NEW BRUNSWICK ANXIOUS.

Would Like Reciprocity With the United States.

So Says the New York Herald—That Hope Lessened on Account of Injury to Home Industries, by American Manufacturing Trusts.

The following article from the New York Herald will doubtless be of interest to many:

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Here in the chief city of the largest maritime province of Canada the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the reiterated high tariff policies of the United States have, for the present at least, put an end to the once active hopes of New Brunswick for reciprocity with the United States. Next to the adopted methods of the United States "government party," as they call it here, the greatest hostile influence against reciprocity or trade unity between the two nations has come from the manufacturing trusts of the United States.

The almost prohibitive effects of the existing tariff arrangements between the United States and Canada are will known. But it is not so well known in the United States that for the last five years Canada has been made the dumping ground, so to speak, of the surplus products of the giant canufacturing corporations of the former country. Pooled agreements on selling prices between the various factories that are associated in American trusts do not hold good in Canada, and this fact has enabled members of manufacturing combinations to send their goods here, pay the Canadian tariff and sell not only cheaper than they do in America, but far cheaper than the competing Canadian factories could manufacture similar products in their own country.

AMERICAN "DUMPERS" CAUSE HOSTILITY.

In many instances such wares of the United States have been sold in enormous quantities in Canada at an actual loss to the manufacturers who sent them thither. The effect has been threefold. First was the demoralization of Canadian trade; second was the successful introduction and advertisement of the imported product, to the distinct disadvantage of the Canadian competitor; and, third, most important though least foreseen, was the absolute and widespread hostility thus engendered among Canadian manufacturers against the "dumpers" of the United States.

The hostility thus originated was really the origin of the recent revision of the Canadian tariff, which carries with it a "dumping clause," which enables the custom house officials of the dominion to add to the duties against American importations an embargo which is equal to the difference between the price of goods in America and the invoice price to the Canadian importer.

The general public of New Brunswick is not familiar with these inside facts of the international relations of the two countries. Indeed, reciprocity, or even trade unity with the United States is now as it has been for thirty years, the popular leaning of the majority of New Brunswickers. Outside of St. John, an intensely loyalist city, the chief interest of the province lies in lumbering and agriculture, both of which would be immensely benefited by reciprocity with the United States.

LAWMAKERS ARE ANTAGONIZED

In both the house of commons and the senate New Brunswick is strongly liberal in its representation and the liberals went into power eight years ago largely on the free trade with America tendencies of that party. Since then have come the joint high commission fizzle and the surplus unloading, price demoralizing methods of the trusts of the United States, both of which have had the effect of estranging the liberal government party from the reciprocity policy and withdrawing the public opinion of New Brunswick from a hopeful demand that was once paramount in the province.

Even now the shipping interests of St. John itself are pronouncedly in favor of a reciprocal treaty with the United States. It may astonish many to state upon the best authority that St. John, N. B. ranks fourth among the cities of the British empire for the number, tonnage and size of vessels owned. The only places that surpass it are London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Yet these Canadian owned vessels are not permitted under the existing conditions to engage in the coastwise traffic with the United States. They would like to be permitted to traffic with Boston, Portland, New York, coming and going, but they cannot do so, and their business is reduced to a minimum and between two ports, one in Canada and one in the United States.

The fishery industry would also be enormously benefited by open trade relations with the States, and it is because these industries have come to understand the apparent hopelessness of such an event that the matter has become one of indifference to them and one of inactivity with their representatives in parliament.

NEWSPAPERS HOSTILE IN INFLUENCE.

Meanwhile the newspapers of St. John naturally devoted to the mother country and influenced by the manufacturing interests of the city and province are in most cases openly hostile to any further advances toward the United States looking toward free trade. They are striving to educate their public to the acceptance of England rather than America as the logical and sentimental field for commercial endeavor, and the "unloading" proclivities of manufacturing trusts in the United States has given them a good opportunity.

So far as reducing tariffs is concerned the only effective measure put into operation by the liberal party now in power at Ottawa has been the British preferential rebate, by which all imports from England are entitled to a rebate of twenty-five per cent. of the scheduled duty. This provision was prompted both by the liberal party's desire to make good its ante-election promises and also to satisfy a public desire for reprisal against the United States on account of the Dingley law. But so far as New Brunswick is concerned, it has operated in the direction of fostering purchases in England and deflecting public consideration from the essentially popular dream of commercial union with the United States.

