions were adopted indorsing the course of Pres. Roosevelt in the appointment of negroes to offices, and a number of speakers, among them some of the most prominent colored men in the southern states, preached a doctrine impregnated with anarchistic sentiments, and threatened that unless in the south there was an early change of the treatment of the negro officeholders and the colored race generally the blacks would resort to the torch and the sword and lay in waste.

The speaker of the evening was James H. Hays of Richmond, a lawyer of ability and one of the counsel in what are known as the Virginia test cases now before the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Hays began his address with the statement that the negroes in the south were living in a state of degradation.

"The Atlanta Constitution has said editorially that negro officeholders will be looked after by a revival of the Kuklux Klan. Let me tell the southern people right here and now that the negro race of today are not the people who submissively submitted to the outrages in 1868.

"We have learned a thing or two, and if such outrages are inflicted on any of our people there will be a rising of our people and the southland will be laid waste in blood and desolation. We are going to start something unless the southern people begin to stop something. We do not intend to be crushed any longer. We will assert our rights, not by argument, not intellectually, but physically, by force of arms and with weapons in our hands."

At the conclusion of the speaking resolutions were adopted appealing to congress to appoint a commission to inquire into the conditions of the Africo-Americans of the country. The resolutions also commend President Roosevelt.

PRAYED ON THE TOWER.

Two Visitors at Ottawa Create a Big Sensation.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—A couple of devout enthusiasts who registered at D. D. Griffin, Brockville, and J. M. Gray, Harrison, Mich., ascended the main tower of the parliament building this morning, and from that commanding height poured forth prayers for the regeneration of the wicked world, 180 feet below them. Their stentorian exercises attracted the attention of some officials of the civil service, who, thinking the men contemplated self-immolation by leaping from the tower, raised the alarm. Caretaker Vincent of the tower ran up to the cupola and ushered the strangers down.

An egraver of Odessa has engraved the entire Russian national hymn upon a grain of corn, and recently he presented the curiosity to the Czar. His Majesty has now forwarded to him through the civil governor of Odessa a gold watch and chain, with his thanks for carrying out such a laborious undertaking.

FITS Liebig's Fits cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto. CURED

You Can Buy SURPRISE SOAP. of any Grocer

BEST FOR WASH DAY.

BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

LATE LEONARD ALLISON

Funeral at Sussex Saturday Largely Attended.

Solemn Services at the Methodist Church—Rev. Mr. Gough's Address—Special Music—The Floral Offerings.

SUSSEX, Jan. 31.—The great esteem in which the late L. A. Allison was held here was shown by the large attendance at the funeral, which took place this afternoon. Though the weather was intensely disagreeable, the church was crowded and a large procession followed the body to the cemetery. Among those from other places were Dr. Allison and H. A. Powell of Sackville, and several from St. John.

Services at the Methodist church were conducted by Rev. J. B. Gough, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lucas, Rev. Mr. Hubly and Rev. Mr. Baird.

In his address Mr. Gough spoke of the sterling character of Mr. Allison, referring especially to his integrity and the conscientious way in which he undertook and carried out his duties toward the community, to the church, and all with whom he had business of personal relations. He gave to every duty the best that was in him, never sparing himself or refusing assistance wherever he could be of service. In his professional work the pecuniary reward was the smallest consideration with him, the main thing was to perform in the best way the work which he undertook. Mr. Gough spoke of Mr. Allison's devoted services to the church as choir leader and member of the committees, and of his care for the educational interests of the town, and of his qualities as a friend and a citizen.

During the services a special choir rendered music, selected from the collection arranged for the Sussex choir by Mr. Allison during his leadership. This collection of 110 pieces was compiled, written out and copied into fifteen separate books by Mr. Allison himself.

Among the floral offerings were a crescent from the mother and sister of the deceased in Winnipeg, and tributes from Hon. A. S. and Mrs. White, Ora P. King, M. P. P., members of the Bar Society, J. A. Humphrey, Miss C. M. McLeod and Mr. and Mrs. William Jeffreys.

UNIQUE POLICE EXPERIMENT.

New York Detectives Enter 56 Houses That Were Not Guarded Carefully—Those Detected Were Abused.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Owing to numerous recent robberies in the millionaire residential district of Fifth avenue, and the side streets between 43rd and 59th street, for which Police Capt. Lantry has been severely criticised by residents, the captain today had recourse to a unique expedient to show that he was not to blame.

He sent seven detectives to 56th street houses of weathy people to see if they were guarded. The detectives entered every one of them, and in many instances got to the second floor before they were discovered.

On meeting some one in the house the detectives announced their errand, and in every instance they say they were abused by the servants or mistress of the houses.

