DRUGGISTS LIABLE FOR SELLING ACID

Coroner At Inquest On James B. Day Says Verdict Might Be Manslaughter—Greater Care Recommended.

"I tell you candidly, that the law would support and uphold me if I recommended a jury to bring in a verdict of manslaughter against a druggist who sold carbolic acid indiscriminately," was the comment of Dr. D. E. Berryman, the coroner, last evening, at the inquiry held in the court house into the cause of the death of James B. Day, who committed suicide on the evening of April 25 by drinking carbolic acid.

Five witnesses were examined and the coroner in charging the jury strongly criticized the apparent ignoring of the law by St. John druggists. The attorney general, he said, had promised to enact legislation which would prevent as far as possible such a large number of suicides and he hoped that the jury would be able to suggest some remedy by which the law could be enforced.

The coroner also sharply commented upon the action of Geo. A. Moore, the Brussels street druggist, who, although summoned to be present as a witness, had, he said, no doubt acted upon the principle that if you can ignore the law in one instance, you can ignore it in another, and did not think it worth his while to be present.

After being out about 20 minutes the jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the death of James B. Day, of this city, find that he came to his death on April 25, 1910, at his mother residence, 112 City Road by drinking carbolic acid from a bottle out of his own hands. It is our opinion that the proper authorities should look more closely into the sale of poisonous drugs so as to prevent the frequency of deaths.

J. E. FITZGERALD
(Foreman)
SYDNEY GIBBS,
WILLIAM CHARLTON
A. W. GOLDING,
GEORGE McCORMICK
T. N. GIBBONS
DANIEL McNALLEY.

The Evidence.

Upon the inquiry being opened the first witness called was Dr. G. O. Baxter. He said that on the evening of the 25th of April he was called to the residence of James B. Day, City Road. He found Mr. Day in an unconscious condition, caused, he believed, by carbolic acid. Mr. Day lived but twenty minutes after witness arrived. He noticed members of the family looking at a small bottle which they said had contained carbolic. The condition of Mr. Day's mouth indicated that he had used carbolic.

Asked for his opinion regarding the indiscriminate sale of carbolic acid by druggists, witness said that he had often sent patients for carbolic acid to druggists without giving them a prescription. Asked if he had read the law governing the sale of acids, he replied that he had not. He could not say whether or not the druggists were violating the law.

Oscar Day, brother of the deceased was the next witness. He had seen his brother about 9.30 o'clock just before he had taken the acid. He was perfectly sober. Witness was looking for deceased about the streets just previous to this. Two small boys had told him that his brother had a bottle of carbolic in his possession. When witness returned home he found deceased there. Witness asked him for the bottle of acid and deceased admitted having it. Witness then went to his room and on returning noticed that his brother had gone out.

Witness followed him and saw him drinking the acid. Witness tried to prevent him, but could not get near him in time. Witness finally captured deceased and carried him into the house. He still held the bottle in his hand. He then went to Wade's drug store and telephoned for a doctor. Mr. Wade told witness that he had sold his brother the acid.

The Sale Was Registered.

Mr. Charles Wade, called, said he remembered the evening of April 25th. He had sold Jas. B. Day a bottle containing half an ounce of carbolic acid that evening. Ten or fifteen drops would be a poisonous dose. He had registered the sale. Mr. Day told him it was for disinfectant purposes. Witness noticed nothing unusual about Mr. Day's conduct. Witness produced a record of all registered sales by him since he began in business in 1892.

The coronor congratulated him upon the manner in which he had kept the record, and said that practically the great majority of St. John druggists ignored the law in this respect.

R. D. Taylor, called, said that he was the proprietor of the Park Drug Store. He knew the Pharmaceutical Act. Witness produced a record of sales.

The coroner remarked after examining the book, that it had been changed since he saw it last.

Asked about the sale of carbolic acid to the late John J. Condon, which sale was not registered on his book, witness said that he had not sold the acid to Condon, and that his clerk also denied any knowledge of the sale on the day the suicide was committed.

The Coroner:—"Then you don't keep a complete record."

Ans.—"We generally sell acid without registering it to persons with whom we are well acquainted. I know it is against the law not to register all sales."

Asked if he could suggest any different way to dispense the sale of drugs to the public, witness said that keeping a record was the only way he knew.

