OBSEQUIES OF DEAD PRELATE

Thousands Attend Funeral Of Bishop Cameron At Antigonish — Impressive Ceremony —Town In Mourning.

Antigonish, N. S., April 13.—Never before was St. Ninian's Cathedral filled to its utmost capacity, so that throngs of people were unable to gain admittance, until today, on the occasion of the funeral of His Lordship the late Bishop Cameron. Hundreds of people from all parts of Canada were present.

The Cathedral has a seating capacity of 1,500 persons, but today it could scarcely accommodate half of the people who wished to gain admittance and over 1,000 persons were unavoidably compelled to remain outside.

Over one hundred and fifty members of the clergy were present, as well as over five hundred representatives from the different Catholic societies of Cape Breton.

The interior of the handsome Cathedral was decorated in mourning. It seemed as if those who attended the funeral could not conceal their emotions of sadness which seemed to take possession of every heart. All seemed to instinctively realize that not only the Diocese of Antigonish and Cape Breton and the Catholic Church at large, but the Dominion of Canada had lost one of its greatest men whose place will be hard to fill, a man whose long life had been one of usefulness and holiness. Over 3000 people followed the remains from the Cathedral to their resting place in St. Ninian's cemetery.

It is doubtful if there is a house in Antigonish county that did not have one or more representatives present.

Town in Gloom.

All of the business places in town were closed and flags were flying at half-mast from the college, St. Bernard's Convent, public buildings, banks and stores. The late bishop did not have an enemy in the world. He was everybody's friend, poor or rich, Protestant or Catholic, all were treated with the same sincere, honest manner by him, who loved all mankind. His deeds of charity and good works will never die in this county.

He was greatly interested in the welfare of St. Francis Xavier's College and St. Bernard's Convent, and one of his greatest ambitions was to make these institutions two of the very best in Canada. In this, like all of his other undertakings, his desire was realized and by his death these institutions suffer a severe loss. The last business that he transacted was to transfer the deed of a piece of land over to the college the day before he died, for the new science building.

Many Clergy.

Many of the clergy in Canada and Newfoundland were present at the funeral. But Monsignor MacDonald, of St. Hyachinthe, who had been a very intimate friend of the late bishop for forty years was prevented from attending because of ill health. Some of the distinguished members of the clergy who were present are: Archbishop of Montreal, Archbishop of Kingston, Archbishop of Halifax, Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Bishop of Rimouski, Bishop of St. John, N. B., Monsignor Daly, Halifax, Rev. Dr. Morison, P. E. I., Superior of Monastery, Tracadie, Rev. A. J. Duke, C. SS. R., St. John, Dr. Thompson, Glace Bay.

The service in the Cathedral was very impressive. His Grace Archbishop McCarthy, of Halifax, officiated at the mass, and the funeral sermon was preached by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal. His biography of the late prelate was ably delivered and brought back to those present the great deeds of love, truth and holiness of the beloved Bishop Cameron. The text was taken from Hebrews, 10th chapter and 38th verse.

PRESENTATION TO TWO CHURCH MEMBERS

W. O. Slipp And William Lanyon Remembered By Charlotte Street Congregation—Pleasant Social Gathering.

Two presentations were the feature of a social in Charlotte street Baptist church, West End, last evening. W. O. Slipp, the retiring deacon and Wm. Lanyon, leader of the choir, were the recipients of handsome gifts in recognition of their services.

The social was held for the reception of those who had joined the church as a result of the recent evangelistic campaign. Rev. M. E. Fletcher took the chair and a musical and literary programme was first carried out as follows: Solo, Mr. Malcolmson; reading, Miss Blanche Coes; duet, Wm. Lanyon and T. Rippley.

At the conclusion of the programme the chairman called Mr. Slipp to the front and after reading an address presented him with a handsome chair as a token of the esteem in which he is held. Mrs. Slipp was also suitably remembered. Mr. Slipp's retirement is due to his removal from the city to Hampton.

