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ORIA

Castor Oil, Pare-
is Pleasant. It
other Narcotic
destroys Worms
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d natural sleep.
Friend.

A ALWAYS
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Years.
YORK CITY.

AILROADS USE
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permanency. The Ideal
d steel galvanized wire
hat cannot slip.
sending for our illust-
g and Gates. It is Free
Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

go into dock for survey
was ashore and damaged

Jan 16—The engine room
on Light, before reported
age, has been pumped ou,
prevents salvage opera-

e str Menantic, before re-
e near Coronel, is pro-
wly. About 100 tons of
been taken out. All the
rgo must be recovered by
e is no hope of saving the

CE TO MARINERS.

AY HARBOR Entrance,
n Rock buoy, No. 2, a red
un, reported on Jan. 12, as
ut one mile WNW of its
s replaced on Jan. 13.
EC RIVER Entrance, Me.
nd Bar bell buoy, black,
n 16, as moved and about
NW of its proper position
about 300 yards south of
d, was replaced Jan. 13.
Jan. 14.—Inner Split North
(Ipswich Harbor), House
and Gooseberry Ledges
achusetts Bay), have dis-
om their stations; they
aced as soon as practicable.
Mass, Jan 16—Notice is
e Lighthouse Board that
g buoys have disappeared
stations and will be re
on as possible: Inner spit
buoy, Ipswich Harbor;
e buoy, Salem Harbor;
Ledge buoy, Salem Har-
st Breakers buoy, Massa-
y.
AY, Maine—Old Orchard
, No. 2, a red spar, report-
Jan. 12, was replaced Jan.

SVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—
iven by the Lighthouse
temporary discontinuance
fog signal on account of
ng disabled, at the Bridge-
ater light station, Bridge-
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installed at the earliest
able.

N WITH PARALYSIS.

Sutherland, St. Andrews,
s: "I was stricken with
lost power of the tongue
For six months I ob-
lief either by doctors' pre-
other medicines. My hus-
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,
evitalized my nerves and
ll power of the paralyzed
m strong and well now.
is great medicine."

DEATHS.

—In this city, on Jan. 18th,
Reid, aged 10 years, 1
est daughter of David G.
A. Andrews.
—In this city, on Thursday,
James Henry Carnall, aged
eaving a wife, three sons
daughters to mourn their

—Entered into rest on Fri-
g, January 13th, 1905, at
a Scotia, the Rev. Thomas
on, in the 65th year of his
his father's residence, 51
eet, Edward T. Kelly, son
nd Alice Kelly.
this city, on Jan. 19th,
Oram, aged 55 years, leav-
three sons and two daugh-
urn their loss.
t White's Mills, Kings
. 16th, Mary, widow of the
White, in the 82nd year of
aving eight sons and two
to mourn the loss of a
oving mother.
apers please copy.

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 28. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 25, 1905. NO. 7.

ST. PETERSBURG'S STREETS RUNNING WITH BLOOD.

Hundreds of Striking Workmen, Women and Children Shot by the Czar's Troops---Further Trouble Feared Today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilchikoff as commander of over fifty thousand of the emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight, and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial sections, infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding.

EMPRESS SOUGHT REFUGE.

The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at the Tsarsko Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II. is living.

WOMEN SHOT DOWN.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front and the emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square today was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre. The priest Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva Gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow Gate ,at various bridges and islands at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is five hundred, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as five thousand. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down their arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts; and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

MOVEMENT WAS WELL TIMED.

The sympathy of the middle class is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "the little father," who they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that today's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening to the Associated Press:

"Today inaugurated revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the "little father" would be heeded. They have been undeceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end.

"EMPEROR MAY LOSE HIS HEAD."

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guards, regiments, calvalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces the city and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the palace square, as the storm centre, were massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of guards. Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the palace square, where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them. But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers, while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the emperor had failed them and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

A member of the emperor's household is quoted as saying today that this conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

INCITING THE POPULACE.

With darkness it was feared the mob might begin to loot and pillage, and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported. Most of the theatres were closed, but at the People's palace, which was open, two liberals attempted to harangue the audience, proposing at the close that the audience testify to their sympathy with their fallen brothers. The orators were promptly arrested, but the audience walked out.

By midnight the sound of firing had ceased except on Vassili Ostrov Island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected to result tomorrow.

NOVELIST SPEAKS.

At a big meeting tonight the following message from M. Gorky, the novelist, was read:

"Beloved associates—We have no emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you tonight; but I have much to do."

A workman, who was instructed to speak in Father Gopen's name, made a fiery speech. He appealed to liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment which refused to fire.