It was the Dingley tariff that killed the lime industry of New Brunswick, a business that once was the most profitable in the province, and one which yielded almost as many advantages to the buyers of New England as it yielded to the producers of this region.

SAY AMERICA TURNED THEM DOWN.

The manufacturer, the merchant, the politician, the editor, the man in the street here will say:

"Reciprocity with the United States? Certainly; we want it; we went after it; we failed because the United States would have none of us. Now we are saying nothing, doing nothing, about it. We want it, but can't have it. Your congress has said so repeatedly, and so we are turning toward England, although our geographically natural markets for buying and selling lie in Maine and along the New England coast of the United States."

Of all the maritime provinces New Brunswick has been the most consistently favorable to reciprocity with the United States. Of all Canada it has clamored loudest for the anti-dumping clause of the revised tariff. The population of the province is four hundred thousand, of which nearly fifty thousand live in St. John.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Writes to Henri Bourassa Giving His Views on Military Matters in Canada.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, has written the following letter to H. Bourassa, M. P., for Labelle.

The Grange, Toronto, August, 1904.

Dear Mr. Bourassa.—The retirement of Mr. Monet, I regret to say, deprives you of the one colleague who had the courage to join you in order to resist Canada's participation in the Boer war. That war, ignoble in its real motives, disastrous in its course, and miserable in its results, was made in spite of the most sacred pact and for an evidently false pretext. This war which England already regrets and which more than anything else, since the death of Joan of Arc, has tarnished the national honor. In order, in fact to justify it the Canadian people were basely deceived.

"As an Englishman, I am proud of the battles my country has won in the service of the nations and of justice. I am also proud of her pacific triumphs, for one of the most noble she has ever won was the abolition of slavery. This triumph, however, has lately been tarnished by the re-establishment of slavery in South Africa. Neither is the glory of England enhanced by destroying the independence of secondary states, nor when, with the use of improved arms she decimates uncivilized people and races as brave as her own, and which contain the germs perhaps of future nations. The cause of the Dutch in South Africa resembles that of your own compatriots in Canada, but fortunately for your people the Liberal party was then dominant in Great Britain.

"When they speak of Great Britain and of the duty incumbent upon us to aid in her armaments and her wars let us always remember that it is not the British nation, but the party which is now in power. This party came to power by appeals to warlike passions and it retains it against the manifest will of the people.

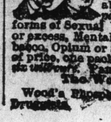
"In refusing to tax themselves in order to sustain the military enterprises of the Imperialist party of Great Britain your compatriots act in the best interests of the masses of the British people, several millions of whom scarcely exist and who cannot stand being deprived of their poor morsel of food, to carry on the wars of the Empire. No one in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties can imagine that we are really threatened by American aggression. Thousands of your countrymen are employed in the factories of New England, and do they find symptoms of hostility which necessitate on our part vast military preparations. The only danger which threatens us is that of being drawn into the Empire's wars.

"Let Canada conserve the absolute control of her military expenditure and a policy that determines her participation in the wars of the Empire. This, in fact, is for the people of Great Britain, and for ourselves, the best understanding that can exist between Canada and the Mother Country. Up to the present time you have, Sir, nobly done your duty in defending Canadian autonomy and we have confidence that you will persist to the end in your patriotic efforts."

"GOLDWIN SMITH."

JUDGE GREGORY HURT.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 17. — Judge Gregory had the misfortune to again injure his ankle this afternoon. Judge Gregory last winter slipped on the ice in front of his residence and fractured his ankle and was in consequence laid up for several weeks. During the spring he was able to move around again, but his limb has not been any too strong. He has received one or two set-backs this summer. This afternoon he started from his house for a ride on his bicycle, but had not proceeded far when he fell and it is feared dislocated his foot in exactly the same place. He had to be carried to his home and Dr. Atherton summoned. The judge, his friends will regret to hear, will probably be laid up for a long period.

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Wood's Phosphodine is sold by all St. John Druggists.

HORRIBLE DEATHS OF TWO NEGRO MURDERERS.

Tied to the Stake, Their Bodies Saturated With Oil, They Screamed for Mercy While Maddened Mob Laughed.