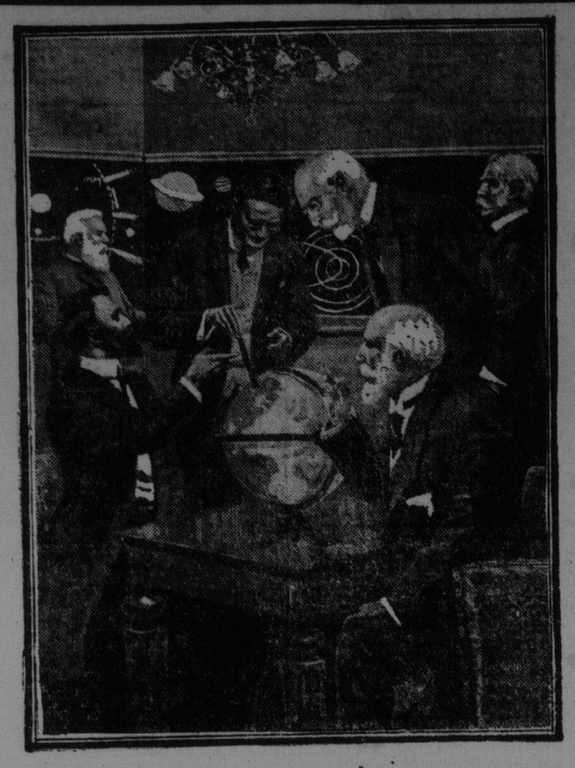
After Mr. Slipp had replied, Mr. Wm. Lanyon, leader of the choir, was called upon and presented with a handsome signet ring on behalf of the choir and congregation in recognition of his valuable services.

CANADIAN BANKS HAD THE LAW AMENDED

New York, April 13.—The Times today says: The part played by Canadian banks by obtaining in 1900 a change in the New York state law fixing the tax on operations in this state by foreign banks, is explained by H. Y. Hebden, manager of the New York City agency of the Bank of Montreal. The old law imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the business done by foreign banks, and in 1900 this was changed by making the tax five per cent. of the net profits. Mr. Hebden was active in obtaining this modification of the law.

When the Comet Struck

By W. T. Alden.



"THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU APPOINTED A COMMISSION OF SAVANTS TO MAKE A REPORT ON THE TRUE PATH OF THE COMET."

(In 1872 there was a great comet scare. It was predicted that the earth would be destroyed on Aug. 12. In July the Aldine magazine, of New York, printed an imaginary account of the event, written by W. T. Alden. The writer assumed that his story was a paper read before the New York historical society, April 1, 1932, 60 years after the crash. This story will be printed in The Standard, of which this is the first.)

Chapter I.

You have asked me to tell you the story of the Plantamour comet. It is now 60 years since the name of M. Plantamour first became known by his famous prediction that the earth was to be destroyed by a wandering comet. Of the result of that prediction you, of course, know the main facts. They have passed into history. You have requested me to rehearse the familiar tale of the comet, because I am one of the few living witnesses of the great calamity.

When M. Plantamour first announced that a comet was on its way to destroy the earth, his prophecy was received with universal incredulity. The age prided itself upon its knowledge of science. Comets had ceased to be a marvel and a bugbear. Scientific men had asserted that all comets were composed of infinitely attenuated gases, and that should one come in collision with the earth, no perceptible result would follow. In point of fact, an airy contempt for comets had become the mark of a truly scientific mind, and all persons who desired a reputation for astronomical knowledge affected to sneer at them as harmless. Up to the first of June, 1872, no one felt any uneasiness on the subject of the coming comet and few believed that the story had any fonudation in truth.