The Coroner:—"I tell you candidly that the law would support me if I recommended the jury to bring in a verdict of manslaughter against the druggist who sold carbolic acid indiscriminately.

Mrs. William Day of 49 Rock street was next called. On the evening of April 25th she had seen deceased about 9 o'clock in the morning. She noticed nothing unusual in his manner. She had seen him again between 6.30 and 7 in the evening. His condition was changed and he seemed excited and grieved and talked about his wife and family. He asked witness for a small bottle. He went away but returned about half an hour later. Witness became suspicious when asked for the bottle, and said she could not procure one. Before leaving the house deceased kissed her husband.

The Coroner—"Was it a usual thing for him to come in and kiss your husband?"

Ans.—"Yes, he often did it."

Witness had never heard deceased say that he would take his life.

Mrs. Ethel Linkletter was then called. She said she was a sister of the deceased, James B. Day. She had seen him at his mother's house about 7 o'clock on the evening of the tragedy. He was not under the influence of liquor at that time. He gave her several little things out of his trunk, and said that he was going out West. He had never told her that he intended committing suicide. He asked witness for a small bottle. He had told witness on previous occasions that he felt as if he wished to die.

George A. Moore who was summoned was not present.

In summing up, the coroner commented upon the records shown by the two druggists who were called and said that he noticed that during the last few weeks a larger number of records of sales had been entered.

He said without fear of contradiction that the law was not carried out in its entirety by the druggists of St. John as regards the sale of carbolic acid. There are altogether too many deaths from that drug. He had called the attention of Attorney General Hazen to the matter and he had consented to act upon any suggestion which could be made and enact legislation which might have some effect in preventing so many suicides. Therefore he hoped that the jury could make some recommendation regarding the matter.

The jury then retired and brought in a verdict as above.

He criticised the action of G. E. Moore, who did not appear to give evidence, although he had been summoned by the court. The druggists, he said, were the custodians of the safety of the public as regards the dispensing of poisonous drugs and for the sake of a few cents they should not act indiscriminately.

TSAI TAO HEARS SOME BIG GUNS

Chinese Prince Inspects Fort Hancock and Appears Much Interested in Artillery

Polygot Troupe Accompanies Member of Manchu Royalty Visiting the United States.

H. H. PRINCE TAO

New York, May 2.—His Imperial Highness, Prince Tsai Tao, august uncle of the infant Emperor of China, chief of the general staff of the new Chinese army and highest of the Manchu lords about the dragon throne, saw something yesterday he never had seen before. It was the great, rounded flank and long brown snout of a sixteen inch gun.

Prince Tsai Tao did not hear that gun shoot, though some of the lesser brethren of the grim fraternity down at Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook roared in his ears as their exhibition shots went, skimming 6,000 yards out over the Atlantic Ocean at a bobbing nubbin of a target.

But the Manchu Prince saw the shards and jagged remnants of some heavy armor plate which had been rent by the projectiles which these sixteen inch rifles discharge, and being the one man in all the empire of millions of souls more interested than any other in matters concerning the defence of coasts, Prince Tsai Tao began asking questions the minute his jewelled hand patted the swelling flank of this greatest shot hurler.

This rather slender young man with the delicately moulded features and quickly kindling eyes who is the head of a military commission to learn all that is knowable about the armaments and military efficiency of the powers is not loitering on his way around the world. Yesterday morning at 6.30 o'clock he and his suite found themselves at the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City.

Before he had partaken of breakfast the Prince received a delegation of Chinese who had come to do him honor, two hours later he was on the Government ordnance steamer Gen. Meigs hurrying down the outer bay to Sandy Hook; before dark he was back in New York and out in an automobile looking us over.

Perhaps his highness has one reason for hurrying which has not yet become apparent, but of which he may have had knowledge shortly after he arrived in this country. For, prince though he is, he is being pursued by a prince, and according to some of the Tokio newspapers which arrived in New York yesterday there is a diverting little tale of international politics behind this incident.

These authorities say that just as soon as the Japanese ambassador at Pekin learned that Prince Tsai Tao was ready to start for America he communicated with his home office and the minister for foreign affairs of Japan, looking over his stock of princes available for purposes of diplomatic courtesy, selected his highness Prince Iesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers, and the third son of the last Shogun of Japan for a hurry up hike to America.