ACTRESSES AS STOWAWAYS.

Six Stranded in Ecuador and Three Smuggle Themselves to San Francisco on a Steamer—Others Penniless in Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The Pacific mail steamer City of Panama brought from the isthmus three members of the Gillette theatrical company, which left here several months ago and stranded in Guayaquil.

Six women of the company "stowed away" on the steamer Colombia and reached Panama. Only three were fortunate enough to get passage to this city. The others are penniless in Panama.

WHICH DIED FIRST—A DECISION.

By another opinion of the United States supreme court, read by Chief Justice Fuller, it was decided that, so far as this tribunal is concerned, there is no presumption in favor of the survival of the male or of the younger of two persons who perish simultaneously, so far as all the evidence obtainable goes. This was the case of a mother and son who had drowned at sea in the wreck of the steamer Elbe, in 1895. Many courts would have held, in such a case, that the son survived his mother, both because he was a male and because he was younger, and presumably, therefore, possessed a greater capacity of resisting death. This was, in fact, the decision reached by the Washington court of appeals, from which an appeal was taken to the United States supreme court. According to the decision read by Chief Justice Fuller, the presumption is, in the absence of evidence tending to show the order of dissolution, that the two persons perished simultaneously. The effect of such a decision on the testamentary distribution of estates is obvious.—Harpers' Weekly.

A BAD WOMAN,

Is a German Countess of High Rank 57 Years Old and White Haired.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwilecki, who has again been arrested and charged with pretending to have borne a son six years ago and presenting him as the heir to an estate at Wroblewo, province of Posen, is 57 years of age and white haired, though still an animated, brilliant woman. She was 51 when the child was born and had three daughters. It is alleged that the Countess seemingly had two ladies of high rank as accomplices. These, whose names have not been disclosed, are said to have procured the illegitimate son of the daughter of a railroad watchman in Austria, and at the proper moment to have brought the baby to the Countess' apartments here. They went, it is asserted, from the railroad station in a cab, gave the driver a gold piece as a gratuity, and entered the house. The gold piece so impressed the cabman that he stopped work for the day and went home. Thus it was that he remembered the circumstance. His testimony now contributes to completing the chain of evidence against the Countess. The latter endures searching examination of the judge with composure and replies with mental dexterity.

When the legitimacy of the child was first contested the Countess averred that she had the services of a midwife from Warawo, who has since fled.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE TO COME DOWN.

Goldsmith's house in London, No. 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet street, where he dwelt from 1761 to 1764, has lately been braced up by wooden crutches, in order to prevent its falling down in company with the house next door, but preparatory to its own demolishment. It was here that Goldsmith lived with a relative of John Newbery, his publisher. The arrangement was that Newbery's man should continually urge the not over diligent author to produce copy, and the device was more or less successful. Here Goldsmith was visited by Dr. Johnson, who is said to have dressed with immaculate neatness on these occasions in order to set an example to his careless friend—truly an amusing picture of the untidy old moralist. In this house Goldsmith wrote The Traveller, and probably finished The Vicar of Wakefield. It is amazing how little the average studious reader knows of the works of this writer, beyond his famous poem, novel and play, The Deserted Village, The Vicar of Wakefield, and She Stoops to Conquer. The Harpers say that when they announced their Cunningham edition of Goldsmith's writings, in twelve octavo volumes—eight of them Goldsmith's actual product—many of their correspondents expressed surprise at the extent of the works. Four out of the twelve volumes cover Goldsmith's Life and Times, that loyal biography of John Forster's which involved him in his quarrel with James Prior over their respective property in the facts of Goldsmith's career. Forster dedicated this Life to his friend Charles Dickens in a sonnet, of which the last lines are:

"Come with me and behold
. . . . . .
That there is fiercer crowded misery
In garret toil and London loneliness
Than in cruel islands mid the far-off sea."

This "garret toil and London loneliness" were a portion of Goldsmith's experience in the house in Wine Office Court now doomed to early extinction.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE

What T. C. Marsh Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Did for him.

Story of a Nova Scotia Man who had Almost Given Up Hope of ever being Well Again.

CENTRAL ECONOMY, N. S., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—"I feel as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave," is the way T. C. Marsh of this place talks of those wonderful exterminators of the pains and aches arising from Diseased Kidneys. And Mr. Marsh should know whereof he speaks. He was under the doctor's care for Kidney Complaint for some time, and, despite their efforts, continued to grow worse. He was almost in despair when a friend advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. In such a severe case the progress towards recovery was naturally slow, but he persevered, and now he feels justified in using the strong words quoted above. Mr. Marsh thus describes his case:

"I was under the doctor's care, but didn't seem to get any better, only worse. I was advised by a friend to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. After I had used them for a time I began to feel a difference, and I never stopped till I had used 22 boxes. I suppose I still have to use something as long as I live, but I feel as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone because of what they have done for me."