Early in June, however, one of those respectable old gentlemen who write important letters signed "A Constant Reader," "A Father of a Family," etc., to the daily papers, saw in an obscure report of the Smithsonian institute a mention of the result of a spectroscopic examination of the comet of the year 1661, which, the report alleged, was again visible. The old gentleman, who was, perhaps secretly nervous in regard to the Plantamour prophecy, instantly wrote a letter to the Herald, calling attention to this report and asking if the comet therein mentioned was the one referred to by Plantamour. The Herald at once took the matter up editorially and discussed it in an article of over a column in length, profusely strewn with references to Romulus and Remus, the siege of Troy, the eligibility of Grant for re-election, and other kindred matters. The result was that Prof. Harkness, of the Smithsonian instiute, felt called upon to make some explanation. The great comet of 1661 was certainly quite near the earth. He was however, confident that it would not come within the sphere of the earth's attraction, and that no danger whatever was to be expected from it. He was unable to say whether or not it possessed a solid nucleus, but he was of the opinion, from a close study of its spectroscope, that it was wholly composed of flaming olefiant gas. Prof. Harkness' letter to the above effect was published on the 6th of June.

From this date a real excitement in regard to the comet became manifest. The public, having learned that a comet actually was approaching the earth, and that although it might be composed of nothing more weighty than gas, it was nevertheless a celestial fireship that might prove a most undesirable neighbor, immediately began to repent of its disbelief in M. Plantamour. Still the press, with the exception of the Herald, persisted in its refusal to believe in Plantamour's existence and treated the appearance of the comet of 1661 as a mere coincidence.

Within a fortnight after the appearance of Prof. Harkness' letter, a communication was sent to the London Times by Prof. Huxley, who stated that he had personally known Prof. Plantamour for many years, and that he was a man of eminent scientific attainments. The distinguished French astronomer Le Verrier also wrote to the Paris Siecle, speaking in the highest terms of his old friend Plantamour—though both Huxley and Le Verrier placed no faith in the prediction of the coming collision. The public, however, had now learned enough to change its opinion with characteristic rapidity. Plantamour was really a living astronomer, and a fiery comet was in telescopic sight. These two facts were sufficient. A belief in the approaching collision became universal. Nevertheless there was no very active alarm on the subject. People were anxious to believe that the comet would really do no damage and that at the worst the only effect of a collision would be to somewhat increase the temperature of August.

This was the state of feeling up to nearly the middle of June, when a new discovery was made. Prof. Harkness announced that he had ascertained from the spectorscope that the comet had a nucleus, and it soon became sufficiently visible to demonstrate that no stars could be seen through its nucleus. It being thus settled that it was to some extent a solid body it only remained to test the accuracy of Plantamour's calculations as to its orbit. So profound had become the public interest in the matter that the importance of at once allaying the excitement by a mathematical demonstration of the impossibility of a collision was apparent. The signal bureau therefore appointed a commission of savants to make a report upon the true path of the comet.

This commission was appointed on the sixteenth of June, and their report was presented on the twentieth. Unfortunately it settled nothing. Four held that the comet had clearly been turned from its former orbit by the attraction of some distant planetary body—probably the moons of Jupiter, and that it would therefore pass no nearer than about 50,000,000 miles. The remaining four commissioners, on the contrary, decided that M. Plantamour's calculations were entirely accurate,and that the comet would strike the earth in August. They nevertheless argued that the collision would not produce any result more important than that caused by the fall of a rather large meteoric stone. The substance of the comet would be condensed, they held, by the pressure of out atmosphere, and would very probably prove to be no more than a few feet in diameter.

Of course this only increased the alarm , and the comet became the universal theme of conversation. On the twenty-eighth of June it became visible to the naked eye, and from that time onward the streets were thronged at night with gazers at the alarming phenomenon. The press devoted a large space daily to "Comments on the Comet," and cases of insanity produced by fear of the coming catastrophe became frequent. The illustrated papers published frightful pictures of previous comets.