So acute are the jealousies of the nations represented at Pekin over the wooing of the favor of China that, as the Japanese press admits, Japan could not but view with alarm the forthcoming visit to America of Prince Tsai Tao and the honors that were awaiting him. So Prince Tokugawa was speeded on his way eastward on no particular mission that has become apparent, but just as a prince and one of the highest of princes. He is already on the way from Seattle, and he will be in New York on May 4, the day before the uncle of the Chinese emperor departs for Europe.

BORDEN RENDS TARIFF PACT IN FINE SPEECH

Continued From Page One.

to the extension of trade between the two countries. "No one is more desirous than I am," he said, "for good relations respecting trade or any other matter between this country or the Empire as a whole and the United States of America. But we have other considerations. We have considerations of Canada and of Canada's relations to the Empire as a whole.

Imperial Preference.

"I am one who believes that the Empire is not very well organized. It is more a disorganization than an organization today having regard to the utter absence of any effective co-operation up to the present time in trade and having regard also to the lack of organization up to the present time, or almost up to the present time, in matters of defence. Now I believe it would be the desire of every man in this country who has considered this subject with any attention that we may be at some time in the future and I hope in the not too distant future, bring about a system of mutual trade preferences within this Empire and I would say to the gentlemen upon the treasury benches that any negotiations which they enter into with the United States ought to be subject to that consideration above all."

"We ought not," said Mr. Borden continuing, "to place ourselves in any position by such negotiations which would hamper our future fiscal action with regard to any country in the world. Especially we ought not to enter into any such negotiations as will prevent the consummation of that great idea which Mr. Chamberlain presented to the people of the British Isles and to the people of the Empire some few years ago and which I hope may have its consummation and realization before many years are passed. I think it would be a fatal mistake for the government of this country whatever party might be in power, to embark upon any such negotiations as would hamper or prevent the consummation of that great ideal. I desire as much as any man may desire the extension of the trade of this country but I also desire the maintenance of our own fiscal autonomy, the maintenance of our own industries in this country, agricultural and industrial.

"I desire last but not least that the fiscal freedom of this country shall be so maintained that Canada shall be at liberty at all times in the future to enter into the great scheme of mutual trade preferences between the Mother Country and all the dominions of the Empire by which the whole Empire will be bound together not only by ties of sentiment, but by ties of interest and of trade to the great good, not only of the Mother Country, but to the great good of every dominion of the Empire and to the enormous advantage of this great dominion of ours."

Paterson Replies.

Mr. Paterson responded briefly. He regretted the position assumed by Mr. Borden with regard to the negotiations and their effect. The fiscal autonomy of Canada remained unabbreviated in any direction by any negotiations which had taken place. There was no danger of Canada's hands being tied unless there was a government in Canada which sympathized with Mr. Borden5s views. He then argued that Canada had obtained by sacrificing $192,000 of duties, the whole Payne tariff, i.e., 25 per cent. on $43,000,000 dutiable exports to the United States.

Mr. W. F. MacLean aprehended that the United States are seeking to establish a control over Canadian trade relations even as they are seeking to control the South American republics. In committee Mr. David Henderson brought up a curious circumstance in connection with the "Omnibus" clause. Lime has been included in this clause and thus has enjoyed a protection of only 20 per cent., this is now reduced by the arrangement with the United States to 17 1-2 per cent. Mr. Henderson contended that lime really should be classed as a "manufacture of stone" and "manufacturers of stone" are given a protection of 30 per cent.

"It is merely a matter of classification over which the customs board has control," said Mr. Fielding.

The tariff resolution was then put through the committee. The dry dock subsidy bill was then passed.

In committee of supply it came out that W. G. Fisher, trade agent at Glasgow, has been sent to be the first Canada trade agent in Germany. His temporary headquarters will be in Berlin.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The Hudson Bay Railway, it was announced, will be commenced at once. The first step will be the bridging of the Saskatchewan and tenders will be called immediately for this. There still is doubt as to the terminal, but for the first 160 miles the route will be unaffected by the choice of harbor.

Contracts for the substructure of the Quebec bridge have been let. A board of engineers is making tests as to the superstructure in Canada, Europe and the United States. It is impossible as yet to estimate the cost.

It was arranged to hold a conference with the senate with regard to the clash over the Intercolonial branch lines bill.

The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

Tomorrow morning will be devoted to concurrence and some odds and ends of business and prorogation will take place at 3 p. m.

