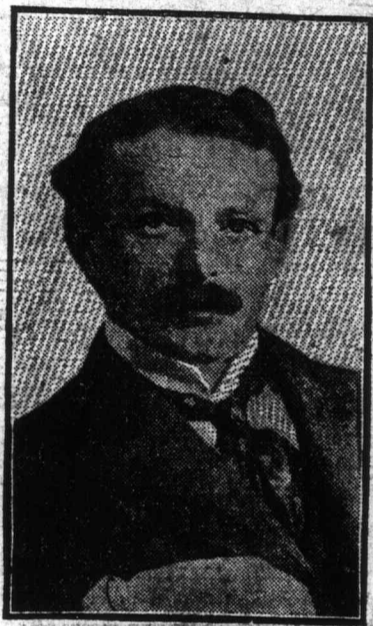


ASQUITH NOW PREMIER; CABINET CHANGES LIKELY; A CANADIAN HONORED

Lloyd George Probably to be Chancellor of the Exchequer—Winston Churchill to be Promoted—Mr. Macnamara, a Canadian, Mentioned as Probable Minister

LONDON, April 8.—The vacancy in the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain, caused by the resignation last Sunday of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on account of ill-health, was filled this morning in Biarritz, France,



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.



WINSTON CHURCHILL.

which he must seek on his appointment to a cabinet office than in the office he will hold. They are keenly sanguine of capturing his seat for the northwest division of Manchester, where his majority in 1906 was 1,241 in a total

vote of 10,027. David Lloyd George, president of the Board of Trade, is still a hot favorite for the chancellorship, although Mr. Haldane, who shares the Liberal-Unionist tendencies of Mr. Asquith, is understood to be a candidate for the same portfolio. It seems quite likely that Lewis Harcourt, who is considered something of an American, because of his American mother and wife, will be included in the new cabinet. Another prospective Minister is a Canadian, G. J. Macnamara, who is the son of a common soldier, born in barracks in Montreal in 1861, when the 47th Foot lay there. Mr. Macnamara further horrifies society by refusing to be properly ashamed of his humble origin. He is rather proud, in fact, that from the married quarters at Montreal he has kept climbing up until he is now one of the greatest educational authorities in the United Kingdom and an honorary M. A. of Oxford. He has been in the House of Commons since 1890, and is secretary of the local government board in the Campbell-Bannerman government, but without cabinet rank. Should he be admitted to the cabinet, two men of Canadian birth will have seats there for the first time in British parliamentary history. Curiously enough, both Lord Elgin and he are Montreals.

AN OLD SHACK BURNED AT WOODSTOCK

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 9.—Yesterday afternoon an old shack in lower Main street was partially consumed by fire. One side of the building was used as a barn, the other furnished shelter for a couple of families named St. Thomas and Winchester.

CYPHER'S POULTRY GOODS

Oyster Shells, Crystal Grit, Mann's Green Bone Cutters.

Write for Catalogue and Prices to
N. H. Thorne & Co., Limited.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

MAN'S IDENTITY WAS UNKNOWN LONG TIME

Killed Rival Many Years Ago and Fleed.

Authorities Had Given Up Search—Now Declared Free Man

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 8.—In some western city the name of which is scrupulously guarded, lives a prominent and respected citizen from whom the Supreme Court of New York today removed the stigma of an indictment which, returned twenty-six years ago, charged John Taylor with the death of Thomas Murray.

The present home of Taylor and the name under which he has since lived, married and risen to the head of a big mercantile establishment, are known to but three men here and his secret will be kept. Taylor's identity was made known by him to the court after a search for him that covered two continents and occupied several years, had been abandoned. Throwing himself upon the mercy of the prosecutor, Taylor invited an inquiry into his life for the last quarter of a century. This was made and proved so satisfactory that former Supreme Court Justice Clearwater, who as district attorney, secured the indictment of Taylor, declared that it would be gross injustice to reveal the man's new name.

Today Justice Howard of Troy, sitting in the Supreme Court, dismissed the indictment against Taylor, after it had been shown that all possible witnesses against the defendant were dead.

Justice Clearwater, who had personally investigated the case and the present district attorney, Wm. E. Cunningham, gave their sanction to the action of the court.

Justice Howard, Mr. Clearwater and Mr. Cunningham only have knowledge of the facts in the case. Former Justice Clearwater said tonight: "The killing of Murray was a case of love, man and politics. Only manslaughter was charged and this could not be proved now. Taylor has made a new home and was an honored name. He is at the head of a big manufacturing establishment in the west, has a wife and six children, all ignorant of his early misfortune. His identity is above reproach and it would be an outrage to revive the story now." The killing of Murray and the subsequent pursuit of Taylor created great interest. Murray was killed at Port Ewen, Ulster County, on an election day upon which there had been nearly a riot at the polls. Taylor and Murray were unfriendly for various reasons. They belonged to opposing political parties and Taylor was a member of the latter. The same day on election day they first quarreled at the polling place and later fought on the street. A brick with which Murray struck Taylor is still preserved in the office of the district attorney. Several days later Murray died and Taylor fled. In 1882 a grand jury indicted Taylor for manslaughter in the first degree and a systematic search for him was instituted. Taylor was traced to Pennsylvania, where it was alleged he had allied himself with the Molly Maguires. He escaped from the country, but was located eventually at the home of his mother in Ireland. He was apprehended, but there was some trouble in securing his extradition, and he again escaped. Later he returned to America and settled in the west. He was prosperous, but lived always in the fear that he would be recognized. Recently he determined to change his name. He communicated with the officials here, who had long before given up hope of his arrest, and today a dismissal of the indictment resulted.