FATHER GOPON'S LETTER.

The workmen tonight were arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle tomorrow. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

The following is the text of a letter addressed by Father Gopon to Emperor Nicholas last night:

"Sovereign—I fear your ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, have resolved to appear at the winter palace at 2 p. m. in order to inform you of their needs. If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then the moral bonds between you and the people who trust you will disappear, because innocent blood will flow between you and the people. Appear tomorrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I am the representative of labor, and my brave workingmen and comrades guarantee the inviolability of your person."

LIKE ANGRY HORNETS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23, 2.30 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent was present when the first barricades were constructed on Vassili Ostov Island, where fighting occurred later, resulting in the killing of thirty of the defenders of the barricades. The strikers, driven from the river front, had gathered in front of the Union headquarters out of sight of the soldiers. Buzzing like a nest of angry hornets, a hundred men, bramished handless sabre blades, secured from some junk shop, which were the only weapons seen in the hands of the strikers during the day. Others swarmed up poles and cut down telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, which they strung from lamp post to lamp post across the street to break up charges of cavalry. At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders, and others pushed up with more ladders, timber and lumber from incomplete buildings and with old sleighs. In the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound together with wires and ropes. On this water was poured which immediately froze. As a last contribution Christmas trees were added to the pile and the crowd rushed to repeat the process at the other end of the block.

Meanwhile others were bringing on brick and breaking them for missiles. When the troops advanced the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could, but while half of the infantry rested their rifles on a barricade and volleyed, the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street, which was then encumbered with fifty dead or wounded and the snow which was crimsoned with human blood.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers sufficiently indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events in St. Petersburg.

"Revolt has been quelled, but revolution begun."

"The bureaucracy has declared its policy; it is the policy of Blagovestchenk—massacre."

"The inevitable reaction has begun and with it a new chapter in Russia's history and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia."

"The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism of blood, its crown of martyrdom."

"Is there a Mirabeau or even a Danton in Russia today?"

"A very grave responsibility lies today at the door of the Czar, who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity."

"The 'Little Father' has become the murderer of his people, and it remains with him to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour he may do so, but only by recognizing that autocracy has gone forever."

It is pointed out that the fate of Russia does not depend upon the people of St. Petersburg alone, but on the masses throughout the country, and it is considered that the events of recent months, connected with the agitation for constitutional reform, sufficiently attest the people's temper.

Some of our special despatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday as revealing a new phase in the character of the patient masses.

Many special correspondents give extravagant reports. For instance the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 20,000 people from Kolpino were met at the Moscow arch on the confines of St. Petersburg with six volleys, and that a thousand fell dead and 1,500 wounded. Other correspondents state that the workmen have proclaimed their intention to attack private property and that the Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has consented to receive a deputation of workmen today.

Whilst many estimate the casualties at anywhere near 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating with any degree of exactitude.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva gate when Father Gopon in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of eight thousand workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver. Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks and cries of the wounded. As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge, the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed and he was then spirited away by the workmen.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers issued special editions throughout the evening, giving dramatic details of the street fighting and these were eagerly read and discussed.

The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of today may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The Temps' St. Petersburg special correspondent makes a graphic comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas II. and King Louis XVI. on the eve of the Reign of Terror. After a careful analysis of the situation, the correspondent concludes that most of the military forces of Russia will remain loyal to the emperor, although he foresees prospects of some of the artillery regiments playing the same role that the regiment of the French Guards took on the fall of the Bastile at the outbreak of the French revolution. The correspondent also points out that Emperor Nicholas' withdrawal to Tsarskoe Selo places twenty-one kilometres between him and the excited populace.

RABBI BABINOWITZ ARGUES CHANCES ON BOTH SIDES.

Rabbi Rabinowitz speaking to the Sun last night in regard to the Russian uprising, said that in Russia there is a small class of very highly educated people, who have attained their education in foreign countries. In Russia education is very limited and surrounded with great hardships. Ambitious young people cannot get their education in Russia and have to go to foreign cities—Paris, Berlin, Straussburg, etc. While at these great centres of learning they imbibe a spirit of freedom and a love for representative institutions. These new ideas they carry back to Russia and try to disseminate them among the people. These are the seeds of a great revolution that must sweep over Russia, and the sooner it comes the better for the Russian people and the world.

