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CUSHING PULP MILL SALE POSTPONED

Supreme Court Orders This in Order to Bring About a Settlement

Petition for Winding Up the Company Adjourned to September 15---Chief Justice Tuck Says the Company Should Not Be Destroyed by Dissensions, and Advises Litigants to Come to Terms--Judges Barker and McLeod Coincide and All Parties Consent to the Arrangement,

Fredericton, June 15—(Special)—Arguments in re the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, before the full court were concluded this afternoon. At the conclusion of the argument of the attorney-general the chief justice stated that the court, entertaining a very decided view that the parties ought to effect a general settlement of all matters in dispute, had decided that an adjournment of considerable duration was desirable in the interests of all concerned and that an order to that effect would be made.

He desired counsel to suggest a date to which the proceedings should be adjourned.

In stating the decision of the court, the chief justice said it was earnestly to be desired that the parties should give and take, until a reasonable settlement resulted. It was a very great pity indeed to have the company torn by the dissensions of the parties when it was abundantly evident the works were capable of earning very large profits, probably upwards of $60,000 a year.

On the one hand one party was endeavoring to have the works sold under the decree of foreclosure, while the other was endeavoring to have the winding up of the company effected through the agency of liquidation proceedings.

Without desiring to reflect on either party he thought the position was very greatly to be deplored and he sincerely trusted that during the adjournment a settlement of all matters would be effected.

His brother, Justice Barker, having stated his willingness to grant an order postponing the sale under the foreclosure proceedings no injury could result to either party by the adjournment as decided upon.

Foreclosure Sale Postponed.

Judge Barker said he would adjourn the sale under the foreclosure proceedings to a date later than the adjournment of the liquidation proceedings.

Judge McLeod said he fully concurred in the decision of the court as expressed by the chief justice and added that at the inception of the liquidation proceedings he had strongly urged upon the parties it was a case in which mutual concessions should be made and a settlement of all matters in dispute agreed upon.

The attorney-general said that although he had not had an opportunity of discussing the matter with his associate counsel and client, yet he felt justified in saying no objection would be offered by the petitioner to the making of the order decided upon by the court.

After remarks by the other counsel interested it was agreed that September 15 would be a reasonable date.

The court then made an order that further consideration of the petition be adjourned until September 15.

Judge Barker stated he would postpone the sale of the works until a date later than September 15.

It was also agreed that in the meantime the operation of the works would continue as at present.

MONK WANTS DUAL LANGUAGE IN NEW WESTERN PROVINCES

Moves Amendment to Autonomy Bill to That Effect---Conservatives Charge That Labor Gazette is a Partisan Paper, and Savage Attack is Made Upon Deputy Minister King---Senate Kills Union Label Bill.

Ottawa, June 15—The Union Label Bill is as good as defeated. The first clause was knocked out at the senate committee today, and the bill was left in committee.

In the house today Mr. Foster presented a memorial of the Toronto district labor council, asking that amendments to the labor law introduced last session be re-introduced, and passed into law at the present session.

Another complaint in the memorial was that there was some collusion between W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian immigration commissioner in England, and one Leopold in the same building, whereby the latter was enabled to send persons to Canada under promises which did not materialize.

Hon. Sydney fisher said that the amendments to the labor law had been engaging the attention of the department. Announcement would be made shortly. The other matter had been investigated some time ago. While Leopold's office was in the same building, as the Canadian immigration office, there was no connection between that office and Leopold's. It was unfortunate perhaps that his office was located there, but the government could not interfere.

There were, some time ago, but not recently, some instances where persons asking for information at the commissioner's office were referred to Mr. Leopold, and a letter was on record where Mr. Preston had answered a party intending to immigrate, that Mr. Leopold was a reliable person. That was all that the investigation disclosed. The department could not compel Mr. Leopold to remove his office, and there was, therefore, nothing more to investigate.

Attack on Labor Gazette.

In an item in supply for the labor department and the Labor Gazette, A. B. Ingram made a bitter attack on the Labor Gazette and labor department. He said that extra numbers were circulated in London during the recent election.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, acting minister of labor, said that there was only the usual number circulated in London.

Mr. Ingram said that all the correspondents of the Labor Gazette were partizans.

Mr. Emmerson challenged any member to point to a paragraph in the Gazette during the past year that was not correct.

David Henderson (Halton) made an attack on Deputy Minister of labor, MacKenzie King, who had a seat on the floor of the house.