By the eighth of July the comet presented a terrific spectacle—such was the velocity with which it neared the earth. Its light outshown that of the moon, and the lighting of the street lamps was unnecessary. Business was not perceptibly affected, and the theatres were more crowded than ever before. It was also noticed that the churches were unusually full. In Europe the excitement was greater than here—fast days and penitential processions were had to avert the impending calamity.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

THE INFLUX FROM ACROSS THE LINE

Last year 100,000 practical American farmers entered the Canadian west and took up land. In addition an almost equal number came from Europe. Two advantages of such an influx are at once apparent. In the first place, the Americans brought into the country $100,000,000 in money and goods. Our wealth and the buying power of the people are increased by just that amount. A second benefit is the fact that these people will be consumers of Canadian made goods. They will buy their implements, shoes, clothes, flour and other necessities of life largely from Canadian sources. They are also producers and as a result of this yearly increase in our western farming population our wheat areas will be largely augmented. The milling alone of this output of these new farmers is in itself a great industry.

Strike at Stetson, Cutler's Mills.

There was no change yesterday in the strike situation at Stetson Cutlers mill. The men still remain out and the mill is closed down. It is said that negotiations are on foot to effect a settlement of the difficulty.

ABLE ADDRESS BY H. A. POWELL

Young Men At R. L. Borden Club Hear History Of Confederation Reviewed—Glories Of Conservative Party.

A fairly large audience of young men who attended the open meeting of the R. L. Borden Club, held in Forester's Hall, Charlotte street, last evening, enjoyed a talk by Mr. H. A. Powell, K. C., on the events leading up to Confederation and the milestones of progress since 1867 set up by the Conservative party. On the banners of the party could be inscribed, he said, the acquisition of every foot of territory which had rounded out the great Dominion. Mr. F. R. Fairweather, the president, was in the chair and introduced the speaker, who was heartily received.

Mr. Powell said he had thought it wise to consider the historic points touched upon from a political but not a party standpoint. He recalled the early movements for Confederation in the Maritime Provinces and in the united provinces of Canada. Sir John A. MacDonald saw the remedy for the deadlock which existed in the government of Canada in the introduction of a new element and came to the convention at Charlottetown with an invitation for the delegates to attend a conference at Quebec.

The Quebec Conference.

At this conference, the principles upon which were founded the B. N. A. act were drawn up after two distinct schemes of union had been proposed. Sir John firmly believed in the great federal principle, but certain conditions, chiefly the immunity, promised to Quebec by the treaty of Paris from the encroachment of English laws, language and religion, had to be taken into consideration.

As a result the B. N. A. act was really based upon the United States constitution and not on the British constitution as stated in the preamble.

Mr. Powell then reviewed the circumstances surrounding the drawing up of the United States constitution at Philadelphia, and paid a tribute to Alexander Hamilton, who was, he said, the real father of his country The document signed by Benjamin Franklin, the chairman, was not the product of the genius of brilliant minds around the board, but of their necessities

Scheme Of Confederation.

In describing the acceptance of the Confederation scheme, Mr. Powell said that New Brunswick was the only province in which the people gave a majority in its favor. Newfoundland and P. E. Island rejected the proposal while the question was never submitted to the people in Nova Scotia or in Canada.

The speaker caused some amusement by his description of the campaigning in New Brunswick in the two elections preceding Confederation, the latest of which reversed the verdict of the province just one year before.

Mr. Powell then sketched the growth of the Dominion since Confederation and the addition of the North West Territories and the three new provinces which had all been accomplished by a Conservative government. Liberals had opposed the purchase of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company at £300,000, and now there were many men who had made a private fortune out of this country equal to the price paid for the whole region. Liberals had opposed the admission of British Columbia and the bargain with the C. P. R. and had fought the entrance of P. E. Island with the consequent assumption of the large public debt.

George E. Foster.

"Let us be fair," said Mr. Powell. "While I have a great admiration for George E. Foster, and consider that for philosophic reasoning, keen incisiveness in debate and polished diction, the English parliamentary leaders including Balfour, Asquith, and Lloyd-George cannot compare with him. I feel ashamed of his action in conjunction with Sir Mackenzie Bowell in refusing to admit Newfoundland into the confederation when only about $200,000 stood in the way."

During the course of his address, the speaker paid a warm tribute to Joseph Howe as the truest patriot who ever lived and to Sir Charles Tupper, who, he said, was the real framer of the national policy, and whose name would go down into history as the real dynamic influence in the early days of Canada.