Russia is divided into two great classes—a highly educated and a grossly ignorant class. It is the educated class that is making the trouble in Russia now. These people are simply fighting for responsible government. They are in no way connected with the anarchists or the socialists. They have the best interests of Russia at heart and are sacrificing their lives for the cause which they know to be the enlightenment and uplifting of the country. It is one thing to revolt and it is another thing to revolutionize a country. This revolution has but slight chance of success. There are several reasons why they will likely end in failure. Russia has a class of fighting men who will always stand by the government. That is the Cossacks. They are a privileged class, are given government lands, and buildings are erected for them. After serving forty years, unless sooner set aside for physical defect, they retire. They are kept in the grossest ignorance and will stand by the Czar through everything. In them the government has a great safeguard. There is another class, the gendarmes, who will stand by the Czar at all hazards. These are very numerous and are scattered all over Russia. They are a sort of military police and are in every town. They carry on a system of espionage unparalleled in any country. They are highly paid and are highly privileged.

Another reason why the revolt will likely be unsuccessful is that Russia it not centralized as France was. In France, to conquer Paris was to conquer France. This is not the case in Russia. The revolution might succeed in one place, but it will have to fight the same fight in every city of Russia. On the other hand there are influences which will largely contribute to the success of the revolution. The present uprising is a result of economic conditions. The war with Japan has caused great industrial depression in Russia. The Czar is a very weak man, and a despotism like that of Russia must have a strong man as the despot. The unpopularity of the war will contribute largely to the success of the revolution. The flower of the Russian army is away fighting at present. The agitators have taken advantage of this, but the government would not hesitate to call back the army and end the war if necessary. The bureaucracy would sacrifice its country to selfish ends. The revolutionists do not seem to be well organized, although they are an organized body and extend all over Russia. One of the greatest dangers is from the San Culottes. This wretched class is always looking for a chance to rob, plunder or murder, and there will be great bloodshed if these get a chance to revolt.

Speaking of the farmers the rabbi said that they are very poor. Their farms are very small. When the serfs were freed by Alexander II. they were each given a small piece of land, but these have been divided and subdivided so that now they actually measure their farms by inches. In one case two brothers fought over two inches of ground. It is impossible for a Canadian to conceive the wretchedness of the great mass of the people. This revolution will be successful eventually, but it may be fifty or one hundred years.

A GRIM REMINDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.— The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the palace square. This enormous place back of the Winter palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the admiralty and by a vast semicircular building containing the offices of the general staff, the ministry of finance and the foreign office.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the Palace square early this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railings of the admiralty garden and the boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrajensky guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around camp fires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Chevalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings. Then men carried carbines slung across their shoulders. A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the place served as a grim reminder of the stern business at hand.

Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace and cavalry patrols kept promenaders moving along the sidewalk. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time came for the cavalry to charge.

The crowd of strikers in and outside the admiralty gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky prospect, which debouches upon the boulevard skirting the gardens.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The strikers manned and held a small edifice at the corner of the gardens and poured out constant objurgations and reproaches at the troops. It was in vain that officers requested them to disperse.

"We have come to present our homage and grievances to the emperor."

"Let the emperor come out and hear us; we do not wish him harm."

"Long live Nicholas II."

"If he only listens to our grievances, we are sure he will be just and merciful."

"We cannot longer endure our sufferings. Better die at once and end all."

Such were the cries repeatedly heard from many strikers.

Many strikers brought their wives and children."You soldiers are our brothers; you cannot shoot these dear little ones," they exclaimed. But as the pickets and patrols continued driving off the people the demonstrators began to give way and the bitterest insults and oaths, in which the Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

"We are not Japanese; why brutalize us? Will you shame the mother who bore you, who was a Russian like ourselves?" were some of the cries that were heard. Later such expressions as "scoundrels," "mercenaries," "dogs" and worse were heard. A long haired student among the crowd hurled an insulting epithet at an officer, who sent a couple of men to arrest him. The crowd tried to rescue the student, but the latter was dragged and kicked across the sunlit square, his long hair tossing in the wind. The crowd broke out into a storm of hotos and hisses. Then a young workman jeered at a soldier, who applied his rifle butt and with the help of comrades dragged the workman, despite his piteous pleadings, to the lockup.

CROWD HISSED.

Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them.

Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskaia end of the avenue leading to the Moikay canal. The crowd at the latter place swelled to huge proportions, blocking the bridge across the canal. The order came at 1.50 p. m. to clear them off. The colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, heading straight for the Moikay, where they were lost in a cloud of snow. Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came a deadly silence, [illegible] only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

The next twenty minutes passed without incident. Nothing indicated the approach of the horrible butchery which was destined to stain the corner of the Admiralty gardens with human blood. The crowd there persisted in refusing to move on, clamoring for the emperor and continually hurling abuse at the troops, but attempted no violence.

CORPSES STREWED SIDEWALK.

