MILITARY RULE DECLARED THROUGHOUTH IRELAND

Major-General Sir John Maxwell Sent from London To Take Charge.

A despatch from London says:—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for the extension of the operations and the suppression of the rebellion.

The revolt which broke out in Dublin has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the nation by the Ministers in Parliament on Thursday.

There had been a small rising at Ardee and Louth and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

Troops are Adequate.

Premier Asquith, who on Wednesday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement on Thursday in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionalists of certain parts of Dublin and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets. The government, the Prime Minister further announced, was convinced that the forces now in Ireland and those proceeding there were adequate to deal with the situation.

Restore Order First.

Replying to a question whether the Government had been warned of a dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said:—

"The first and paramount duty of the Government is to restore order and to stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor and promptitude. That we are doing.

"Behind that there is undoubtedly an obligation, which rests upon the Government of making a searching investigation into the causes of and the responsibility for these events. That obligation we fully recognize and intend to discharge.

"Our allies already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond," the Premier added, "that the movement is sectional only, and has no sympathy from the representatives of the Irish leaders."

Mr. Asquith said that for obvious reasons he did not like to name the other places to which the trouble had spread, but there had been in the west and south, but particularly in the west, places where there was a development of the movement. Very stringent precautions were being taken by the military authorities to deal with these places.

A RAEMAEKERS WAR POSTER

Louis Raemaekers, the famous Dutch cartoonist, has drawn for the National Committee for Relief in Belgium one of the most remarkable of all the "war posters." It is reproduced above. The misery of the millions now in Belgium, whom the Germans refuse to feed, has inspired this notable artist to his finest effort. The poster has this laconic heading: "In Belgium." Underneath appears the one word, "Help!"

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN SHELLED

BRITISH EMPLOY 3 BATTLESHIPS, 18 DESTROYERS AND 40 MINE-SWEEPERS.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"A British squadron resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mine-sweepers have cleared the coast waters of mines, and nets have been laid to guard against submarines. The Germans anticipate a severe attack.

"In Thursday's bombardment the British force consisted of three battleships, 18 destroyers and between 30 and 40 mine-sweepers and mine-layers. Two of the battleships bombarded the coast between Zeebrugge and Knocke, including Heyst and Blankenborg. The fire was answered by the German batteries. The third battleship concentrated its fire on three German torpedo boats which left the harbor immediately after the attack began. One of these was hit several times, and returned to the harbor seriously damaged, supported by consorts.

"Thorough preparations were made by the British before the bombardment, Dutch territorial waters being marker by colored buoys."

BRITISH TRAWLER SINKS FOE SUB.

A despatch from London says:—The destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler off the north coast of Scotland is described by Dutch newspapers recieved here. According to the accounts, the submarine had halted two Dutch steamers, when a trawler appeared and killed with its first shot four men who were standing on the deck of the submarine. The trawler then sank the submersible with a second shot. The entire action lasted less than ten minutes. The papers say the submarine was of the latest and largest type and carried a crew of sixty, all of whom were lost.

CHINESE REBELS PLAN ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

An Army Several Hundred Thousand Has Been Organized.

A despatch from San Francisco says: A rebel advance on Pekin, the capital of China, has been ordered by the Chinese revolutionists, according to a Shanghai despatch to the Chinese Republic Association here on Wednesday. An army of several hundred thousand under Luy Ung-Ting, formerly commander of Yuan Shi-Kai's forces in Kwang Si Province, and Gen. Lung Chi Kwang, formerly with the Government troops in Kwang Tung, will begin the march upon Pekin soon, it was stated.

NO NEGOTIATIONOS WITH BULGARIA.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon that Great Britain was carrying on semi-official negotiations with Bulgaria. He reminded his questioner that Great Britain was precluded by the spirit of the agreement with her allies from entertaining any peace negotiations with any of their common enemies without the knowledge and consent of the other parties to the agreement.

TWO PLOTTERS HAVE CONFESSED

Germans in Custody in New York to Testify Against Others.

A despatch from New York says: Complete confessions given in return for immunity have been made by two of the eight Germans recently arrested in the alleged conspiracy to place fire bombs aboard munitions ships, and they were on Wednesday afternoon telling their story to the Federal grand jury. This was made known by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, in charge of the investigation of alleged German plots. The two men are Capt. Chas. von Kleist and Ernest Becker, an electrician aboard the interned German steamship Friedrich der Grosse, where the bombs alleged to have been placed on various ships were partly manufactured. The others arrested in the case include Capt. Eno Bode, Capt. Otto Wolpert and Frederick Garbode, employes of the Hamburg-American Line. A ninth alleged conspirator, Dr. Walter T. Scheele, is yet to be apprehended.