Samuel J. Richey has returned from an extensive tour of the west in the interests of A. Isaacs and Company. He reports having met a large number of the St. John boys in the west and all are doing well.

PARLIAMENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO EARL GREY

Address Of Appreciation To Retiring Governor General Endorsed In Both Chambers—Universally Popular.

Ottawa, May 3.—Parliament today passed an address of appreciation to Earl Grey. The premier in introducing the subject in the commons, reminded the house that this is the last session of Earl Grey's tenure of his post and that when parliament reassembles his majesty will have another representative. He accordingly moved an address to his excellency. In doing this he delivered an eloquent appreciation of Lord Grey. He adverted to suggestions that a Canadian be appointed Governor General and pronounced this aspiration laudable, but mistaken, the system which has prevailed since confederation has worked harmoniously and satisfactorily. On Earl Grey personally he pronounced a warm eulogy, alluding to his distinguished ancestry, to his public services in England and in distant parts of the Empire. He had identified himself with the national life of Canada, he had sought to help in the elevation of the national character, he had given an impetus to arts letters and science. In particular he had given much aid to the science of public health and had aided in the checking of tuberculosis. He also had given particular attention to the study of Canadian history and the idea of setting apart the Quebec battlefields was his and his alone. In conclusion the premier referred to Countess Grey and their daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn.

Mr. Borden Joins.

Mr. Borden joined in the appreciation. Earl Grey had come to Canada at an interesting period in the history of the empire. It had been a period of wonderful material progress and further a period which had seen great progress towards the consolidation of the empire. His excellency had shown courage, initiative, imagination and a clear imperial vision. When he came there was no truer imperialist, now that he was leaving they knew that there was no truer Canadian. He hoped that his excellency would bear this message to His Majesty, that the free people of Canada were gravely conscious that there are great problems of co-operation between the mother country and the dominions which must present themselves for a solution and that they were gravely conscious of their responsibilities in the solution of those problems and perfectly ready to do their part.

The address was passed amid applause.

In the senate Sir Richard Cartwright said though British authorities had sometimes been criticized in Canada for shortcomings it could not be complained that they had failed to send as Governor General the most distinguished and able among their aristocrats and the present Governor General had proved himself to be a worthy successor of the men who had gone before him. On his return to England he was certain Canada would have in him a warm advocate of all matters which it might have occasion to bring the attention of the British parliament. Sir Richard paid a compliment to Earl Grey's charming wife and accomplished daughters. In all respects Earl Grey could be congratulated upon the way he had discharged his duties as Governor.

In The Senate.

Senator Lougheed, leader of the opposition, seconding the address, concurred in all Sir Richard had said and stated that Earl Grey had been distinguished for the interest he had shown in every phase of Canadian life. His activities had extended to the social, benevolent, philanthrophic and patriotic interest of Canada and he had shown more than usual interest in Canadian amusements. He also paid a tribute to Lady Grey.

Senator Dandurand said that the French Canadians had the highest regard for Earl Grey. During his term in Canada, Earl Grey had spared no effort to bring the French and English races more closely together. He had endeavored to promote the use of the French language by the English majority. His experience in the beautification and embellishment of cities had been freely given to Canada.

Senator G. W. Ross said that Earl Grey had been one of those who had put himself into most kindly social relations with Canadians and this had enabled him to be appreciated as a man as well as respected as governor general. He had not only impressed himself on Canada, but had allowed Canada to impress itself upon him so that though he had come as an English statesman he leaves as thorugh a Canadian as any man in the Dominion.

HOUSES CONFLICT ON BRANCH LINES

Commons Rejected Amendment of Senate to Bill Authorizing Absorption of Feeders and Upper House Refuses to Concur.

Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—The MacKenzie King bill for the regulation of combines was given third reading in the Senate this morning. Two small amendments were made, one brought the bill into harmony with the criminal code by dropping the word "unduly" and making the offence restraining trade. The other amendment makes it certain the jurisdiction covers the whole of Canada stating that witnesses could be brought from anywhere.