Two companies of the Preobrajensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed up and marched at double quick towards the fatal corner. Events followed with awful swiftness. The commanding officer shouted "disperse, disperse, disperse." Many of the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball. A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

CLAIMED THEIR DEAR ONES.

The Associated Press correspondent, standing behind the troops, saw mangled corpses of persons of all ages and sexes strewing the ground. One boy of thirteen had his skull pierced and rent by bullets, great splashes and streams of blood stained the snow. Only a few of the victims remained alive, for the fatal volley was fired a distance of not more than twenty paces, and so the ambulances had little work to do. The police recruited a large number of droshkys (sleighs) to carry off the dead. Heartrending scenes were witnessed as wives, husbands and mothers came up to claim their dear ones and were carried off with them in the sleighs.

Meanwhile the crowd had drifted up the Nevsky Prospect, yelling "murderers, murderers," and the square resumed its calm aspect, the troops returning to their stations.

It was now the turn for the crowd stationed at the Morskaia entrance to the square, where the Horse Guards repeated the exploit with which they had cleared the Moikay and drove the people pell mell down the thoroughfare.

HOTELS WERE CROWDED.

From thence forward the palace square ceased to be the centre of interest. The Associated Press correspondent went to the Grand Morskaia and stood a whole hour near the corner of the Nevsky prospect. The fashionable hotels on either side of the Grand Morskaia were crowded, but the doors were locked except to well known visitors. Fashionable jewelers and other stores were barred, but mostly unshuttered. Quite a number of prominent personages stood on the sidewalks watching the developments Secretary Spencer Eddy of the American embassy, chatted with Grand Duke Boris, who had driven up in a stylish sleigh drawn by a magnificent trotter. M. Bompard, the French ambassador, drove past with his wife. As a couple of squadrons of Red-capped Hussars trotted by, the officers gave the command: "Use the flats of your swords."

Then the troopers moved off and disappeared down the street, the crowds shrieking "murderous dogs," but quickly vanished before them. A few who were wounded were picked up and conveyed to a drug store on the opposite corner of the Grand Morskaia and the Nevsky Prospect. No troops were visible for as much as half an hour. A crowd quickly formed outside the drug store and an orator was found for the occasion.

"TO ARMS COMRADES."

By his words of "To arms, comrades," he aroused the crowd to a state of frenzy, and the wounded who were being brought out of the drug store and placed in an ambulance were saluted as martyrs.

The wilder element in the crowd had now got the upper hand and proceeded to attack every officer in sight, wrenching their swords from them, but allowing them to escape with slight injuries.

The appearance of several companies of infantry restored order, but the crowds refused to disperse, and several volleys were fired and a number of people killed.

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60, 120, 220 Egg Machines in stock. Out-Door Brooders, Chick Food, Oyster Shells, Laying Food, Lice Powder, Naprecol, (Disinfectant), Mann Bone Cutters, Beef Scraps, Grit Scratching Food, Egg Stimulant, Drinking Fountains.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.

42 and 46 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 25, 1905

SUITS-TO-MEASURE, $12.00

In order to further advertise our Men's Tailoring and keep things booming during the dull season, we will take measures for a limited time and make from a fine assortment of imported and domestic cloths,

SUITS TO MEASURE $12. EXTRA PANTS TO MEASURE $3.50

You can arrange delivery any time before May 1st, next. We guarantee fit and workmanship.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing, 199 and 201 Union St.

DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Chided By Her Mother Sixteen Year Old Philomene Massie Drowned Herself in Canal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—A dramatic suicide occurred at Cote St. Paul, the victim of her own rashness being Philomene Massie, a sixteen-year-old girl.

The girl lived with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. P. Massie, at Turcot Village. On Thursday evening, she wanted to go to a party to meet some friends, whom her parents considered not quite the best sort of friends for a young girl. Her parents insisted on keeping her at home, and she chafed under the restriction. Yesterday forenoon, despite the wishes of her mother, she left the house and went to the house of the friends with whom she had been unable to keep her previous engagement.

On her return home, her mother upbraided her for her undutiful conduct and threatened to tell her father on his return. She intimated that correction would be forthcoming.

"You will never correct me again," exclaimed the headstrong child, "for I will die." She ran by her mother, and made for the canal bank. Her young sister ran after her, calling on her to come home. It was all to no purpose, however, for, like a deer she sped along over the snow, and made for the lock at Cote St. Paul. Passing near the electric lighting works, she ran down on the ice to the place where holes are dug in the ice at the lock gates, and without hesitation threw herself through the small opening into the icy water.

Her sister, after finding that it was impossible to get her out, ran crying for help, and returned to her mother. Aid was secured, and a search begun, but to no effect. When night came on, the search had to be abandoned.