STATESBORO, Ga., Aug. 16.—With clothing saturated with kerosene, writhing in agony, screaming to heaven for the mercy that the mob would not show, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, two of the principals in the murder and burning of Henry Hodges and wife and three of their children six miles from Statesboro three weeks ago, were burned at the stake today.

This afternoon at 1.21 o'clock a determined mob charged on the court house and overpowered the military guard, secured Cato and Reed, who were sentenced to be hanged, took them two miles from Statesboro and there burned them alive. The climax came quickly and unexpectedly.

The forenoon had passed quietly, the trial of Paul Reed, the ringleader of the murder, being concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered. Both he and Will Cato found guilty yesterday, were sentenced to hang Sept. 9.

In the trial of Reed there had been little delay and on its conclusion the prisoners as before were hustled into the witness room, where a strong military guard was mounted over them.

The agitation began in the corridors, where a large crowd had collected, and military guards with fixed bayonets were stationed along the stairways. Rev. Mr. Hodges, brother of the murdered man, and Sheriff Kendrick pleaded with the mob and urged them to allow the law to take its course, the latter declaring that the prisoners' evidence was necessary to convict at least five parties equally guilty. Learning that the guards' rifles were not loaded, many of the soldiers were caught and overcome by the mob and although they fought desperately and inflicted many bayonet wounds upon their assailants they were finally overpowered. The small guard about the prisoners withdrew into the room and closed the door. The mob crashed against it, bursting it as though it were an eggshell.

They dragged Cato and Reed out, releasing Harry Bell into the hands of the few soldiers left there as soon as they learned that he was not Reed, for whom they had mistaken him.

Reed was taken down one stairway with a rope about his neck and Cato down the other, both pleading for their lives. The doomed men were dragged along the roadway leading to the Hodges homestead where the five members of the family had been murdered and burned, but the heat was so intense that the crowd wearied when two miles of the six mile route had been traversed. The two negroes were then made to seat themselves on a log. They were told they had a short time to live and that they should confess.

Reed was the first to speak. He confessed, implicating other negroes as he had in the court room. He denied, however, that he had had taken an active part in the murder.

Cato answered incoherently. A member of the mob made a speech, recounting the horrors of the crime. This inflamed the crowd to the burning pitch. To a large stump twelve feet high the men were chained with their backs to the stump. Then a wagon load of pine wood was piled around the men and ten gallons of kerosene was thrown over them.

A photographer was present, and the crowd was cleared back that he might get several views of the men bound to the stake and ready for the burning.

Then followed an awful scene. Frenzied cheers rent the air as men almost crazed with hatred of the victims saw the flames envelop them. Just as the match was applied to the pyre one of those in front asked Reed if he wanted to tell the truth before he died.

"Yes, sir. I killed Mr. and Mrs. Hodges," he replied.

"Who killed the children?" he was asked.

"Handy Bell" came the response as the flames leaped upward and further questioning was impossible in the wild tumult. The spectacle was frightful. As the flames touched Reed's naked oil-soaked skin he twisted his head around in an endeavor to choke himself and avoid the fearful torture. Only once did he complain; he said: "Lord have mercy."

Cato screamed in agony and begged to be shot. His oil-soaked hair was almost the first thing the flames fastened on, and his screams of agony, while the hemp rope became a collar of fire around his neck, sent a thrill of horror through the more timid of the spectators. Soon the rope was burned in two, his head swung from side to side as he endeavored to avoid the fiery tongues and by an effort almost superhuman he writhed under the close locked chains. For only about three minutes was he visible to the crowd before the great pile of faggots made a wall of flames which hid him from view. He was the first to become unconscious and was perhaps the first to die. As his head swung to and fro some of the most excited members of the party commenced throwing light wood knots at it. As soon as it was seen that the men were dead the crowd commenced dispersing.

Memramcook Oil Wells

Michael McDade Thinks the Prospect is Most Encouraging and Predicts a Boom.