ACTRESS GOT VERDICT FOR FULL AMOUNT

Wouldn't Appear in Tights and Was Discharged by Manager.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A verdict of \$4,700 was awarded by a jury in the supreme court today to an actress who was discharged by a theatrical manager because she refused to appear on the stage in tights. The plaintiff, Henrietta Lee Morrison, who is known on the stage as Henrietta Lee, and the defendants Hurlst and Seaman, proprietors of a Harlem burlesque theatre. Miss Lee and her husband, Chas. P. Morrison, are engaged by Hurlst and Seaman for a season in a musical comedy under a contract which provided that they were to receive \$3,500. At the end of three months the manager directed Miss Lee to make certain changes in her costume which would necessitate her appearance on the stage in tights. When she refused to make the changes directed she and her husband were discharged. They brought suit for a breach of contract and a jury after 15 minutes' deliberation awarded them damages to the full amount sued for, minus the amount they earned after their discharge.

TRYING TO FORCE INTERVENTION OF U.S.

Measures Taken at Port au Prince

Apparent Tranquility Prevails at Present, but People are Anxious

PORT AU PRINCE, April 8.—There is reason to believe that measures are now being taken in this city to force, if possible, the intervention of the United States. At the moment apparent tranquility prevails, but there is good authority for the statement that hostility against the present Haitian government is growing more intense. It is rumored, and the rumor is a very general one, that those who are opposed to the present government, including the better classes of Haitians, contemplate a movement which will bring matters to a crisis within a very short time. It is stated that they will take advantage of the presence in the harbor of the United States warships, and make an armed demonstration, not in the expectation of overthrowing the government, but in the hope of precipitating a landing of marines, and following this, American intervention.



Snapshot of King Alfonso in Andalusian costume which has greatly shocked the Spanish who find it undignified.

SIXTY BARGES WITH 49 PERSONS LOST

Startling Record of Last Two Years

Bill at Washington for Inspection of all Coastwise Barges

WASHINGTON, April 8.—During the past two years sixty large sea-going barges have been lost, involving the deaths of 49 persons out of 182 on board. There are only about 400 sea-going barges and the exceptional mortality rate has led to the introduction of a bill by Senator Frye, of Maine, and Representative Green, of Massachusetts for the inspection of such barges, many of which are old ships and barks, dismantled, laden with coal and towed in long strings along the coast. The bill requires that the hulls of sea-going barges of over 100 tons shall be inspected annually and that each barge shall be equipped with at least one lifeboat and one anchor, and with one life-preserver for every person on board. The bill also empowers the secretary of commerce and labor to regulate the length of such tows on coast waters, where they are a menace to incoming and outgoing ocean steamships and to sailing vessels. Secretary Strauss, it is stated, favors this legislation.

FAST STEAMSHIP LINE CANADA TO FRANCE IS NOW ARRANGING

French Steamship Bill Passed Third Reading in Spite of Opposition Criticism—Mr. Oliver's Bill Relating to Hindu Immigration Under Consideration

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—In the House today the French steamship subsidy bill was given final treatment and the amendment to the immigration amendment to keep out Hindus met a snag which held it for a day.

In answer to Armand Lavergne, Hon. Mr. Lemieux said the post office department intended to issue a new series of postage stamps on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec. In committee on the bill respecting a subsidy to the steamship line to France, Hon. Mr. Brodeur in answer to Dr. Sprague said the government proposed that cold storage facilities should be provided on the ships, and in this regard the department of trade and commerce would decide as to the adequacy of the system. The government would also try to have control of the freight rates. In any event he thought they would be able to see to it that the rates from Canada to France would not be larger than those from the United States to France.

Mr. MacPherson, Hon. Mr. Borden criticized the government as to the direct shipment arrangements under the French treaty. He argued, in effect, that in order to obtain minimum tariff benefits Canadians would have to ship direct by a line subsidized by themselves, whereas France contributed nothing, while French ships could send by way of England, thus getting the advantage of numerous consignments of a similar strain were offered.

Hon. Mr. Fielding pointed out that whereas in the treaty negotiated by the Conservative government, Canada could send goods to France by way of Europe, now they must be sent direct to the British Isles, and gentlemen opposite seem to be unwilling to make this choice should be given. The government had, however, retained control of this matter by providing that if in the future for any reason parliament had to change its policy, the right could be reserved for the imposition of a tariff on goods coming by way of Britain. In other words, under the old treaty the shipping arrangement had been one-sided and all in favor of France, whereas under the present treaty it was a reciprocal arrangement.