SAW MILL DESTROYED.

Five Hundred Men in Maine Town Out of Employment — Loss $50,000.

NORTH ANSON, Me., Jan. 23.—The saw mill owned and operated by Proudy and Miller at Bigelow, was destroyed by fire tonight with a loss of $50,000. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment. The mill was located 35 miles northwest of this town on the Franklin and Megantic narrow guage railway. The flames were discovered in the boiler room at 6 o'clock and in a few minutes the structure was a total loss. It is not known whether insurance was carried.

Since the mill began operations here it has been running with a full force of men winter and summer, and it was to be operated for at least one more season. The firm will not rebuild at Bigelow, and that town has thus lost its only industry.

REV. JOHN GOODWILL DEAD.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 23.—Rev. John Goodwill, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Church of Scotland in this province, died yesterday, aged 74. He was born in Antigonish and educated there and in Queens College, Kingston. He was a missionary in the New Hebrides from 1869 to 1873 and removed to Prince Edward Island in 1875. His first charge was Orwell Head and he had a circuit extending nearly the whole length of the island, his regular tour occupying months. He has been a resident of Charlottetown since 1887. He leaves three sons, one of whom is superintendent of the Falconwood hospital for the insane.

While handling a revolver at Mount Pleasant yesterday William Robinson accidentally shot himself in the stomach. His condition is very precarious.

Dr. Firman Jordand, a native of Fance, but for many years a practicing physician in Wellington, was found dead in bed today. He was aged 80 years.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL applications we have found Perry Davis' Painkiller of great value and we can recommend it for colds, rhematism or wounds and bruises.—Christian Era. Avoid substitutes.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Some Interesting Statements about Present Situation.

Has Premier Tweedie Surprises for Opposition ?—How He Will Try to Win Lumbermen's Love.

Onlooker writing to the New Freeman, has this to say of the local political situation:

Some of the city and provincial papers appear to think that the office of surveyor general will be filled at an early day and any one of the several counties has been named as the county that will get the coveted prize. The writer would not be surprised if neither the surveyor generalship nor the vacant forecastle position was filled until after the coming session of the legislature. It has been known for some time that George Robertson, representing this city, would not be adverse to entering the government as Hon. A. T. Dunn's successor in the management of the crown land department. Mr. Barnes of Kent Co., has caused it to be understood that he, too, would be willing to become the surveyor general of the province. Latterly, it would appear by the newspapers as though the matter had narrowed down to Mr. Jones of Carleton Co., and Mr. Allen of York Co., and the friends of these two gentlemen have been understood as putting up quite a fight for their favored candidates. The writer, although not in the confidence of Premier Tweedie, believes that he understands the methods of the Napoleon of the north pretty thoroughly. If he is not mistaken in this, he has no doubt that no vacancy in the government will be filled until after the close of the session of the legislative assembly. But what justification will Mr. Tweedie plead for the delay of filling the vacancies? That should not be difficult for a man of the premier's resources. In the first place, he has too much sense not to know that if the vacancies be filled just now there will be evidence of friction from some counties and that it would be bad policy to permit two, or three, or four heretofore friendly counties to be "on strike" during the session of the house. But, Mr. Tweedie will not give this as the real reason for delaying the filling of the vacancies. In all probability, he will announce a radical lumber policy, intended to win back to their first love the lumber trade of the entire province.

It is not like him to back down—or rather to appear to back down—but it would not be surprising if he made the statement to the house that the condition of the lumber trade was such as to warrant a revision of the crown land department regulations, or even a change in the government's policy with respect to crown lands. Mr. Hazen, leader of the opposition, on the eve of the last general election, through Mr. Mott, advocated a policy of something akin to perpetual leases. Stranger things have happened than the taking up of such a policy by the present government. That would give the premier an excellent opportunity for delaying the filling of the vacancies, because he might very well argue that until the government's policy was finally decided on and until the members of the house had declared their views on such a policy, he was not just sure that a man that might now be appointed surveyor general might find himself in accord with the government's policy when decided upon.

The writer feels reasonably certain that some such programme will be adopted. There are remarks of a general shuffle in the personnel of the government including the acceptance of an important dominion government position by the premier at the close of the coming legislative session, but such rumors are more speculative.

Viewed from this distance, it looks as though the Ross government would be defeated at the polls.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE PROBABLE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A strike of teamsters against the packing firms of Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. has been voted by the packing house teamsters' union if such action becomes necessary to procure the reinstatement of three men discharged by the packers.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Mr. Alex. M. Finn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can testify that they did me a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."