POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 187 Duke street. wtf

WANTED—By 22nd of April, a good girl for general house work. References required. Apply to Mrs. Domville, Rothesay. 4-4-4-w.

TEACHER WANTED—At Biggar Ridge, school district No. 11, Aberdeen, Carleton county, to take charge of the school at once. Apply, stating lowest salary, to W. A. Biggar, Secretary, Foreston post office. wky

LADY TEACHER WANTED, holding second class certificate for School District No. 306 for a term of seven or eight months. Salary $50 per month. Applicant to state experience and reference. Apply to A. B. Smith, Treasurer, Moosonim, Sask. w-3-21

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-5-ew-tf.

WANTED—A third class female teacher for School District No. 3, Parish of Hammond, Kings Co., to commence first of April, 1908. Apply, stating salary, to James Oscar Seely, Secretary Hammond, Kings Co., N. B. 2-26-sw

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school district No. 13, Gardner's Creek, parish of Simonds, St. John County. N. B. State salary. H. Beckwith, Secretary. 2-19 sw

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 5, Parish of Kars, Kings County (N. B.) Apply to Alvin A. Morrell, secretary to trustees. 2-5-2wk-s.w.

WANTED—A third class teacher for Walton Lake District No. 14, Parish of Kingston, Kings county. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Arnold Flewelling, secretary to trustees, Centreton, Kings county.

WANTED—At once, on salary and expenses, one good man in each locality with rig, or capable of handling horses, to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specifics. No experience necessary, we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. Jenkins Manufacturing Co., London Ont.

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta. 9-5-tf.

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses, $4 per day. Steady work the year round, entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-eaw-d

WANTED

to hear from owner having

A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.

L. Darbyshire, Box 964, Rochester, N. Y.

6000 Money-Making Farms for Sale in 14 States

An endless variety in size, price and purpose; stock and tools included with many. "Strout's Catalogue No. 20," our new 224 page book of bargains, profusely illustrated, containing State maps, reliable information of farming localities and traveling instructions to see properties mailed FREE, if you mention this paper. *We pay railroad fares.*

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Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Heavy draught horse; can be bought cheap. G. S. Cosman & Co., 176 Mill street. 1t-sw

Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks only, $1.00 per setting, $5.00 per 100. Cash with order. Address W. A. Jack, Hampton, N. B.

FOR SALE or to rent, farm, Golden Grove, 12 miles from city, 375 acres more or less. House and three frame barns; good fishing resort. Apply Frederick Pace, 664 Main street. Would sell on reasonable terms. 3-28-1mo-w

FOR SALE—The vessel Fleur de Lis, 16 tons; built at Gloucester, Mass.; sails and running gear in good order. For information write to Pearl Morse, White Head, Grand Manan, N. B. sw

FOR SALE—400 acres of farm land in Kincardine, Victoria county, N. B.; 100 cleared and 300 in heavy timber. Good dwelling house and two large barns, also a blacksmith shop and tools. Apply after March 15 to D. G. Aitken, Kincardine, Victoria county, N. B. 2-22-4wks-wky

FOR SALE—A Rotary Saw-Mill consisting of 1-55 H. P. Boiler in use two years, 1 Hercules Engine, 40 H. P., needing slight repairs; 1 Oxford 3 saw edger, in use two years; also 1 Trimmer, in use one year, Carriage and Rotary, etc., in first class order. For particulars apply to Ingram C. Steeves, Salem, Albert county. 2-15-1 mo-wky

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 1,999 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes entering in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

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Barristers-at-Law, FREDERICTON, N. B.

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Farmers' Opportunity

One of the best farms in the province, within easy access of St. John, can be purchased on easy terms, or arrangements to rent, or work on shares made with a capable party.

The chance of a lifetime; is well equipped and soil in best of shape. Apply to

H. M. BAIN,
Care Standard Buggy Co., 170 Brussels St., St. John, N. B. 879-4-20

In the matter of Charles B. Reid, Ethel A. Reid and Minnie A. Reid, infants, on an application for appointment of guardian, the necessary affidavits for qualification, etc., being filed, William H. Reid, the father was appointed. Clarence H. Ferguson, proctor.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF LAYING FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE

Cyrus W. Field's Daughter Tells the Story of Her Father's Struggles

DEACON CALLED HIM MAD AND WANTED HIM SHUT UP

March 10, the Fifty-fourth Anniversary of Contract Signing by the Pioneer Company.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Atlantic cable over which messages were successfully sent. Tuesday, March 10, was the 54th anniversary of the signing of the original contracts for the organization of the first company having for its object the electrical harnessing of the old and new worlds to each other, for it was on the night of March 10, 1854, around the table in the dining room of Cyrus W. Field, father of the cable, at his residence in Gramercy Park, that Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, with David Dudley Field present as counsel, signed the original contracts and joined their faith, money and reputation as sane men with the one idea, fortune, courage and indomintable will of Cyrus W. Field.