After Mr. Powell had concluded, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. D. K. Hazen and seconded by Mr. H. W. Robertson. Mr. Fairweather had been called away, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. S. Tait who presented the vote to Mr. Powell.

Mr. W. F. Hatheway, M. P. P. was called upon and gave an admirable address in which he sounded a note of warning with reference to the treaty negotiations of the Canadian government which he said were likely to result in the weakening of the ties which bind Canada to the Empire

After Victor Lee had given a piano solo, the meeting closed with hearty cheers for the speaker and for Mr. R. L. Borden.

CANADA THE FIRST TO RESPOND

Canada is primarily an agricultural country, and the industries most closely related to agriculture are the first to respond to better times. This was shown by the earnings of the large milling companies in 1909. Following the good crop of 1908, the average surplus earnings on the common stock of the three largest companies was 22.86 per cent. This compares with an average of 10.82 per cent. for year 1908. The latter earnings are based on the smaller crop of 1907. Thus, with a good crop in 1908 the milling industries showed over double the earnings that they had the previous year. Probably no other industry in the country would respond so readily to improved conditions.

CANADIANS AS ARBITRATORS

Six Canadians May Be Named By Mexico And United States To Settle Long Standing Dispute.

New York, April 13.—The New York Herald prints the following despatch:

Canada may be asked to send one of her statesmen to arbitrate a dispute of long standing between the United States and Mexico involving the division of very valuable lands which now include a part of the city of El Paso, Texas. The dispute is one of long standing. It was taken to the courts and from them turned into diplomatic channels and has made but little progress.

On the changes which have occurred in the bed of the Rio Grande river depend the final settlement of the difficulty. One side contends that the river changed its course during very high water several years ago and the other that the change has been gradual due to a wearing away of the Mexican side of the territory through which it flows. If the chance was gradual, the claim of the United States is established.

It has been proposed by the United States that three Canadian gentlemen be picked by the United States and three more by Mexico. From the six the two country are to attempt to agree upon one to whom the dispute will be referred to for adjustment. The United States is now awaiting the answer of Mexico, which is expected to be favorable to the proposal.

Ottawa, April 13.—No information has been received here of any intention to invoke Canadian aid in regard to American-Mexican disputes.

GOVERNMENT BILL DEFEATED

Continued from page 1.

vestigate banking conditions by means of a royal commission.

The government first took up Mr. Fisher's resolution relating to the public service. This falls into two portions. One is to provide for the appointment of temporary clerks for the compilation of the decennial census. The census of 1911 approaches apace and preparationss for it are afoot. The other provides for certain increases of salary in the outside service, which has been left so cruelly outside in the recent improvements. These increases are as follows:

Collectors of customs—Maximum increased from $4,000 to $4,500.

Inspectors of inland revenue—Maximum increased from $2,500 to $3,200.

Collectors of inland revenue—Maximum increased from $2,400 to $2,800.

Deputy collectors revenue—Maximum increased from $1,700 to $2,200.

Accountants.

Accountants inland revenue department—Maximum increased from $1500 to $1,800.

Supecial class excisemen—Maximum increased from $1,800 to $2,500.

First second and third class excisemen—Maximum increased from $1,200 to $1,500.

Probationary excisemen—Pay increased from $500 to $600.

Stenographers and typewriters — Maximum increased from $600 to $700.

Messengers — Maximum increased from $750 to $800.

Postoffice inspectors, old pay from $2,000 to $2,600, future pay $2,500 to $3,500.

Assistant post office inspectors and superintendents of railway mail service—Old pay from $1,200 to $1,800; future pay $1,600 to $2,500.

Assistant postmasters — Old pay from $1,100 to $2,000; future pay from $1,100 to $2,800.

Another feature of the resolution permits certain temporary clerks who must possess technical qualifications to be graded in class II B instead of in class III.

The census clerks may be employed for three years instead of six months, as at present.

The opposition urged a general increase to the outside service. Mr. Fisher would not consent.

Mail Clerks.

