

DEATH OF SIR WM. P. HOWLAND

Was One of the Fathers of Confederation and a Widely Known Business Man

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—Sir William P. Howland died at his home in this city at five o'clock this morning.

Hon. Sir William Parsons Howland was of English descent and born in Paulding, N. Y. in 1811.

He entered Parliament as member for West York in 1877 and was a member of the House of Commons after the Union of 1871 till July 1885.

He was for some years president of the Ontario Bank and president of the Ontario Board of Trade and held many other important offices.

Plunged Knife Into Steward's Side

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamship Carmelina, laden with raw sugar, was also passing along.

As the Carmelina was on her way up the Hudson river, she was being made ready in a drunken brawl.

Francis Stafford, a sailor, had the ankle of his left leg broken yesterday afternoon in a drunken brawl.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 1.—This morning Frederick Ivey and his fair accomplice, Miss Collins, of the American side, arrested on the charge of theft.

Late Thomas Rutter

FREDERICTON, Jan. 1.—The remains of the late Thomas Rutter arrived on this morning's train from St. John and were interred in Waterloo in the rural cemetery.

Pen-Angle Underwear

LEFT DEAD BODY OF INFANT ON STREET

Parents Arrested Say They Had No Money to Bury Their Child—Confessed All

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Confessing that they were the couple who abandoned their dead infant in a baby carriage on 8th street on the night of Dec. 1, Charles A. Gassert and his wife were arraigned in a Harlem court today and later remanded to the coroner.

When the child's body was examined black and blue marks were found on its neck and foot play was suspected.

The autopsy showed, however, that death was due to pneumonia.

In the carriage was a silver handled case inscribed with the name C. Gassert. With this as a clue detectives traced Gassert and his wife, who have been living for the past three weeks in Englewood, N. J. and arrested them when they came to this city, where Mrs. Gassert is employed as a waitress.

"We didn't have a cent in the house," Gassert said. "I had lost my work as stationery engineer and didn't know how I could bury the baby."

"My wife and I wheeled the carriage to the corner, where it was found, and then boarded a street car."

"For three days we walked the streets, our hearts filled with grief. We had no place to go. Then my wife got a position as waitress and I went to my relative."

Mrs. Gassert said that she had tried to borrow money to defray burial expenses, but could not. After the abandonment of the baby she went, she said, to Boston and secured employment there. Later she returned this city.

His Own Home That Was in Danger

An alarm of fire was rung in last night from box 13, for a fire in James Donohue's house on Brussels street.

The fire was caused by a child's lantern holding a lighted lamp near the curtain of one of the rooms in the house. Very slight damage was done by the fire, which was extinguished without the aid of the apparatus.

It was rather odd that the first of the fire fighters to arrive on the scene was the fire engine, which was being driven down Union street a car was also passing along.

DISMAL PICTURE OF PORT ARTHUR

Former Russian Stronghold Scene of Desolation. Only Ten Europeans in Place and No Trace of Business—Japanese Busy Fortifying.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A German merchant who has just returned from Port Arthur, gives in a private letter an interesting description of that famous stronghold. He says:—

"On leaving I found myself in the squalid harbor quarter. It was deserted except for a few Chinese and Japanese loafers. Chinamen rove me past great heaps of rubbish and the debris of demolished houses. In the so-called European quarter a death-like silence reigned. Only 10 Europeans live there now, and of business there is no trace."

"The Japanese confine their efforts to fortifying the place. It is still a picture of ruin, especially in the neighborhood of forts No. 2 and 3. Some 10-inch shells weighing two hundred weight each, were lying about. In the casemates one comes across human bones, arms, boots, caps, cartridge cases, and various articles of military accoutrement lying about in confusion. The sight leaves an indelible impression of dreary, utter desolation."

The Japanese rifle is of an individual type and the full supply is manufactured at the present time with the equipment that has been installed at Tokio 500 of these rifles can be turned out in a day.

The steel is forged in Japan, but the wood for the gun stocks comes from abroad. The war board at Tokio has been considering a change in the mode of rifle and has in mind either a modification of the existing rifle or the substitution of an entirely new gun.

The shells worked at Tokio have a daily capacity of 600 3-inch shells for field pieces with fuses complete. This plant is being enlarged during the war and additions to it are projected.

A fuse works with a daily capacity of 1,000 fuses for shells of 3 and 4 inches is now working in conjunction with the Tokio arsenal.