It was on that very day that Frederick N. Gisborne, the discouraged promotor of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, whose object had been merely to connect St. John's (Nfld.), with the United States, surrendered his charter to the "madbrained enthusiast" of Gramercy Park, who with his friends seated around his English oak table, organized the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

The longest submarine cable in the world then lay between Dover and Calais.

On a part of the original estate of the layer of the first ocean wire lives today at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, the sole survivor out of seven children of Cyrus West Field, Mrs. Isabella Field Judson, widow of William Francis Judson. The house is well stocked with mementoes of the originator of the cable. Here are the heavy oak dining table and the chairs, used by the original incorporators 54 years ago; the family portraits Mr. Field mortgaged on the outcome of his supposed hair-brained scheme, innumerable memorabilia, gifts, souvenirs, chests of books, pamphlets, original documents, pictures, letters, resolutions, speeches, menus, tributes, copies of laws and contracts, biographical sketches and recollections, some published and others in manuscript, of the wedding of the hemispheres written by Mrs. Judson and others.

Here, with the exception of one piece which is in the Field collection, Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, is the service of silver inscribed "From George W. Peabody to Cyrus W. Field."

Mrs. Judson is the treasury of a wealth of oral information concerning the beginnings of the costly and discouraging attempts at hands across the sea.

In late years, notably in a book written by Mr. Bright, attempts have been put forth to show that the Atlantic cable had almost wholly its conception, birth and construction in the brains of Englishmen, an assertion which the loyal daughter protests with her perfect knowledge of the circumstances and events of a half century ago.

"My father often said," begins his child, "that it might have been thought of before he was born, but he was the originator of that work. For years before the final triumph, from the time I was eight years old until my first son was born, whenever we children wanted a new doll, a sunbonnet or a gown, it was always 'Wait until the cable is laid.'

"Uncle David's" Invariable Toast.

"As often as my uncle David Dudley Field, came to our house his first toast at dinner always was 'Brother Cyrus, let's have our toast first to the success of the Atlantic cable,' and as the years went on Uncle Dudley's toast was lengthened to this form: 'Brother Cyrus, let's have our first toast to the success of the Atlantic cable and then to the world encircling. You must put a cable around the globe.'"

It was Matthew Dickinson Field, elder brother and eminent engineer, who suggested while in New York in January, 1854, to Cyrus W. Field, the project of a telegraph across Newfoundland as a long step toward Europe, the germ of latter day results. At the Astor House Matthew Field, returning from a residence in the South, had met the downcast F. N. Gisborne, of Nova Scotia, who had failed for lack of capital to build a telegraph line across Newfoundland to St. John's, there to connect with steamers for Ireland, which would bring the news of Europe to America within a week. Matthew Field took Gisborne to the Gramercy Park house and introduced him to his brother, who had already made in the paper business all he had set out to lay by for himself and family—$250,000.

After Mr. Gisborne had gone on that night in January, 1854, the Atlantic cable, as Cyrus W. Field in his library turned over his globe, was born in his brain. For thirteen years thereafter, night or day, waking or dreaming, ashore or afloat, while eating, drinking or walking or talking, the Atlantic cable was his uppermost thought. He was so charged with the electricity of this new affection that his friends and some of his relatives called it an affliction. Upon the chimerical realization of his hopes he laid his fortune, his honor and his magnificent energy. In those thirteen years he crossed the Atlantic forty times and made half as many trips to Newfoundlond.

It is the testimony of his daughter that when his friends saw Mr. Field coming their way they would cross to the other side of the street to escape from him. "If he gets a chance," they said, "he will talk us deaf, dumb and blind about his cable."

Said His Brother Had Gone Mad.

One of his friends, a deacon, wrote down from his home in Stockbridge (Mass.), the original home of Cyrus Field, to Mrs. Field to shut up her husband in an asylum, for he had evidently gone mad.

"I should call my father's work the triumph of genius over science," says Mrs. Judson, "for so it seems to be to me. My father never claimed that he was in any way a scientist and it simply was his patience, energy and perseverance that carried him on to the end."