A very great deal of interest is manifested in the work of developing the oil industry in this province. The delegates to the local board of trade convention which meets at Moncton, will on Thursday next visit the oil districts at St. Joseph and Dover. They will be entertained at luncheon at St. Joseph's College. The people of Memramcook, College Bridge and St. Joseph are making great preparations for the reception of the delegates and it is felt by those interested in the oil development that the visit of the delegates will result in directing greater attention than ever to the possibilities of the oil industry in New Brunswick. Despatches have told of the shooting of several new wells in the Dover district and there has been considerable talk in all circles with respect to a couple of the wells being of much promise. The Sun was able to learn from Michael McDade of this city, who returned yesterday from Memramcook, some particulars with respect to oil and other matters that will be particularly interesting to the public just now. He said the refinery is being built at Memramcook immediately west of the railway track, and near the station. It is under the supervision of William Lawrie, an oil expert from Petrolia, Ont. There was quite a rivalry between College Bridge and Memramcook for the location of the refinery, but through the efforts of some interested parties Memramcook was selected.

The refinery will have eleven tanks, two of the tanks having a capacity of forty-five hundred barrels. Nine of the tanks will be of a much smaller size. Most of the tanks will be underground. The refinery apparatus will include stills, agitators, steam boilers and the various pumps for the different grades of oil; travelling houses and cooper shops. In addition to the underground tanks there will be six or seven steel tanks above ground for the finished products, which will include benzine, kerosene and various grades of lubricating oils. The larger tanks underground will be receptacles for the crude oil from the different wells, which will be got to the refinery through pipe lines. These pipe lines will be laid first from the St. Joseph district, a distance of about a mile and a half from the refinery, and oil will also be pipe lined from the Dover district, a distance of three and a half miles beyond St. Joseph in a northwesterly direction.

The oil will be pumped from the large tank in the refinery into stills, where the benzine and kerosene are distilled and the various products separated. Hence the large number of the smaller sized tanks or stills. The residue left in the bottom of the still will undergo further manipulation and distillation, producing various grades of lubricating oil. The benzine and kerosene are taken to the aforesaid receptacles and pumped to a steel tank known as an agitator to undergo chemical treatment which bleaches and deodorises this product suitable for the requirements of the market. There will be three or four grades of benzine and kerosene as the market requires.

It is also intended to suit the requirements of the market in the various grades of lubricating oils, of which there are some fourteen or fifteen kinds.

The refinery will occupy about three and a half acres of ground and it is estimated that its cost will be $25,000.

It is being built to have a capacity of refining a hundred barrels of oil per day, but it is expected that the capacity can be increased to 350 barrels par day, by an addition to the refinery plant of some few thousand dollars.

Mr. Lawrie, who seems to thoroughly understand his business, says he hopes to have the refinery completed and in full working order, with pipe line attachment from both St. Joseph and Dover, not later than the first of December next. Up to the present time 63 wells have been sunk in the Memramcook and Dover districts, and out of that number some fifty producers were secured, which is said by oil men to be a very large per centage.

"I was one of many," said Mr. McDade, "who had thought that the oil industry was not being pushed with as much vigor during the past few months as it should have been. A visit to the district with Harry McManus on Monday afternoon satisfied me that there was no just reason to complain. In fact, the work done in that district was most surprising, and I will be very much mistaken if the members of the Board of Trade do not return to their homes fully convinced that New Brunswick will soon have a tremendously large oil industry. I have no desire to anticipate what they will see there, but I may say that the stories about the last two wells torpedoed at Dover, being next door to gushers, are not at all exaggerated. In the presence of Mr. Townsend, a New York gentleman, and Matthew Lodge, the secretary treasurer of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, there was a natural flow of oil from the well torpedoed on Saturday last, and there had been no pumps attached to this well up to that time."

"There are many other excellent wells in that locality, to most of which there is pump attachment.

"At Memramcook there is every evidence that the people expect quite a boom, a result of the development of the oil business. At Memramcook proper James P. Sherry, who has had great confidence in the oil prospect from the start, and has put several thousand dollars in its development, has completed three new buildings and is at present engaged on a fourth, this latter to be occupied as a hotel. Harry P. McGowan of the Dominion Hotel is building an addition to that hostelry, and other buildings at Memramcook are either in course of construction or in contemplation.

"At McGinley's Corner, known as Memramcook West, new buildings are either under construction or just completed by Messrs. George Legere, Maxim de LeBlanc, Fred A. LeBlanc, Sylvian T. Legere, Octave L. Legere, Theophil M. LeBlanc, Man O. LeBlanc and S. R. Gaudet.