Mr. Emmerson told Mr. Henderson, that it was a fine exhibition of valor, while Mr. Johnstone, (Cape Breton), said that Mr. Henderson was attacking a man who could not defend himself.

At the close of the proceedings in the house today, Mr. Monk gave notice that he would move in committee, as an addition to clause 2 of the autonomy bill, the following paragraph:

"Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the legislative assembly of the province and in the proceedings of the courts, and both of these languages shall be used in the records and journals of such assembly and all laws made by the legislature shall be printed in both languages. Provided however, that the said legislative assembly may by law, or otherwise, regulate its proceedings, and the manner of recording and publishing the same and the regulation so made shall be embodied in a proclamation, which shall be forthwith made and published by the lieutenant governor in conformity of the law, and thereafter, shall have full force and effect."

N. S. MASONIC GRAND LODGE ENDS SESSION

Officers Elected and Installed—Steps Taken to Found a Home for Indigent Members.

Sydney, N. S., June 15—(Special)—The 40th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Londge of Nova Scotia, closed tonight with the installation and election of officers. Charles R. Smith was elected grand master and D. H. Campbell, deputy grand master, W. M. Christie, Windsor, G. senior warden; W. H. McDonald, La Have, junior grand warden; James Dempster, Halifax, grand treasurer; and Thomas Mowbray, Halifax, grand secretary.

The communication was the best attended and most successful held by the grand lodge for many years. The lodge took steps for the founding of a Home for aged and indigent manson. Masonry in the province shows a large increase over last year.

I. C. R. Contractor's Request Refused.

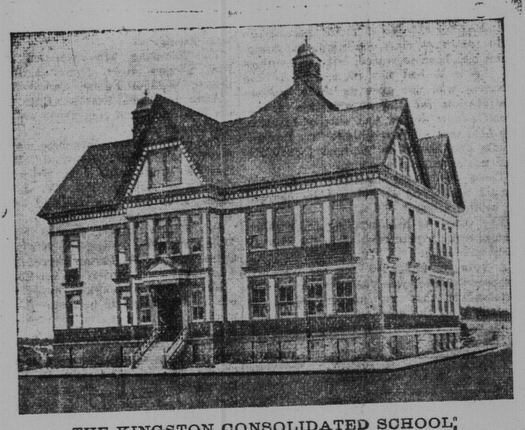
Ottawa, June 15—(Special)—H. G. McDonald, contractor, wants an extension of time to the last of November for removing the Miramichi bridge to Hillsboro. The minister of railways has been obliged to decline this.

After the minister gets his supplementaries through he will take a trip through the Maritime Provinces.

THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HERE TO STAY

Legislators and Educationists Strongly Impressed by Work at Kingston

Premier Says Government Would Not Have Macdonald School Close for Want of Support—His Prizes Awarded, But Task Difficult—Cheering Addresses by Governor, Ex-Governor and Others—A Delightful Day and Very Instructive Outing.



THE KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Thursday was a red letter day for the Macdonald Consolidated school at Kingston. Upon invitation of the board of education the lieutenant governor, ex-Governor McClelan, the members of the legislature, leading educationists, school inspectors and representatives of the press boarded the Star Line steamer Champlain at Indiantown at 8.30 a. m. and made a quick and pleasant trip up the Kennebeccasis to Reed's Point.

The Party.

Ideal weather favored the trip. Those who accepted the hospitality of the board included Governor Snowball and his private secretary, Mr. Eddy, ex-Governor McClelan, Premier L. J. Tweedie, Chief Commissioner La Billois, Commissioner of Agricultural Farris, Surveyor General Sweeny, Solicitor General Jones, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Chancellor Thomas Harrison of the U. N. B., Chief Superintendent of Education J. R. Inch, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Dr. James Hannay, Inspectors Steeves and O'Blenis, James Barnes, J. F. Tweeddale, G. G. Scovil, A. B. Copp, Cyprien Martin, W. C. H. Grimmer, T. A. Hartt, Hon. Geo. F. Hill, J. B. Gogain, C. M. Legere, Robt. Murray, I. W. Carpenter, R. Maxwell, George Robertson, Jas. Lowell, D. J. Purdy, Ora P. King and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.'s; Rev. A. J. Prosser, Dr. G. U. Hay, of the Educational Review; Thos. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture; S. L. T. Peters, Gagetown; Dr. Ross and John M. Perry, of Florenceville; H. C. Creed, of the normal school; John T. Hawke, chairman of the school board, Moncton; J. R. McLean, chairman of the Sussex school trustees; J. D. McKenna, Sussex Record; T. B. Kidner, Fredericton; T. O'Brien, St. John Monitor, R. E. Armstrong, St. Andrews Beacon; L. C. McNutt, Fredericton Herald; Dr. Scott, of the U. N. B., and representatives of the city press.