Chandler White died in 1855. His place among neighbors who stood by was taken by Wilson G. Hunt, who stuck fast to the end. The promoters Chandler White, and David Dudley, went down to Newfoundland in March, of 1854, and almost lost their lives in a blizzard off St. John's. The first to shake hands with them was Attorney-General Edward, for twenty-five years British consul-general at New York.

The "neighbors" kept pouring their money into the swamps of Newfoundland until they had sunk hundreds of thousands, and the projector more than anybody else. The overland construction of 400 miles took three years, and the first attempt, in 1855, to lay a cable under the Bay of St. Lawrence was a failure. In the next year another try was successful. It was one link in a chain.

Having reached the end of his material resources in America the hardest part of the road lay before him—the luring of capital in England from its strong boxes to stretch the magical metallic fibres over the unseen bed of the big ocean.

For scientific assurance, Mr. Field had a survey of 1853, showing a plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, the opinion of Dr. Morse of ten years before that the distance of 2,000 miles was not too great for the swift course of lightning, and the cautious opinion of Lieut. Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, who conceded the possibility of the electric communication, but would not concede a time calm enough, a sea smooth enough, a wire long enough or a ship big enough to lay the coil.

Faraday Encouraged Him.

Faraday was at first about the only man in England to give Cyrus Field a cheering word. When Mr. Field asked him how long it would take for the current to pass he said, "Possibly one second." The Yankee projector drew up the articles of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and with Prof. Morse called in 1856 on Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office. Lord Clarendon, impressed more by the American's enthusiasm than by the feasibility of his plans, said: "But suppose you do not succeed; that you make the attempt and fail; your cable lost at the bottom of the ocean—then what will you do?"

"Charge it to profit and loss and go to work to lay another," was the answer.

Mr. Field visited James Wilson, secretary of the treasury, and as a result the British government guaranteed $70,000 a year for messages sent, and the father of the cable returned to a worse than lukewarm country and paid into the treasury of the company $440,000. In England Mr. Field enlisted in the cause William Thomson, a mere electrician, who later became Sir William Thomson, now mourned, after his death recently, as the great Lord Kelvin.

After a lot of hustling and the passage of necessary laws, the United States named the steamships Niagara and Susquehanna and Great Britain the Agamemnon and the Leopard to drop the cable. In August, 1857, just 365 years from the day Columbus sailed from Spain to discover America, the ships steamed from Valentia Bay, Ireland.

The Niagara paid out first. The cable broke, and on the following Monday, the start having been made on Wednesday, at a point 350 miles from the Irish coast, the frigate fell into the trough, rose on the swell and the strain again snapped the cable. With flags at half mast the flotilla returned to Valentia Bay and the coils were taken out of the holds, and the United States warships returned to America.

In the year 1858 four ships proceeded from Valentia to the middle of the Atlantic, where, stern to stern, the Agamemnon and the Niagara spliced cable ends from their tanks, and the ships started, two and two, in opposite directions. The Agamemnon pointed one way and the Niagara the other.

The cables parted almost before they were joined, not only once, but three times. The ships went back to Valentia and this time even the vice-president of the company refused to have anything more to do with it. When it was proposed to relay the cable he left the director's room.

But they started again, and by a coincidence the Niagara landed her end of the cable at Trinity Bay (Nfld.), Aug. 5, 1858, on the same day that the Agamemnon landed her end at Valentia Bay, Ireland.

The first message sent on that immortal day was: "England and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men." Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged congratulations and the country went wild with enthusiasm and Cyrus W. Field, who had been looked upon as a madman, was glorified.

400 Messages Before the Final Break.

In all 732 messages were sent over this wire. It was worked to death. Mr. Field on Sept. 1, 1858, received this cablegram: "Cyrus W. Field, New York.

"The directors are on their way to Valentia to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public. They convey through the cable to you and your fellow citizens their hearty congratulations and good wishes and cordial sympathy in your joyous celebration of the great international work."

The words "and good wishes and cordial sympathy," were accidentally omitted in Mrs. Judson's "Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work."

It was the last distinct message that ever passed over the cable of 1858, the first cable, 1950 statute miles long, without a single break, that spanned the Atlantic Ocean.

But New York and the country celebrated just the same on that day. There was more than half a million jubilant people in the streets. Broadway was a garden of female beauty, for there was to be a parade. The cable layers, British naval officers, and the Jack Tars of the Niagara, bearing a model of their frigate, a big coil of cable, were all in line. There were ceremonies in the Crystal Palace, fireworks in the park, a torchlight procession of firemen, illuminations and a big dinner to Cyrus Field at the Metropolitan Hotel. While the celebration was on the City Hall caught fire and was badly damaged.