"At College Bridge new buildings have been erected or are in course of construction by Messrs. Thomas J. LeBlanc, Desoithe O. Dupuis, Augustin de Gaudet, Oliver C. LeBlanc, LeBlanc and Lewis P. Richard. Judge Landry has also erected a new dwelling tenement at College Bridge.

"There can be no doubt of this fact," said Mr. McDade, "that the great majority of the people of Westmorland county are convinced that we are not far from a substantial oil boom, and there is also no doubt that among those who have now the greatest confidence with respect to the future of the industry, some had very little but sneers in this connection a few years ago.

"On every hand people give Matthew Lodge the greatest possible credit for his indefatigable labors in placing the oil industry where it is now believed to be—far beyond the experimental stage."

HOME FROM JAPAN.

Miss. Robertson Tells of Her Mission Work.

Japanese Are Intensely Loyal and Are Most Anxious to Learn.

Miss Robertson, one of three daughters of C. H. Robertson, returned to St. John a few days ago after seven years of missionary work in Japan. Four years of this time were spent ninety miles inland from Tokio at Kufu, and the last three years at Tokio.

Miss Robertson is home on furlough, and says that many of the missionaries are leaving Japan just now. She thinks that it must be their furlough time, as it is not likely that the war would drive them away. Her most recent letters from Tokio show the city to be very quiet, and the foreigners are having no trouble. She has always found the Japs very kind to foreign residents.

Kufu, where the first three years of Miss Robertson's term were spent, is in a very mountainous district. When she first went it took two days to do the journey from Tokio, the unevenness of the country making travelling very difficulty. Now, however, a railway connects the two places and the distance can be covered in a few hours.

In the province in which Kufu is situated were very few foreigners. Two other ladies also engaged in missionary work and a Roman Catholic priest are the English society of the place. The priest was very seldom seen, so the three ladies were almost alone.

The people were very much like other people living among the mountains. They were rougher than the town dwellers, but were very nice to work among, and Miss Robertson enjoyed her work with them. Silk growing and the cultivation of rice were the means of support of the majority. The land is divided into large farms owned by one man, rich and powerful, who is called the Daijin. He sublets the farms, and the men who rent them are as a rule well off. Many of the daughters of the farmers attended Miss Robertson's school, and there received religious instruction. Some of them became earnest Christians. When these girls left they became scattered, and had little or no communication with other Christians. Every year the alumni of the school meets and religious as well as social meetings are held. These meetings are often the only chance some of these girls get in the year of attending any sort of religious service. Others of the families are often influenced by the daughters, who have embraced Christianity. Their brothers go to attend the upper middle school, which corresponds to a Canadian grammar school. From there they attend the Bible classes held especially for these students.

Many of the poorer classes form their estimate of foreigners from the missionaries, who are the only ones they meet. They hold the opinion that all Christians must be good. The more travelled ones have observed that there is something missing from the home life in Japan. In fact if is almost a mistake to speak of any home life, for to a Japanese home is only a place to stay in. They are always very ready to allow their wives to attend the missionary classes. When the women become Christians it makes a great difference in the home life, and in those cases where both husband and wife have become Christians a real home has been formed.

The Japanese, she says are intensely loyal. In everything that touches the well-being of the country the whole population is a unit. In speaking of the emperor one touches a vital spot in every Japanese. None ever speaks of the emperor lightly and he is always treated with the greatest reverence. The Japs are a conceited people, and, like some other nations, are strongly of opinion that they are the people. Their love of country is very strong and at any moment they are ready to give their lives for its good. When the war broke out there was little excitement. When the Chinese war began they went into it with great enthusiasm and excitement. In this war they fully realize they are fighting a great power, and determination was the more strongly noted feature. At first they were a little uncertain as to the results, but they were quite ready to make every sacrifice in an attempt to win. To them independence is everything.

In Miss Robertson's last letter from Japan was the news of the calling out of the second reserve. In this are 36,000 teachers. This line consists of the men the government are most anxious to exempt from war, teachers, doctors and lawyers.

In Tokio is the great government university, and eight or ten thousand students go in every year. The Y. M. C. A. has done excellent work among these students, but it all has to be done out of the university, for in it no religious instruction, Christian or otherwise, is allowed.