Dr. Sproule spoke for the railway mail clerks, but Mr. Lemieux described them as specially well treated, and would go no further than his promise of a few days ago, a general investigation during the approaching recess.

Mr. Pugsley put through his bill to amend the navigable waters protective act; it is a measure to assume government control over wharves, etc. He announced that he had been considering the representations put forward when the bill was considered on a previous occasion by Mr. Barker, Mr.Carvell and others, and had drawn up an amendment. This was to exempt from the necessity of putting in plans, etc., when the wharf, groyne, boathouse, etc., does not exceed a cost of $1,000.

Mr. Jameson drew attention to the fact that the heavy tides of the Bay of Fundy make it necessary to construct wharves of considerable size and solidity, and urged that the exemption be $1,000 in the case of inland and $3,000 in the case of tidal waters. He fought persistently for this, but Mr. Pugsley was obdurate. Incidentally Mr. Pugsley observed that ownership of the foreshore at a given point confers on a man no right to build a wharf there; any user of a boat, if he conceives such a wharf to interfere with navigation, may destroy that wharf. Mr. Arthurs brought up the case of sawmill men who need to place booms to confine their logs. Should they be obliged to file plans?

Many Complaints.

Most assuredly, said the minister. There are many complaints of booms that interfere with navigation.

This protects the public from the people who own the boom, said Mr. Emmerson.

Mr. Aylesworth brought down his resolution on escheats. This provides that when property escheats to the Dominion government, the governor in council shall have power to bestow the property in various ways; as to persons who have natural or moral claims to inherit from the previous owners; or to carry out intentions which the previous owner may seem to have held; or of reward persons making discovery of such property to the crown.

When the Minister of Justice brought the resolution in Mr. Gervais protested that this was an invasion of provincial rights, escheats being one of the minor prerogatives of the local governments.

The Northwest.

Mr. Aylesworth explained that there is no intention of interfering with the provinces, or with most of them. But there is the Yukon and there are the Northwest Territories. It happens that a resident of the old Northwest Territories now part of one of the new provinces, died without disposing of all of his property. As a result some $50,000 has been paid into the receiver general, and the government is unable to do anything with it. The proposed legislation will enable the government to make an equitable arrangement in the matter. However, Mr. Aylesworth started a very singular legal surmise. Primarily, the word "Escheat" signifies landed property. Now, the crown lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta are withheld from those provinces and are retained by the Dominion government. It may be that therefore escheats in these provinces will fall into the Dominion government.

Next, Mr. Aylesworth put through his resolution providing for four additional judges in Quebec and one in Manitoba. Mr. Aylesworth declined, for this year at least, to deal with the situation in Ontario. Though several Ontario members asked for it.

Dr. Sproule.

At the very end of the discussion Dr. Sproule enlivened the committee by an outbreak of plain speech. Several suggestions had been made as to the raising of judges salaries to compare more favorably with the incomes enjoyed by leading members of the bar.

Dr. Sproule said that lawyers incomes are far too high. They received far larger remuneration in proportion to their ability than do any other professional men, and they manage to get this disproportionately large remuneration by advising their principals how to break or evade the law. This being the case the proposal to increase judges salaries in order to make them equal to those improperly swollen incomes was adding insult to injury.

Then Mr. Graham put through a resolution which wakens old and curious memories of a phase of the history of western Ontario. It provides that the petroleum bounty shall be paid "To the owner or occupier of the soil through which it is mined, or won or to such other person injuriously affected by the mining operations, or works, as the governor in council may approve."

This refers to the Canada Company, the corporation which settled a portion of the western peninsula of Ontario. In sales of lands subsequent to 1872, the company reserved the mineral rights on the lands, and over this there has been much friction, especially in the oil region, the Canada Company giving leases to the petroleum operators and the farmers suffering much inconvenience. The proposed legislation is designed to give some compensation to the farmer.

The Opposition objected to this phrase giving the Government a discretionary power apprehending that there would be political favoritism. Also it was objected that under the resolution farmers who bought from the Canada Company would benefit and others would not. However, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Bradbury spoke till 12.45 a. m. Mr. Oliver adjurned the debate and the discussion will go on tomorrow.