DETAILS OF CHARGES OF INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Three Cases of Soldiers at Moose Jaw Cited.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Details as to the alleged inhuman treatment of soldiers at Moose Jaw by hanging them up by the arms for comparatively trivial offences were furnished to the Commons on Wednesday afternoon by W. E. Knowles, following up his demand of Tuesday for an investigation by the Acting Minister of Militia, Sir Robert Borden. Mr. Knowles cited three cases. One soldier who fainted under the ordeal was "hung up" for being off duty, another for insubordination, and a third for neglect to carry out orders. J. H. Sinclair, of Guysborough, declared that charges of similar brutal punishment of soldiers had appeared in some of the Nova Scotia papers. Premier Borden promised that a strict enquiry would be made forthwith, and any officer guilty of cruel or unjust treatment of his men would be brought to book.

BRITAIN WILL TIGHTEN COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE.

A despatch from London says:—The report that Great Britain intends to tighten the commercial blockade is reiterated in a despatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who says there are persistent rumors to that effect in circulation there. It is stated, he adds, that Great Britain desires all Danish merchants to pay in advance through London for goods purchased in America, with the object of gaining thorough control over the commercial connections of neutrals.

FIVE SONS IN KHAKI; TWO ARE INJURED.

A despatch from Brantford says: The five sons of Mrs. J. Harrington, 116 Walnut street, are now in khaki. Mrs. Harrington received word that her son Fred had been wounded and admitted to hospital. Later word was received in a letter that another son, Pte. Earl J., who has been in hospital for a year, had undergone another operation, which improved his condition very much.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Black cod is growing to be a popular fish in Vancouver City.

Trail will build a new 25 x 54 foot brick fire hall at a cost of $6,000.

Many of the coast lights of British Columbia are to be changed in color.

Cranbrook is looking for a new chief of police at a salary of $100 per month.

Work on the new shipyard site at Port Moody is expected to commence at once.

Trail schools are closed for two weeks on account of the prevalence of measles.

The C.P.R. is again opening a daily train between Cranbrook and Kimberley.

Work has begun on the Great Northern depot on the False Creek fill, Vancouver.

There are now 245 telephones in use in Rossland. There were 235 on January last.

In Vancouver, Chinese peddlers are buying potatoes instead of selling them, a sure sign of a local shortage.

A campaign for fostering walnut growing in Victoria and throughout the southern part of Vancouver Island has been started.

Five years' imprisonment was the sentence meted out to Charlie Chew, a Chinaman, who was convicted in Vancouver of a diamond robbery.

Vancouver City Council will petition the Dominion Government to allow the soldiers in camp in Vancouver to remain there until they leave for overseas.

There continues to be a great demand for cement among the farmers of the prairies. Many are concreting their barnyards and building concrete silos.

The Delta riding, which includes Surrey and Langley districts, is down in the estimates for a total expenditure of $40,000, of which $22,500 is for roads.

In Fort Langley, an electric power and telephone line is to be erected from Carter drive down Bartlett ave. and across the Salmon river to Deep Creek farm.

Emil Webster, a South Westminster Indian was, in the city police court, given the maximum penalty of two years in the penitentiary for unloosening and taking cables attached to log booms.

In an effort to build up small ranching around Victoria, Commissioner Cuthbert of the Victoria and Island Development Association has started issuing information on the management of turkeys.

What the police believe to be an outbreak of tong war, such as has been prevalent in the coast cities of late, took place recently in Vancouver, when several armed Chinamen attacked the store of a fellow-countryman.

The Provincial Government estimates include $3,500 for the installation and operation of a ferry between Barnston Island and the Surrey shore of the Fraser river, connecting near the Hjorth road and the service will be a boon to the settlers there.

Least Blindness.

The twelve countries having the fewest blindness are as follows: Belgium (before the war) had 43 blind persons to every 100,000 of the population; Canada, 44; Netherlands, 46; Saxony, 47; New Zealand, 47; Western Australia, 50; Hong-Kong, 51; Prussia, 52; Denmark, 52; Germany, 60; New South Wales, 60; and the United States, 62.

"The Bible tells us we should love our neighbors," said the good deacon. "Yes, but the Bible was written before our neighbors lived so close," replied the man.