A Warm Welcome.

The arrival at Reed's Point, two miles from Kingston, was made about 10 a. m. and the vans not having arrived many of the party started to walk until they met the vehicles. The drive was most enjoyable and when the vans drew up in front of the building the teachers and pupils had just about completed their preparations of welcome. Decorations and a huge "Welcome" arch over the entrance were immediately discovered and admired and in a few minutes all were divided into groups looking over the grounds and the buildings.

It was soon seen that those who came out of curiosity were at once interested. Expressions of admiration and pleasure were heard on all sides. This was particularly true when the garden plots were reached. There neatness, order and system prevailed. The large plot or bed allotted to each pupil was in the best of order and the vegetables, some of them just peeping through the ground, others well advanced, showed the most careful attention.

Principal D. W. Hamilton was kept busy explaining the methods so far as the garden was concerned and it was very evident from the close questioning of the visitors that they regarded this as a most important part of the work of the school.

Space will not permit the publication of Principal Hamilton's remarks upon the experimental plots of different grasses, but it was shown how eager and intense the interest of the children was in their miniature farms. The whole expense of the garden had not exceeded $100. He did not hesitate to say that the garden would prove self sustaining. The product was at the disposal of the children in the fall, either to sell for themselves or to give to the school. Luncheon was served in a most delightful fashion upon the green under the elms bordering the grounds. With the governor and his predecessor and the premier and some others seated the other guests took the easiest positions available and did ample justice to the good things provided by the ladies of Kingston who were represented by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Young, Miss Wainwright, Miss Etta Northrup and Miss Lyon.

The School at Work.

School was assembled directly afterward and the work went on as usual. The system of teaching was admirably illustrated. Miss Darling's room, where nature study was in progress, was very interesting, and, too, the work of the smaller children in Miss Stewart's department. The competence of these teachers impressed one at once.

The attraction of the practical was at once observed in Mr. Kelly's manual training room. His boys did themselves and him justice and the example of their work shows what skill had resulted from the instruction.

Miss Mersereau's class was meantime showing an interested number how proficient they were. At ease in the presence of strangers they impressed one as thoroughly understanding the subjects of their recitations. The compliments to both instructor and pupils were deserved.

The domestic department, which has been in operation but a few days, showed a large number of young ladies making tea biscuits under direction of Miss Young. The department is splendidly equipped and the ladies evinced a keen interest.

Principal Hamilton was busy at the same time giving illustrations of his work and soon afterward the pupils were assembled in the large audience hall upon the top floor.

The Gathering.

But little idea of the attendance was had until all the pupils were together. Then the 175 made a splendid impression. Visitors from the surrounding districts were arriving in large numbers and the assembly hall was thronged.

D. W. Hamilton, Principal of the School.

The platform was occupied by the Lieut. Governor, who appeared in his Windsor uniform, the premier and members of the government, J. D. Hazen, Chancellor Harrison and the chairman, Dr. J. R. Inch.

Austin Wetmore, the chairman of the board of trustees, in a few well chosen words, welcomed the visitors and named the chief superintendent as the chairman for the afternoon.

The chief's address was brief, but expressed his satisfaction at the grand success of the school. He spoke of the visit he and the premier had made at the formal opening, his anxiety for the winter and the difficulties to be overcome by the vans, and was pleased to report that the progress of the school had been prac-

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REJECTED SUITOR THREATENED TO MURDER GIRL

Such is the Charge Fredericton Young Woman Makes Against George Riggs

Attorney General Pugsley Orders Another Inquest to Be Held on Woman Found Drowned Near Kingsclear--Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, June 15—(Special)—George Riggs was arrested about 6 o'clock this evening by Officer Rideout on a charge of threatening to murder a young lady named Bessie P. Clark, a stenographer at Scott's mills.

It is asserted that Riggs, who claims to be a veterinary surgeon, arrived here a couple of years ago and made himself disagreeable to Miss Clark by forcing his attentions upon her. Riggs then moved away and it is stated was arrested in St. John in December, 1903, and sentenced to Dorchester for two years for an attempt to shoot.