Speaking of the landing of the Newfoundland end of the cable of 1858, Mrs. Judson says that her father always insisted on making a sharp distinction between Trinity Bay and Heart's Content and the Bay of Bull's Arms (Nfld.), and it was at the last place that the cable of Aug. 5, 1858, was brought ashore.

The Niagara, she says, under command of Capt. Hudson, left St. John's on Aug. 12, 1858, with a small coil still in the tank, her Union Jack flying and a long streamer of blue, bearing in white letters 12 inches in length, "Atlantic Telegraph." Her father was anxious to give credit to everybody who had helped him, even to the sailors, who had christened him "Our Sister of Charity."

"Early on the morning of Aug. 18," continues Mrs. Judson, "the Niagara anchored off the Battery and my father immediately landed and drove up Broadway, delighted to see the decorations and amused to learn that he was 'the man of the day and hour.'

"This,' said my father, 'is in strange contrast with the years when my friends to avoid meeting me pointedly crossed the street when I came in sight.'

"He had been only a short time in the welcome seclusion of his home on the north side of Gramercy Park, No. 123 East Twenty-first street (the house still remains), from which he had been absent eight months and a nephew had brought him numberless letters and told him the reporters were clamoring and would not be denied. 'They must see you and hear from your own lips the story of the Atlantic telegraph. Those are their orders,' his brothers told him.

"As the reporters entered the room Mr. Field told them they could have half an hour and no longer.

"One of the first questions asked of him was 'When did you first think of undertaking the work, who have been with you in the enterprise and to whom should credit be given outside of yourself?'

"My father replied: 'Why bless your soul, look at those boxes. They are full of papers and all give the history in some form of the last four years. Who first thought of the cable? Very likely one was talked about before I was born. This may interest you. On July 30 we found the Niagara had run several miles out of her course. She was paying out too much cable, and it was then discovered that our compasses did not work, and why? Because there was too much local attraction caused by the amount of cable that we had on board. We signalled to the Gorgon, and Capt. Dayman piloted us to the end. Four days and nights he remained at his post.

"Do you care to hear of our welcome at Trinity Bay? I landed near the telegraph station at 2 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 5 and walked to the house half a mile distant through a wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach, and neither did we hear the sound of a voice until we reached our destination. The operators sent from London were asleep. They had no faith in our work, and they had not even unpacked their trunks.

"My father, David Dudley Field and I were left alone, and it was then that his brother asked my father two questions: 'Have you ever felt utterly discouraged and ready to give up?' and 'Do you know what your English friends think of your capacity for work'.

"'I cannot,' replied my father, 'as yet bring my mind to face or talk of what we have been able to accomplish. At times it seems to me more than I can grasp, and I can simiply say, 'What has God wrought?' To the second question he replied: 'My friends said that I never rested. They said. We have you at work in the evening and find you working the next morning. This was far easier for me than to keep still. The dread of leaving something undone, that I failed to think of what was required for the work, even the thought of that overpowered me.'

Sailed Without a Cheer

"On the evening of Aug. 20 when Capt. Hudson and Chief Engineer Everett were dining at our house my father told us how the cable of 1858 was not successfully laid until a second attempt had been made, for after the Agamemnon and the Niagara had on the first attempt kept their tryst in mid-Atlantic and a splice had been made the cable had broken three times, the last time when the ships were 200 miles apart. The ships returned to Ireland and it was some time before he could persuade the directors to allow him to make another attempt. The Niagara sailed from Queenstown on July 17, 1858, and nobody gave her a cheer.

"The successful splicing was made half seas over at 10 a. m., on Thursday, July 29, 1858."

"After dinner that evening a crowd gathered outside the house to serenade my father, who, with his guests, stepped outside on the balcony. He read this message, received on that day from Ireland:

"'Valentia Bay, Aug. 19, 1858.

"'To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York:

"'The directors have just met. They heartily congratulate you on your success.

SAWARD.'"

Mrs. Judson recalls how her father, with his brothers, family and friends all climbed into a stage on the day of the celebration and rode to Trinity church to give thanks.

The current over the cable of 1858 during its brief life had always flickered, but it had demonstrated the feasibility of the proposition. The high potentiality used caused induction and rendered the wire useless. Then came the mirror-speaking instrument—a tiny steel magnet with mirror, suspended by a human hair, whose flashes, dots on one side, dashes on the other, were read on a screen behind which was planted a lamp. Thus William Thomson invented his repeater and it was demonstrated that a drop of water, a tear, was sufficient to generate a current that would carry across the ocean.