The Nagoya branch arsenal makes daily 10,000 shells of 3 and 4 inches at the Tokio works. At the new branch north of Tokio machinery for the manufacture of field pieces and other arms has been put into operation within the last year.

All of the saddles, camp accoutrements and paraphernalia, where campers, commissariat and cavalry are made at Tokio.

The cartridge works operated in conjunction with the arms manufactory at Tokio supplies the entire Japanese army. The powder used is of Japanese manufacture. One large factory at Ujima, on the Inland Sea, has been supplying all the powder for small arms and the pieces of 10 millibars, while the cubic powder for big gun charges has been imported.

The Shimosa powder charge for shells, the secret of which the Japanese are anxious to keep to themselves, is a product of the Ujima works.

The two auxiliary arsenals, situated on the sea about Kobe, is well equipped for the manufacture of guns up to the three inch size, and a second factory, the signing of the treaty with Great Britain the steel for Japanese battleships has been bought almost entirely in English markets.

JAPAN RUSHING WAR WORK

English Engineer Describes Her Activities. Her Shipyards and Arsenals Turning Out Men-of-War and Equipment—Night Work at Some.

An English engineer at present stopping in New York, who has just returned to Tokio to London, who for the last three years has enjoyed peculiar opportunities for observation by virtue of his business relations with the Japanese War Office, gave to a reporter of The Sun yesterday some facts concerning Japan's war preparations.

"Up to the present time," he said, "the Japanese have been busy with the manufacture of shells for naval batteries. Since the war has been declared, the War Office in Tokio has been a busy place, and the other war offices are also busy with the manufacture of shells for naval batteries."

"The largest military arsenal in Japan is at Tokio. Here there is a complete plant for the manufacture of small arms, field artillery, cavalry equipment and cartridges. The Tokio arms manufactory employs about 10,000 hands. The branches of this arsenal at Nagoya, half way between Tokio and Kobe, and at the new arsenal just completed about ten miles north of the capital city on the line of the Nippon Railroad, employ about half this number."

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STICK TO ENGLISH WAY.

Oxford Not Likely to Teach Continental Latin Pronunciation.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The head masters of English public schools, at a conference at Malvern last week, discussed the question of the pronunciation of Latin. Thirty years ago it was generally agreed that the schools should adopt the Continental pronunciation, but Oxford and Cambridge have not been following suit, and the movement has not made much progress.

The head masters last week again, by a majority of three to one, favored the Continental pronunciation, for which the head master of Westminster pleaded, on the ground that it was intelligible to Englishmen and helped them to understand their own language.

27,000 BARMAIDS IN ENGLAND

At Least 7,500 Girls in London Alone Employed Selling Liquor

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Efforts made by reform societies in England to get a law abolishing barmaids have disclosed the fact that 27,000 girls are employed in barrooms in the United Kingdom at least 7,500 in this city. Most of them are under 25 years of age, and about 15 per cent. are under 18. Salaries vary from \$1.25 to \$3.50 a week.

KEITH'S

Big Holiday Crowds—Hundreds Turned Away.

Phenomenal business reigns at the new vaudeville house—Keith's. Early yesterday the entire capacity for both performances was sold out—in fact long before the afternoon show commenced—and hundreds of people who had developed looking ahead were disappointed.

It is also known that the Japanese War Office is building a naval station at the port of Formosa, where coaling facilities and repair shops will be established.

It is evident, according to the Sun's informant, that Japan is intent upon making herself independent of the world in the construction of her naval forces. At the present time there are now under construction or about to be laid down in the government yards three battleships, nine armored cruisers and ten fast cruisers. The Satsuma and Aki are the largest vessels in the fleet.

Another Chinaman, by the name of Gus King, has also been the victim of lawbreakers, for whilst going peacefully home on Friday last, he was violently deprived of some twenty dollars by footpads, who almost choked their victim whilst emptying his pockets.

THEY WILL CURE

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS Lowest One-way First-class Fare FOR ROUND TRIP

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Oct. 14th, 1906, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAIN LEAVE ST. JOHN

TRAIN ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY INTERNATIONAL DIVISION WINTER REDUCED RATES

RETURNING

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Scotch Coal, and Broad Cove Soft.

C. E. COLWELL has on hand a stock of Scotch Coal, and is expecting, daily, some Broad Cove Soft.

THEATICAL

Stage Director—Did you engage the new star? Manager—Yes. "What's her figure?" "Um—Salary or shape?"