He was released on ticket of leave and returned to this city a couple of weeks ago. Since that time it is said he has again forced his presence on Miss Clark and written several threatening letters to her. It is stated he said if he did not marry her no one else would for he would shoot her.

Riggs is said to have stated as much to Officer Rideout. Miss Clark, who is a very respectable young lady, says she put up with considerable annoyance from Riggs before reporting the matter to the police.

Another Inquest Ordered on Woman Found in River.

The identity of the woman found in the water at the boom at Councillor Cliff's shore at Kingarth, about fourteen miles above here, remains unestablished. Coroner McNally has received a telegram from the attorney-general, instructing him to go to Kingarth and hold an inquest, and if necessary to have the body disinterred.

Besides the marks of identity given yesterday, the woman had the second finger on her right hand off at the first joint. She had no jewelry, except a watch and chain with three small keys attached. She had no money or valuables of any kind. Almost brand new boots and rubbers were worn by the woman. The body was not decomposed, and Dr. Wilby, who was called, stated that besides there being no outward signs of violence, that the body had not been in the water for more than twenty days at the outside.

Miss Jean White will leave this evening for Worcester to enter Worcester City Hospital to take a course of study in nursing there. Last evening about twenty of her friends gathered at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Odbur White, and enjoyed a surprise party.

The Orangemen of Fredericton and vicinity are contemplating a church parade to the cathedral on the Sunday preceding the big celebration here on July 12. Dean Partridge will be the preacher.

Dick Tibbits has written to friends here saying that himself and Third Baseman Zimmerman are wanted to join Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletes in the American Base Ball League on June 15 (today) and may accept.

Hon. A. G. Blair left last evening for Ottawa.

Senator Thompson returned to Ottawa last evening.

Lady Tilley has arrived from St. John and is a guest of Mrs. A. F. Randolph at Rose Hall.

Mrs. D. I. V. Eaton is here from Ottawa to visit her mother, Mrs. A. F. Randolph, at Rose Hall for the summer.

The track committee of the Fredericton Trotting Park Association has elected A. B. Kitchen chairman and are continuing the work at the track.

Bishop Kingdon and Miss Marsh left this morning for Windsor to attend the closing of King's College and also the closing of Edgehill Ladies' College, where Miss Nancy Kingdon is in attendance.

Fred B. Estabrook and Lelia A. Loudon were married at the home of Wellington Estabrook at Marysville this morning by Rev. H. H. Ferguson, and went to Woodstock on a honeymoon.

CANADA ATLANTIC ROAD IMPROVING TRAIN SERVICE

Ottawa, June 15—(Special)—Commencing Sunday the Canada Atlantic Railway will greatly improve its passenger service both east and west of Ottawa. Eight new trains will be put into service.

Six trains will run between Ottawa and Montreal daily instead of four as formerly, while six will run between Ottawa and Parry Sound instead of four as at present.

Four trains will run between Ottawa and Montreal on Sunday in future. At present there are only two trains, one going to Montreal and the other coming from Montreal. Connections at Montreal are made with the Intercolonial. Extra trains are put on at Parry Sound part of the time.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Probably the Middle of August Before Plenipotentiaries Meet

Japs, Unwilling to Meet in Any European Capital, Agreed as a Compromise on the American Town--Peace Protocol Likely to Be Signed and then Armistice Declared--Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Avallan, Heads of Russian Navy, Resign Under Fire.

Washington, June 15.—America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington as the location of the peace conference marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace in the Far East instituted by President Roosevelt.

Official announcement of the selection of Washington was made by Secretary Loeb at the White House at 1.23 p. m. today. It was in type-written form and read as follows:

"When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Japan Wanted Chefoo.

Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only logical solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the acceptance by Russia and Japan of President Roosevelt's proposition that they consent to consider the question of peace, Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty and Japan indicated Chefoo.

There the subject rested for 48 hours. Finally Japan declined to consider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any Oriental city. Washington then was suggested as a place at which the belligerents could meet on neutral ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences.

As a means of facilitating the negotiations, the president suggested that the conference be held at The Hague, the seat of the international arbitration tribunal and the location of the first general arbitration conference called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

Further consideration of the subject developed the practically unalterable objection of Japan to any European capital, as a seat for the conference. She objected particularly to The Hague, believing that it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence; and for a similar reason she declined favorably to consider Geneva.

Until today, however, Japan's irreconcilable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely. At a conference with Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, had with President Roosevelt today, he conveyed to the president the Japanese government's final refusal to consent to the holding of the conference in Europe.