CANADA'S INHERITED BOUNDARY DISPU

(Toronto Empire.)

Neither Canada nor the U States can claim to be an or party to the Alaskan dispute wh at last to go to a sort of arbitr Uncle Sam bought his share of contention from Russia; Canad ceived its portion as a legacy British Columbia had inherited British governments.

HOW THE DISPUTE AROS

The boundary dispute takes long way back. One hundred and ty-two years ago a Russian exp named Behring accomplished a fe which we now owe the present lem. He led an expedition to northeastern extremity of Sib crossed a narrow strait, which he ed the Behring Strait, and reache Continent of America at the n westerly extremity. This new cou he named Al-ak-shak, or "mainla and that word has been corrupted Alaska. Behring was followed by hunters, who found abundance of otter, seal, and beaver. After came the great Russian-Amer Fur Company, the officers of which 63 years were the lords of the r in that part of the world.

Meanwhile the British had inv the district from the east, and exploring and occupying the cou through the agency of the North Trading Company, whose opera extended from the Arctic Ocean t Gulf of California. It soon be necessary for Great Britain and sia to fix the limits of their respe territories, which they attempte do by the treaty of 1825. This t is the basis of the present controv Its alleged inaccuracies and amb ties have kept the boundary ques unsettled during more than t quarters of a century. In 1867, the United States bought Alaska Russia for $7,200,000, the Russian of the controversy passed over to Republic, and the same year saw birth of the Dominion of Can which eventually took over the Br side of the case.

WHAT IS THE COAST?

Many interesting points have raised in connection with this par lar treaty, but the most importan far as the boundary is concerned "What constitutes the coast of ocean?" Under article III. the bo ary line was to follow the summ the mountains situated parallel to coast. By article IV. it was prov that wherever the mountains more than ten leagues (30 miles) the coast the boundary shall follow windings of the coast, but never ceeding ten leagues therefrom. several questions arise in this con tion. Does the coast constitute outer fringe of islands, or doe begin with the mainland? If it is fined to the mainland, does the follow all the bays and inlets to head even when that would carry boundary far beyond the range mountains? If it does, some very markable results are obtained. Lynn canal, which at its widest let is only four miles and three-q ters wide, would carry the boun 70 miles inland and then 30 miles yond tidal waters. Another Glacier Bay, is only three and a miles wide and extends 45 miles land. The contention of the U States is that the boundary fol the shores of these inlets as th they were the shores of the ocean. effect of this contention if susta would be to deny Canada any o to the Pacific along four or five dred miles of coast where it has specially agreed that there shall free and uninterrupted traffic to from the interior. It was stipul by Russia in the treaty of 1825 Russians should always have the vilege of resorting to British har in case of necessity, yet, under readings of the United States aut ties, there are to be no British bors whatever.

LAW AND USAGE.

The determination of the coast is a legal question on which there been much controversy. Many thorities might be quoted to show where the coast is indented with it is customary to draw an imagi line from one promontory to other. The law of some of the s of the neighboring union is specif this point. Some of them enact "when an inlet or arm of the sea not exceed two marine league width (six marine miles) between headlands, a straight line from headland to the other is equivale the shore line." And this view has sustained by the supreme court of United States, which has declared "bays wholly within the territory nation, and not exceeding six mil the mouth, are part of the territor the nation in which they lie." In connection it is only fair to point that the Lynn canal has three o outlets caused by the islands tha at its mouth and that thoug single outlet aggregates six miles, all combined make eight miles. It however, always been judicially that in such a case each island is sidered as part of the shore.

AREA IN DISPUTE.

So far as Canada is concerned main contention has been for an let to the sea. Indeed the Cana government offered on a recent o sion to abandon the claim to the gr er portion of the territory, inclu Dyea and Skagway, provided it conceded that Canada had the righ Pyramid harbor, which would a it a highway into the interior. proposal was declined. We fall b therefore, on the territorial ri originally claimed, less the impor concessions made in the new arra ment. Altogether the territory inland water in dispute is about miles from north to south, and 1 70 miles wide. It is a territory w is said to be rich in gold deposits has very valuable fishing grounds.

But still more important is the that, according to the United St contention, it bars the way betw the Canadian Yukon and the sea. renders it possible for the Un States to control the natural gatew to Canada's important gold fields. have now in that far-off country, c to the Arctic Circle, a city in w twelve millions of Canadian ca