The debate on Senator Belcourt's bill to amend the criminal code in such a manner as to restrict the operations of American labor organizers in Canada was resumed by Senator Coffey who concluded with a motion for a six months hoist. He prefaced his remarks by reading two letters, one from the plumbers union of London and the other from the London typographical union protesting against the bill. Never to his knowledge had the American branch of international unionism sought to promote strikes in Canada. On the contrary international officers sought to avoid strikes and only sanctioned them as a last resort. He instanced the case of job printers of Toronto about a year ago. Delegates of international unions were peacemakers not strike makers. The trouble between miners and mine owners in Nova Scotia was quoted as justification for Senator Belcourt's bill, but if all that was said about these miners was true, would that single case justify legislation to break the relations of all other Canadian unions with the international bodies with which they are affiliated.

Poirer for Hoist.

Senator Poirer seconded the motion for a six months hoist, declaring that the bill of Senator Belcourt was to the disadvantage of Canadian workingmen and would therefore be to the injury of Canada.

Senator Chouquette said that he had intended to speak against the bill but understood that it was to have been withdrawn.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell said he thought it was time that some action was taken to prevent Yankee interlopers coming into Canada and causing trouble for both workingmen and their employers as was conspicuously the case in the Nova Scotia coal fields.

Senator Belcourt said that he was not opposed to unions but in fact favored them and agreed that capital needed as much or more legislative control as did labor. At the same time he believed his bill would be for the benefit of the Canadian and that they would come to that conclusion when they had thoroughly considered it. He would like them to more thoroughly consider the bill before next session. He moved for leave to withdraw the bill.

Senator Mitchell said that he was against the bill and thoroughly believed in the right of Canadian unions to have international connections.

Senator Coffey said he would withdraw his motion for a six months hoist if Senator Belcourt would withdraw the bill. His only object was to have it killed and he did not care how it was killed. The discussion was adjourned.

Valley Railway.

On motion for third reading of the railway subsidy bill Senator Power of Halifax said he desired to draw attention to provision for a line of railroad from Grand Falls to St. John, a distance of 228 miles. He said there was already a line of railway between these two points operated by the Canadian Pacific. In view of this fact he had asked what arguments had induced the government to grant a very large subsidy for a line to duplicate that already existing.

Senator Domville wanted to know if Senator Power objected to this road being built in New Brunswick.

Senator Power said that he had only asked a question.

Senator Thompson said the people of New Brunswick who should know what they wanted, placed so much importance on this line that they had voted a provincial subsidy of $20,000 a mile for this line. It was true St. John and Grand Falls were now connected by rail, but the line was circuitous and had difficult grades. The feeling in New Brunswick was that if a line with grades equal to the Transcontinental were built down the valley of the St. John river, not only would the benefit to the province be great but it would be for the benefit of Canada's traffic generally by providing an excellent outlet to the port of St. John for the traffic of the west. It would be a national work. Senator Domville said New Brunswick had no objection to any other province developing but wanted to be allowed to develop herself and he thought this railroad would be a great work for that purpose.

The motion was carried.

Sugar Refinery Bill.

In committee on the bill to enable St. John to grant land for the site of a sugar refinery, Senator Power said the bill would authorize St. John to grant land to a citizen of Philadelphia. He wanted to know if it was proper for Parliament to authorize a Canadian city to make a grant to an alien.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he knew of no law to prevent an alien holding property in Canada.

Senator Ellis asked why, to provide the site the Government had granted 12 acres of its property for 6 acres of the city property.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Butler when deputy minister of railroads had recommended this exchange, holding that for anything the Intercolonial gave the company would get, good returns from the freight it would handle.

Senator Ellis said that the Intercolonial would get the same traffic if the sugar refinery had been built on the equally good six acre site of the city adjoining. However, the Government and the city had made up their minds that this was a proper thing and he would say no more about it.

Houses Conflict.

A conflict developed today between the Senate and Commons, the lower chamber refusing to accept amendments made in a bill by the upper, and the upper refusing to give way. The bill is the Intercolonial branch lines one, which the Senate changed in some respects. On the message from the Commons announcing that the House declined to concur in their amendments Senator Power said that the amendment referred to only required proper information before it ratified the lease of any branch line. He thought the amendment a proper one and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. If this carries, he said there would be a conference between the two Houses and a compromise would result.

Senator Thompson said the Senate should not insist. The information would have to be forthcoming in any case if a lease of a branch line was presented to Parliament for ratification.

Senator Power's motion was carried by 22 to 18.