Branch Lines Bill.

The Government bill on the leasing of Intercolonial branch lines was taken up in committee of the Senate

Senator McMullen offered an amendment providing that the rental of any line should not be more than one-third of the gross earnings.He thought this a fair limitation. There was no discussion by any other senator and the motion was adopted.

Senator Power then moved an amendment.

"No such lease shall be ratified by parliament, unless a return has been laid before both Houses for at least one month showing:—

(a)—The cost of the road proposed to be leased together with the amount of stock subscribed and all monies received from sale of bonds or by way of bonuses or otherwise.

(b)—Present equipment of road together with the average rate of freight and charges for passengers on the same and a statement showing approximately how above rates compare with those charged on the Intercolonial Railway.

(c)—Present condition of the road and the estimate of outlay required to put it in good running order.

(d)—Total receipts and expenditures for three years last past.

(e)—List of shareholders and bondholders.

(f)—Other creditors of the road.

(g)—Estimate of future receipts and expenditures in the event of the road being leased by the Intercolonial Railway."

Amendment Adopted.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the information would undoubtedly be obtained by the Minister of Railways before any road was taken over. He saw no objection to the amendment but could not guarantee that it would carry when the bill went back to the Commons.

The amendment was adopted.

WOMAN GUILTY OF MURDER

Mrs. Newberg Convicted Of Killing Her Invalid Husband After Supporting Him Fifteen Years—Sentence Today.

Rockland, Me., April 13.—Guilty of the murder of her invalid husband, Fremont Newbert, who died Nov. 15 from the effects of strychnine poisoning, according to medical testimony, was the verdict found by the jury in the supreme court late today against Mrs. Sadie F. Newbert, the middle aged Thomaston woman, who for 15 years had been his sole support. This decision was reached at 4.15 p. m. after the jury had deliberated four and a half hours. Mrs. Newbert made no demonstration whatever, although the verdict seemed to be a surprise to many of those who have followed closely the three days' trial and expected a disagreement or manslaughter verdict. The condemned woman probably will be sentenced tomorrow morning. The penalty in this state for murder is life imprisonment in state prison. This institution is located within sight of the prisoner's home. The defense contended that the poison was self administered.

SUSSEX MAN DEAD IN MASSACHUSETTS

Moncton, N. B., April 13.—Mrs. A. A. Price received a despatch tonight informing her of the death at Somerville, Mass., of her brother, Wesley Slack, a native of Sussex, aged about fifty years. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

TRAIN KILLS MONCTON MAN

Leonard Black Decapitated At Railway Town Yesterday—Hand Caught In Rail Drawing Body Beneath Wheels.

Moncton, N. B., April 13.—Leonard Black, foreman shunter in the I. C. R. yard, was decapitated and horribly mutilated by falling beneath a moving coal car, before the eyes of half a dozen horrified persons, within one hundred feet of the I. C. R. depot at ten o'clock this morning, meeting instant death.

Losing his balance, he fell between two cars, his hand catching beneath one wheel, and pulling him down on the rails, while two cars ground over his shoulders and neck before the train was brought to a standstill, horribly mutilating the upper portion of his body, and practically severing his head from his shoulders.

No cry was heard from him as he fell through the air and alighted on the ground, and picking himself half up, as if in an effort to crawl from his perilous position, he remained on his hands and knees for a fraction of a second and then the first wheel of a car passed over his left hand. It seemed then as if he could pull himself clear of the rail but the weight of the car bearing down on his hand seemed to strain the body forward and the unfortunate man was thrown on his back with the body lying outside of the track and his neck across the rail.

The accident occurred within one hundred feet of the I. C. R. depot and in sight of several persons.

Deceased was forty years of age,and leaves four children. He has been in the I. C. R. twenty-four years. Judson Black, brakeman, is a brother.

A verdict of accidental death was subsequently returned by the coroner's jury.

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