ANIMAL SWIMMERS.

A Young Squirrel Proved to Be One of the Swiftest.

Nearly all animals are better swimmers than man, and take to the water naturally, whereas man must learn to keep afloat and propel himself. Harpers Weekly tells of the feats of rhinoceros, elk and deer; but of all swimmers of all climes, the best, although not the swiftest, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water, swimming and diving.

His swimming power is wonderful, and it is to be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold, and that cold water is ordinarily very discouraging to a swimmer. There are bears that can swim thirty miles or more without espcial effort.

One of the swiftest of swimming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on one occasion, having a young squirrel that had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim, and took it with him in a rowboat to the centre of the lake. When the squirrel was put into the water it turned toward the bank, head and paws above the water, back and tail underneath it, and began to swim so rapidly that the man had hard work to recover it when it reached the shallow water near the land. It is said that even noaquatic birds will swim like ducks if anyone attempts to drown them.

A Speedy Bird.

Naturalists aver that the frigate bird performs most of the business of its life on the wing—feeding, the collection of nesting material, and even sleeping. The spread of its mighty pinions is immense, and it can fly at a speed of ninety-six miles an hour without seeming to move its wings to any great degree.

A man may do many things well; but by concentration he wil probably be able to do some one thing better than anybody else can do it; and that is his duty as well as his privilege.

NO MORE FARM HANDS FROM UNITED STATES.

Only Poor Class of Men Can Be Secured Now.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Department of Colonization and Immigration has recalled its special officers from Michigan, where they have been drumming up farm hands to relieve the scarcity of help in Ontario. The venture proved a success, close to five hundred men having been secured, but the floating supply of good men has been exhausted, and those available now are not considered of proper quality. There are lots of good farm hands in the State, but the special officers when they went after them found that the farmers had most of them tied up under contract. The scheme to get farm hands has helped more than the farmers. Some of the men secured, after landing in Ontario and getting within the sound of the bugles, have promptly enlisted for overseas service. The Department of Agriculture is now satisfied that with the men secured and the help of retired farmers and High school boys released for farm work the situation this summer will be well met.

AUSTRIA PUTS DOWN RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

Execution of Prominent Citizens in Prague and Other Cities.

A despatch from New York says:—Fresh revolts have broken out in Prague, Pilsen, Tabor and other Bohemian cities, and many members of prominent Bohemian families, including Miss Alice Mazaryk, well known in America for her social settlement work, have been executed by the Government, according to advices said to have been received here on Wednesday by the Bohemian National Alliance, from secret sources in Austria.

RUSS TROOPS REVIEWED IN MARSEILLES STREETS.

A despatch from Marseilles says: The Russian troops which arrived here on Tuesday held a dress parade on Wednesday morning in the presence of a vast crowd which cheered them wildly. The troops were reviewed by Col. Verstakosky, their commander; General Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and M. Schramech, Prefect of Marseilles. While the review was in progress bands on Franch warships played the Russian and French National Anthems. The Russian troops then paraded through the city, preceded by little girls who strewed flowers in their paths.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED BY GERMANY.

A despatch from Paris says: The German-Swiss frontier has been closed since Monday afternoon even to mails, says a despatch to the Matin, from Berne. Foreigners now in Germany have been informed that none will be allowed to leave the country before twenty days have elapsed, the despatch adds.

GERMAN OFFICER MUST STAND TRIAL.

Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Was Denied.

Boston, April 27.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International Bridge at Venceboro, Maine, on February 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered on Thursday.

NAVAL BATTLE DESCRIBED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED IT

Message Brought By Seaplane Sent Germans Scurrying Homeward.

The Lowestoft correspondent of The London Daily Mail says:—

'The scream of shells and their detonation as they burst inland was the first intimation the people of Lowestoft had that for the second time German Dreadnoughts were off their shores. The people sprang from their beds, peering toward the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great gray shapes here and there picked out with flashes of flame as another shell came inshore.

"The inhabitants scrambled into their clothes and, catching hold of their little ones, hurried out, not in panic, but out of curiosity, to the shore to watch and count the German shells.

Seaplanes Chased Back.

"The enemy did not have his own way for long. The watchers saw German seaplanes, which a few minutes before had left the vessels, come hurrying back. The reason was soon apparent. From the south came little clouds of smoke, drawing nearer every moment. A rousing cheer was given as it was seen that the smoke was coming from British cruisers and destroyers.