Yeas—Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Richard Scott, Senator Power, Senator Ellis, McMullen, G. W. Ross, Beique, MacLaren,, Roy Edwards, Landry, Sir MacKenzie Bowell, Derbyshire, MacDonald, B. C.; Owens, Wilson, Baird, Forget, Dessaulles, Deboucherville, William Ross, Chevrier, 22.

Nays—Senator Young, Watson, Mitchell, Coffey, Thompson, Domville, McHugh, Yeo, Byer, Jaffry, McSweeney, Thideau, Tessier, Deveber, Farrell, Talbot, Gilmour, Ratz, 18.

R. K. Y. C. ARRANGE FINE PROGRAMME

The Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club at its quarterly meeting last evening drew up an elaborate programme of races for this summer. Rear Commodore H. A. Allison occupied the chair. Reports were received from the motor boat committee and the committee on sail yachts and the race schedule drawn up as follows:

Motor Boat Races.

June 25th, 2.30 p. m.—Boats up to 25 feet water line, over a special course for special prizes. 3.00 p. m.—25 feet water line, race to be over a special course for the Trask cup and special prizes. 3.30 p. m.—Cabin cruisers over special course for 1906 executive cup. Judges R. D. Paterson, Judge J. R. Armstrong, T. T. Lantalum. Timers, John H. Kimball, Robert A. Wilson, Andrew J. Tufts.

July 9—Endurance race, Millidgeville to Fredericton, starting from Millidgeville at 8.00 a. m. Starters at Millidgeville, T. T. Lantalum, Horace King, George E. Holder, Jr. This race will be for special prizes donated by F. A. Dykeman, Herbert Barton and H. A. Allison.

Sept. 10, 3 p. m.—Free for all race in the harbor. Judges, timers and course to be announced later.

Sept. 10, 9 p. m.—Illuminated motor boat parade in the harbor.

All motor boat races on the river will be confined to club boats and all races will be handicapped according to the rules of the American power boat association.

Sail Yachts.

June 18—Class C, Salmon boats, prize, Gregory cup; course, Millidgeville to Milkish and return, twice over. Starting time 3 p. m., limit 2 1-2 hours.

Judges—T. T. Lantalum, T. E. Powers.

Timers—Walter Logan, W. C. Rothwell.

July 1—Members day at Millidgeville. Celebration to be on the same lines as last year.

July 16—Class A, Commodore's cup. Course from Millidgeville up the Kennebeccasis River to Appleby's wharf and return. Starting time, 2.45 p. m., time limit 3 1-2 hours.

Judges—Robert Thomson, Judge J. R. Armstrong.

Timers—A. B. Burns, I. B. Murray.

Aug. 6—Class B, Lovett cup. Course windward and leeward ten miles. Starting time 3 p. m., time limit 2 1-2 hours.

Judges—W. White, George E. Holder.

Timers—Peter Sinclair, Horace King.

Aug. 20—Classes A. B. and C. Prize, Beveridge cup. Course, D. shortened. Starting time 3 p. m., time limit 2 1-2 hours.

Judges—J. F. Gregory, W. C. Rothwell.

Timers—G. W. Brown, G. B. Hegan.

The annual cruise will be held from July 23rd to 30th. The squadron will go to Oromocto and returning divine service will be held at Rocky Point.

TWO ST. JOHN FIRMS ASSIGN

Continued From Page One.

operated by the concern will be kept running until the affairs are straightened out.

The firm was gradually working out of former liabilities when the financial crisis of 1907 involved them to a still greater extent and with a largely diminished market their condition became more and more serious until the bank's action forced an issue. As they were unable to meet their accounts with the bank an assignment was inevitable.

It is believed the bank is fairly well secured and will not be a heavy loser. The bank is also a creditor of the deForest firm.

The chief and almost the exclusive market of the Andre Cushing Lumber Company was in the United States, which has never quite recovered from the depression which affected all the lumber markets a few years ago. The The effect of this was to reduce the market of the local firm.

The Andre Cushing & Co. operate three mills in this vicinity, giving employment to a very large number of men. The large mill is situated at Union Point. At Milford there are two mills, a box and shook mill and a shingle mill.

ST. JOHN GIRL IN RECITAL AT SACKVILLE

Miss Reta Brenan Assisted Miss Clarke, Miss Melanson and Miss Evans in Highly Enjoyable Event.