Takihara's Long Call.

Minister Takahira reached the executive offices at 10.45 a. m. and was ushered at once into President Roosevelt's private office. They remained in conference for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having important previous engagements with the president, were waiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of notable importance.

The conference was not pre-arranged, but the significance of the advices which Minister Takahira bore from his government induced the president to deny himself to all callers, until the conclusion of the conference. As he left the White House, the Japanese minister declined to discuss the situation in any way except to indicate that the negotiations were proceeding, favorably. He added that negotiations of this character constituted "a long journey."

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference, it is probable, if precedent be followed, that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. It has not been learned yet who will be authorized by the Russian and Japanese governments to arrange and sign the protocol. The negotiations regarding it probably will be conducted in Washington and it is regarded as likely that the respective diplomatic representatives of the belligerents will sign the document on behalf of their governments.

It will be necessary, in accordance with customary diplomatic procedure, for the Russian and Japanese governments to confer special authority upon those to whom is to be entrusted the duty of making the protocol.

When the protocol was entered into between the United States and Spain in 1898, it was signed in the office of President McKinley in the White House, by Justice Day, then secretary of state, on behalf of the United States, and by M. Jules Cambon, then ambassador of France, on behalf of the kingdom of Spain.

In this instance, it is regarded as scarcely likely that the peace protocol will be signed either in St. Petersburg or Tokio. While it would be practicable to arrange for the making of the protocol at Paris or at some other European capital, it is believed to be certain, inasmuch as the negotiations for peace, which seem now to be approaching a conclusion, were initiated by President Roosevelt, the protocol will be drafted and signed in Washington.

It is too early yet definitely to announce what arrangements may be made here for the holding of the conference. It is the custom for the government at whose capital such negotiations are conducted to provide a suitable place and to furnish the negotiators with adequate facilities for the transaction of their business. It has been suggested that a suite of rooms in the state department be fitted up for the accommodation of the plenipotentiaries, but some doubt has arisen as to whether sufficient accommodations could be provided there in view of the already crowded condition of the department. Another suggestion, which was received with favor, was that provision be made for the conference in the library of congress. As yet, however, little consideration has been given to this phase of the situation.

President Roosevelt is gratified that the arrangements of a preliminary nature have been completed without undue friction. He would have preferred that the conference be held at The Hague, although the selection of Washington, naturally, is complimentary to him personally and to the American government.

It is not expected that the selection of Washington will interfere materially with the summer plans of the president. While no definite arrangements yet have been made, it is regarded as quite likely that he will come to Washington from Oyster Bay to receive the plenipotentiaries when they assemble, after which he will probably return to Oyster Bay. Officially this government will have little to do with the negotiations between the representatives of the two powers.

It is well understood that the Japanese government will not make known prior to the assembling of the plenipotentiaries the terms on which she will be willing to conclude peace. The Japanese emperor is known to desire that, when peace is concluded, it shall be coupled with reasonable assurances of its permanency. Among well-informed diplomatists, it is deemed probable that Japan's terms, once they are stated, will be regarded by the world as reasonable and likely to be acceptable to Russia.

The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by President Roosevelt to the Russian ambassador and likewise cabled to St. Petersburg. While the president did not act in the capacity of arbiter between Russia and Japan, he was in a position, after the conference with Minister Takahira, and his communication to Ambassador Cassini to formally announce the selection of Washington as the seat of the conference.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Ambassador Cassini called at the White House by appointment, and was received by the president in the Blue room. The president explained to the ambassador the nature of his interview with Minister Takahira and conveyed to him the personal assurance that the American government would do all in its power, which it properly might do, to afford the plenipotentiaries of the two governments comfortable and convenient facilities for the transaction of their supremely important duties. Other details of the conference which lasted half an hour, were withheld. Neither the president nor Ambassador Cassini, after the interview, cared to discuss for publication the nature of their conference.

Conference Not Till Middle of August.

In view of the selection of the seat of the conference, it is expected that within a few days at most, Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely also that coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. While the date is not so important a detail as the place, it is of particular concern, especially at this season, not only to those who are actively to participate in it, but also to diplomatists generally, who are accredited to this capital.

A mid-summer conference anywhere, so prolonged as a peace conference is likely to be, is not regarded with entirely pleasant anticipations. It is indicated, however, that the proposed conference is scarcely likely to be convened before the middle of August, and perhaps, not until a later date. It may be July first, possibly a little later, before the arrange-

(Continued on page four, sixth column.)