DIZZY SPELLS AND HEADACHE

Are Symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion Which Soon Disappear When the System is Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Wm. McAuley, 109 Hilyard street, St. John, N. B., states: "My trouble was indigestion, and I suffered a great deal from dizziness, headache and nervousness. It was not long after I begun the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food before I noticed considerable improvement in my health and today I am glad to be able to say that my system is thoroughly restored. I have no headaches or dizzy spells and my digestion is all that could be desired. I can heartily endorse this medicine.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGED.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 13.—Walter C. Nichol, manager of The Province newspaper, was charged today in the police court with criminal libel. The case was brought by the Baptist Association of Winnipeg, defendant's paper having published a despatch reflecting on the characters of Rev. Mr. Vincent and Miss Johnson of Winnipeg. An adjournment of eight days was granted.

ABOUT CHINA.

Dealers Here do Not Think Much of British Manufacture.

An article in the Canadian Gazette states that the Duke of Sutherland, as president of North Staffordshire Fiscal Reform Association, addressing a large gathering of pottery manufacturers and iron masters at the North Stafford hotel, Stoke, England, gave an account of his impressions as a traveller who had recently been in Canada, and who having previously visited Canada in the eighties, was in a position to judge of the very great change taking place there. He said that during his recent visit to the Dominion he turned over the china plates at places he stopped at and was sorry to say that a great number of them came from Limoges, in France, and from Belgium, and that the import of German common china was increasing. Every effort, he said, ought to be made at once to gain possession of the Canadian market, which was a very important one, and one that would make an immense difference to trade in the potteries, which were hard hit by American tariffs.

The local importers of china ware were asked by the Sun last night if it was true that they bought from French and German concerns in preference to Great Britain. They replied that they did, and their reason for doing so was due to the fact that English manufacturers are far behind the times, and do not begin to make ordinary china ware that will compete with that produced in France and Germany. So far as the very best high priced china ware is concerned, the English manufacturers are thoroughly up-to-date and as a result receive the Canadian trade, but the lower grades of china are thick and heavy and not suited to American tastes. The dealers say that the very cheapest grades are brought from Germany, while the middle grades which are the prettiest of all, are imported from France. They contend that it is impossible for Canadian dealers to convince the English manufacturers that their china is inferior to continental china, for they claim that it is far superior.

One thing must be granted, however, said a local importer last night, and that is the fact that the English china is of better material and will last longer, but it is not so neat and prettily designed, and therefore is not desired by Americans, who would rather have it pretty and attractive, even though it did not last so long.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, Aug. 12.—The Sussex Manufacturing Company have shipped a complete outfit of church furniture to the Episcopal church at Queenstown, Queens Co. The furniture consists of pews, altar, lecterns, etc.

Miss Lulu McLeod of Rice Lake City, Wisconsin, U. S. A., is visiting at Wm. McLeod's.

Miss Hattie Vanwart of St. John is visiting Miss M. J. McLeod, Leonard avenue.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HE BROODED OVER HIS UNDESERVED DISGRACE.

Former Captain in the Boer Army, Who Was Accused of Treachery, Took His Own Life.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Brooding over undeserved disgrace due to charges of treachery during the South African war, James Curran, a silversmith and a veteran of the Boer army, has committed suicide in his Brooklyn lodgings.

Curran was a native of Ireland. When the war between Great Britain and the Boers broke out, he was at work in the Kimberly mines. He had saved a small competence and, contributing this to the Boer cause, raised a company of scouts, of which he became captain. This company was successful for a time, but in a skirmish before Ladysmith the whole company was wiped out, all of the members being either killed or captured by the British.

Capt. Curran was made a prisoner, but within a week he escaped and rejoined the Boer army. There he was accused of having led his men into a trap. He was found guilty and sentenced to be shot, but escaped two days before the proposed execution. Making his way to Cape Town, Curran took ship for America and secured employment.

A few weeks ago Curran gave away his sword, remarking to a friend that he could not bear the sight of it longer, as it continuously reminded him of undeserved disgrace.

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Red-rite Cures any headache.
Red-rite Cures neuralgia.
Red-rite is pleasant to take.
Red-rite samples sent free.
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