Sackville, May 1.—On Friday evening the Misses Hannah Gertrude Clarke, Newcastle, N. B., and Alice Maud Melanson, Joggins Mines, N. S., pianists and Mary Louise Evans, reader, Port Hawkesbury, C. B., gave one of the very best recitals which have been given during this spring's most successful series of graduating recitals. The graduates were assisted by Miss Reta Brenan, of St. John, N. B., who sang several songs most sweetly and delicately.

Miss Clarke and Miss Melanson gave their piano numbers in excellent and characteristic style. Their programme included numbers by Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Bach, Schubert-Liszt and others. Perhaps special mention should be made of Miss Clarke's Reverie and Schubert-Liszt number, and of Miss Melanson's Cascade, by Pauer and Beethoven sonata. These were executed with great brilliance and percision.

Probably everyone is attracted by the appearance of a reader on a programme and on Friday evening Miss Evans well repaid those who came to listen to her. During her first reading "Sergius to the Lion," which is a particularly heavy and lengthy selection, Miss Evans proved her ability to render this style of reading by sustaining the attention of her listeners throughout every detail of the number. In her "Story of a Life," Miss Evans called out the sympathies of her audience with the pathos of the life of Zetto, the little street Arab. She has the splendid power of making very vivid to the listener the setting of her stories. "The Angelus" was given last and was unanimously declared to be the very best of all Miss Evans' delightful programme. Miss Evans has a charming appearance when interested in her interpretation of a story and displays fine breath control. Altogether she scored a great success with her entire recital and is to be highly congratulated upon her work which was so thoroughly artistic and genuine throughout. Much credit reflects upon Miss Mitchell, head of the oratory department, and upon Prof. Horsfall, director of the conservatory, on the very excellent concert which was given on Friday to those who were privileged to attend.

"CLASSMATES" FINE SCENIC PRODUCTION

A play of absorbing interest in its development, well acted and presented with all the lavish expenditure and close attention to detail that has given Kirk Brown his rank as one of the masters of scenic productions on the stage today was the production of Classmates in the Opera House, last evening.

Every one of the four acts was in its mounting a most realistic stage picture and the limit was reached in the depiction of the Brazilian jungle in the third act. Nothing at all approaching it from a standpoint of mechanical stagecraft has ever been seen here although in the past Mr. Brown has given us some notable scenic productions.

All the members of the company were good and Mr. Brown was especially happy in the role of Duncan Irving, a West Pointer. Mr. Crosby, a fine actor in certain lines, was seen to distinct advantage as Stafford and his scene in the big act where he is starving in the jungle was handled in an excellent manner.

Miss Seymour was seen in a different type of character from Monday evening and proved fully equal to all its demands. Mr. Taylor, who this year is playing juveniles, succeeding Mr. Bird, did excellent work as Bobby and took care of all the opportunities provided. The other members of the company were adequate in supporting roles.

Classmates will be presented at the mattinee this afternoon and tonight, and as it is one of the best scenic productions Mr. Brown has yet made here it is well worth a visit. On Friday afternoon at a special Arbor Day matinee, there will be a scenic production of St. Elmo.

No date has as yet been mentioned for a meeting of creditors.

In Halifax.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., May 3.—The news of the assignment of the Andre Cushing Lumber Co. of St. John was not a surprise in financial circles in Halifax. For some time past the banks have been dissatisfied with existing conditions and decided to liquidate the firm.

When interviewed by your correspondent tonight, R. E. Harris, vice-president of the Eastern Trust Co., was very reticent as were the bank officials. All Mr. Harris would say was that all the firm's property, not pledged to the bonds, has been assigned to the Eastern Trust Company.

In Maine.

Bangor, Me., May 3.—The firm of Andre Cushing and Co., of St. John, composed of George and Theophilus Cushing, sons of the founder, Americans, has no Maine business connections except that it annually cuts and buys large quantities of logs on the head waters of the St. John in Maine. Last winter the firm cut about 15,000,000 feet and bought from T. U. Co. of Bangor, 4,000,000 feet which are now on their way down the St. John. Lumber cut on American soil, driven to St. John and there manufactured by Americans, is admitted into the United States free of duty under the Pike act, which has been repealed, the repeal to take effect in July 1911. The firm has a saw mill in St. John in which they manufacture from American and Canadian logs 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The Cushings have been in business in St. John for many years and in addition to their saw mill they were at one time interested with English capitalists, in a large pulp mill.