Mr. Fielding also dealt with a statement by Mr. Monk to the effect that Canada's recent treaty negotiations had been over-reached by those of France. He took up the last treaty constructed by the Conservative government and showed that they had bound themselves to give to France

the full benefit of any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third party, especially in regard to tariff matters and in return all that Canada was to get was a favored nation treatment on the limited list of articles mentioned in the treaty. Under the treaty recently concluded this inequality had been done away with and there was a reciprocal arrangement as to the lists of articles mentioned in the treaty. Mr. Fielding agreed with Mr. Monk that it might be necessary in the event of the treaty, resulting satisfactorily to add to Canada's trade representatives in France. The gentleman already there in that capacity was very active, energetic and capable. The government had an idea of having a central office in Paris located on one of the leading avenues and hoped that might be done. It would be worth the expense to have Canada advertised as such an office would advertise it in one of the greatest places in the world.

The bill was read a third time. The bill to amend the immigration act for the government to exclude undesirable immigrants and those who come from countries of which they were not natives, was taken in committee. Mr. Oliver explained the purpose of the bill was to enable the government to deal with Japanese from Hawaii and from Hong Kong.

Mr. Borden's present status secured endorsement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's counts had closed the other way.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson of Vancouver as British Columbia needed the bill. The Hon. Mr. MacPherson said the British Columbia amendment was not being sent to Canada from Europe and if the United States, he moved an amendment that the bill should not apply to anyone who had served under the British flag.

Hon. John Haggart protested against the proposed legislation and doubted Canada's authority to deal with subjects of the Empire in the way proposed.

Mr. McCarthy of Calgary protested against a number of Japanese due to settle on farms in Southern Alberta. Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that a few days ago the C. P. R. had applied for permission to bring in 100 Japanese to settle on lands in the Northwest. The C. P. R. said the Japanese government had no objection to issuing the necessary passports, but would not do so without the permission of the government. The bill was talked out at six o'clock when the house arose.

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CRITICISED WORKING OF LIQUOR LAW IN ST. JOHN

St. John Minister Says Hard Things About Our System Here

FREDERICTON, April 8.—Rev. Nell McLaughlin, of St. John, Dr. Barbour, president of the Y. M. C. A., this city, addressed a meeting at the Opera House this evening in support of the Scott Act. John J. Weddall presided. Mr. McLaughlin criticised the working of the liquor law in St. John and spoke favorably of the prohibition act adopted in Prince Edward Island.

The members of the local government arrived here today and will meet in session tomorrow morning. It is quite probable that they will continue sitting for some time preparing for the session which opens on the 30th.

WIFE OF THEATRICAL MAN ASKS DIVORCE

Mrs. Clara VanHermann, Once Artists' Model, Seeks Freedom from Her Husband

BOSTON, April 8.—Mrs. Clara Louise von Herrmann of Hamilton yesterday brought an action for divorce in the Salem court against her husband, Carl Stephen von Herrmann, a newspaper man and magazine writer. Mrs. von Herrmann in her libel says that her husband acted as deputy manager and press agent for Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, who is now touring Canada. He met the actress, it is claimed, while dramatic critic on a western newspaper. He accompanied Miss Marlowe on a tour abroad, attending to many of her business affairs.

In her complaint Mrs. von Herrmann states that she and her husband were married June 5, 1899, at Hamilton. Their married life was unhappy, and several times they separated. On more than one occasion she instituted proceedings for divorce, but was persuaded by her husband to withdraw the action.

Mrs. von Herrmann is now living with her father, Robert Foss, a farmer, of Topsfield, on the Asbury road. She refuses to discuss the case further than to admit that she has filed the papers at Salem. She was formerly an artists' model, and has posed for many artists, including Harrison Fisher.

The marriage of Von Herrmann and Clara Foss was a romantic affair. The latter was a school girl in short dresses when Von Herrmann first paid her his attentions. They were secretly wedded, and afterward lived for some time with the wife's parents in Hamilton. The name of Mrs. von Herrmann's father is mentioned in the papers accompanying the divorce action. The name of Mrs. Maud Thorburn Backus of Brooklyn is also mentioned.

MET INSTANT DEATH IN NOVA SCOTIAN COAL MINE

BRIDGEPORT, April 9.—About eighty-three o'clock last night one of the most distressing accidents that has occurred here for some time cost John McInnis his life while working in the pit. The young fellow was employed driving the boxes of coal to the landing when suddenly a heavy burden fell upon him, causing instant death. Acting Coroner McGilvary arrived this morning. A jury is now being empanelled and an inquest will be held tonight. Young McInnis was a native of Sydney and resided with his mother at Ashby. His father is dead. He was sixteen years of age.

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Children.
You Have Bought
In Use Over Years
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