"The big German ships loosed a stream of shells at the approaching ships and then swung to the east, but the German Admiral again changed his course when he found that the British force was not nearly equal to his five great cruisers and many destroyers.

"'Every moment we expected to see our ships blown out of the water,' said one of our watchers. 'Our comparatively small vessels were seeking to get at close quarters to the German giants and a perfect storm of shells screamed aross the water toward them, but whoever commanded our ships had great courage.

Raiders Hit Frequently.

"'The German shells were falling all around our craft but they did not reply until well within range. Then time and again they hit the German monsters. Once we saw a volume of flame leap from a funnel of one of the great warships. Another suddenly staggered but in a second righted itself, though we could see steam and smoke coming from unusual places.

"'Our ships were hit—they could hardly escape, so thickly did the Germans plaster the water with shells. The sea was so churned by the fast moving ships and the exploding shells that it looked like foam. Suddenly we saw a aeroplane coming from the north at a terrific rate. Whatever message it brought the Germans turned tail and made off at high speed to the northeast. As they fled one of the giants seemed in trouble. Our destroyers shot after them and worried them as they disappeared, the sound of the firing growing fainter and fainter.'"

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.25; No. 2, do., $1.23; No. 3 do., $1.19, track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 3, do., 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 50c, on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 86½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 74 to 76c, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 46c; commercial, 44 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.01 to $1.03; No. 2, do., 99c to $1.01; No. 3, do., 96 to 98c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.65, according to sample, $1.20 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 63 to 64c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90 to 91c; rejected, according to sample, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.20 to $4.30, track Toronto, in bags; $4.25 to $4.35, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26; middlings, per ton, $26 to $27; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60 to $1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; inferior, 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; inferior, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—New-laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 26c.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 13½ to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Beans—$4 to $4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—Large, 19½c; twins, 19½c.

Maple syrup—$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios, $1.65 to $1.70, and New Brunswicks at $1.80 to $1.85 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16½ to 17c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 21 to 22c; do., heavy, 17 to 20c; rolls, 17½ to 18c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, 25 to 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 15½ to 15½c, and pails, 16½ to 16c; compound, 13½ to 14½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.15½; No. 2, do., $1.13½; No. 3, do., $1.09½; No. 4, $1.07½; No. 5, 99½c; No. 6, 91½c; feed, 85½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3, do., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 43c; No. 2, do., 42c. Barley—No. 3, 64c; No. 4, 59c; rejected, 56c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.85½; No. 2 C.W., $1.81½.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 2.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 87 to 88c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 51 to 51½c; No. 3 local white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 local white, 49 to 49½c. Barley, Man. feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40; do., bags, $2.45 to $2.50. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.10 to $5.20; bags, 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.45. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $21. Cheese, finest western, 18 to 18½c; finest easterns, 17½ to 17¾c. Butter choicest creamery, 31 to 31½c; seconds, 30 to 30½c. Eggs, fresh, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.72½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Wheat, May, $1.19½; July, $1.19 to $1.19½; No. 1 hard, $1.25½; No. 1 Northern, $1.20½ to $1.22½; No. 2 Northern, $1.17½ to $1.21½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 76½ to 77½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour, fancy patents, 5c higher, quoted at $6.40; first clears unchanged; second clears, 20c lower; quoted at $3; shipments, 62,400 barrels. Bran, $18.50 to $19.

Duluth, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.20½; No. 1 Northern, $1.19½ to $1.20½; No. 2 Northern, $1.16½ to $1.17½. Linseed cash and May, $2.08½; July, $2.10.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 2.—Choice heavy steers, $8.90 to $9.20; butchers' cattle, choice, $8.60 to $8.90; do., good, $8.25 to $8.50; do., medium, $8 to $8.25; do., common, $7.25 to $7.60; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do., good bulls, $6.85 to $7; do., rough bulls, $4.65 to $5.15; butchers' cows, choice, $7 to $7.50; do., good, $6.35 to $6.75; do., medium, $6 to $6.25; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $7.50 to $8; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.40; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $8.50 to $10; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.50; yearlings, $10 to $13.85; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice, $11 to $13.50; calves, good to choice, $8 to $12; do., medium, $7.25 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.85; do., f.o.b., $11.15.

Montreal, May 2.—Fair steers at $6.75 to $8; butchers' cows from $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $7 to $8.50 per 100 lbs. Good calves, 8 to 9c, and the lower grades at 4 to 6c per lb. Spring lambs from $4 to $8 each. Yearling lambs and old sheep scarce and firm. Selected hogs, $12 to $12.15 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

LISBON ARSENAL FIRED BY GERMANS.

A despatch from Paris says: A report that two Germans had been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the naval arsenal at Lisbon is confirmed by newspapers of that city, says a Havas despatch from the Portuguese capital on Wednesday. The fire occurred on April 18, resulting in the destruction of two buildings with considerable scientific equipment, including naval charts, and the Government immediately instituted an investigation, which indicated that it was of incendiary origin.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

At Carbonea, five sons of Dr. Boyle have enlisted or are connected with war work.

It is estimated that 20 wildcats have been killed along the St. John river, near Westfield, during the past winter.

A native New Brunswicker, John William Campbell by name, died recently in California, leaving a fortune estimated at $37,000.

It is estimated the cost of repairing the damage to the streets of Dartmouth, occasioned by the recent rain storm, will approximate about $1,000.

The old Government House will, it is expected, soon become the chief convalescent home in the Maritime Provinces for soldiers returning from the war.

One of the Newfoundland seal steamers, the Samuel Blandford, took 1,000 young seals in one day recently, which brings her reported catch up to 20,100.

The catch of seals by the Halifax owned steamer Sable I., which recently reached St. John's, Nfld., is valued at $63,666.09 nett. The crew of 182 men got $116.60 apiece.

Roy Rowley, of Westfield, N.B., was attacked by a wildcat, which would have killed him had not his only weapon, a jack-knife, been efficacious. After a fierce fight he drove the animan away.

At Yarmouth Miss Maggie Viets died the other day after quite a long illness, aged 74 years. She was a sister of the late E. M. Viets, for so many years one of Yarmouth's leading merchants.

The first organization in this part of Canada for returned soldiers from the war is to be formed in Fredericton. The veterans who have been invalided home are to form a protective association.

The death of Capt. Edward C. Morris, of Gloucester, one of the high line mariners of his day, occurred recently at the age of 72 years, 11 months. His steamer Gerring was at one time famous in international correspondence.

There is a sort of police system organized among the boys at the Consolidated School, Florenceville, Carleton county, N.B., for the purpose of keeping things orderly around the building, which seems to be working very well so far.

In preparation for construction work on the extension of the St. John Valley Railway being soon commenced the St. John & Quebec Railway Company are organizing two field parties who will soon be sent out on the proposed routes south of Gagetown.

THE KING OF FUMBAN.

British Meet Him and His Six Hundred Wives.

A reception and dance was given to the British force by the King of Fumban after the capture of the Cameroons from the German forces. The function was featured by a speech from the throne and the taking of a photograph of the king and his six hundred wives and 149 children, writes an Associated Press correspondent.

Soon after the last of the fighting in the province the conquerors accepted an invitation from the king to call at the palace grounds, which open on the market place. Here they were met by the king, dressed in a new flowing robe of blue with a blue muffler tied round his neck. After the soldiers were lined up at seats on either side of the market place the king made a short speech, first in his native tongue and then in pidgin English, admonishing his subjects to be kind and courteous to the new conquerors.

Then the dance began. The orchestra was made up chiefly of drums made of hollow trees and stretched skins. The only other instrument was a species of rattle with which most of the natives were armed, and with which they kept remarkable time. Six or seven men started the ball with a native shuffle, varied by a few more energetic motions. Some were dressed in what looked like blue overalls, and others were in red, the garments reaching from the heels to the tip of the nose. Each man carried on his head carved mask heads, all white and about two feet high. Around the neck of each mask was a large collar of ruff made of some wood fibre a foot thick. Around the ankles they wore similar ruffs.

The men advanced to the king, rubbed their masks in the dust and then started the double shuffle. After doing this for some time the orchestra and the native audience, getting more and more excited, six of the king's ladies appeared on the scene. They were covered much like the men, except that on their heads they wore curious masses of wood fibre topped by large bunches of black feathers. They went through the same motions as the men for nearly an hour before making way for the king's photographer.

The king keeps his own private operator for photographing his hundreds of wives and many children. After they formed a semi-circular group and were taken the king expressed a desire to be photographed with his soldiers. His throne was brought up and placed in front of the line for the operation.

The throne is a very crude, clumsy affair, the seat being made of cowrie shells, the back and footstool of roughly hewn wood, all of which is covered with colored beadwork.

After the picture taking the king consented to smoke his pipe, measuring seven feet six inches, with a bowl that would easily hold two pounds of tobacco, and which was brought to me by the royal pipe bearer. The pipe was of brass.