One important message had been sent over the cable of 1858 that saved the English government a lot of money and trouble. That was the orders to the two British regiments in garrison in the provinces that danger from the rebellion in India was past and their orders to sail for home were countermanded.

Field's Fortune Gone.

Cyrus Field's fortune had all gone, his firm had failed, he had disposed of what shares in the Atlantic Telegraph Company he could dispose of and would have sold them all if he could have found a market. The public had become ashamed of its late enthusiasm. It had no more faith in an ocean sub-marine cable than multitudes today have in wireless telegraphy for long distances. The civil war was on, arrangements were made to use Cape Race as a connecting point of communication with passing steamers, even as it is used today as a relay point for flashing the news of passing ships ashore, but fifty years ago the means of communication between vessel and cape was a small steamer bearing despatches in water tight cases, tossed overboard from a fleeting liner, instead of the mystic etheric waves.

Meanwhile the father of the cable was constantly crossing the Atlantic addressing boards of trade and public meetings everywhere, still harping on his cable.

With the lights of new experience a cable was coiled on the Great Eastern, which was placed in command of Captain, later Sir James Anderson. She sailed in 1865, reeled off 150 miles a day, and after 1,200 miles had been laid, the cable was broken.

The Great Eastern went back to England and in the next year, 1866, the cable held and was laid at the very moment of the crisis of the war between Austria and Prussia.

England from that day, July 27, 1866, when a landing was made at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, has been clasped with hooks of steel to the United States.

Then followed the most daring attempt at submarine engineering, the fishing for the cable lost in 1865. They dragged the bottom two miles under the ship, and it took two hours for the grapple to reach the bottom. They got it up once, a slimy thing, but it broke away and went back to its bed of ooze, again casting for it thirty times they got it again and this time they held it and spliced it. These two cables of 1865 and 1866 worked perfectly for upward of 27 years. The cables of 1858, 1865, 1866 and 1869 have been long abandoned and the oldest one working today is that of 1873.

When the enterprise began to pay large dividends Mr. Field reaped some of the fruits of his courage and perseverance, but Mrs. Judson avers her father never made much money out of it.

From the beginning, when in May, 1854, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company had a capital of $1,500,000 subscribed, to the present day, when at least one billion of dollars is invested in ocean cables, some strides have been made, and David Dudley Field's inevitable first toast "To the success of the Atlantic cable and then to the world encircling," has been realized in the opening on July 4, 1903, of the Commercial Cable Company's line across the Pacific.

Today, according to statistics furnished the World by the Mackay companies, there are large and small, 2,365 submarine cables, 264,704 miles in total length. Of this total, 1.850 cables of 44,988 miles belong to governments and 505 of 219,716 miles to private companies. As a corrolary to this web of world-encircling wires is a fleet of 54 cable-laying and repair ships, varying in tonnage from 400 up 8,000 tons. The cable between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, late in 1856, is still working. It is now the property of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

The average cost of laying submarine cable today is about $1,000 a mile. Some of it costs $3,000 a mile and some less than $1,000. Cyrus Field's single cable of 50 years ago that worked imperfectly for scarcely four weeks has now increased to sixteen Atlantic cables. According to the best returns available shares in cable companies pay about 5 1-2 per cent, while one company, the Great Northern, a Danish corporation, pays 24 per cent.

HONORED CITIZEN TAKEN AS ROBBER

Kerrill Kimberly, of Goshen, Conn., for Years Justice of the Peace, Said to Have Confessed.

A Waterbury despatch to the New York Herald says:

Arrest as a burglar and housebreaker has brought surcease of care to Kerrill Kimberley, of Goshen, who was for years Justice of the Peace and Grand Juror. He says he often secretly stole in obedience to an irresistible impulse, even when he was publicly supposed to be upholding the law. Connecticut has never had a stranger case of dual personality than this.

Kimberly himself taken into custody by the state police seems now thoroughly reconciled to his strange predicament and talks as though a great load were lifted from his mind. He was educated in an academy at Torrington and was graduated from the Storrs State College at Mansfield. His age is thirty-five years. The prisoner has been a prosperous farmer and has taken a leading part in the grange and in the fairs. His activity in the church was often the subject of remark and for years he has been pointed out to the younger generation as a model."

His arrest today was a shock to all Litchfield county and his friends and neighbors are endeavoring to find some explanation for the peculiar aberration which they believe is the cause of his conduct.

Previous to his apprehension the whole countryside had been pillaged. Dwellings, shops and barns had been entered at night and many articles had been taken away. The authorities believed the depredations were the work of a bold and cunning thief for there was a similarity of method which was significant.

In many cases the thief took things which were of little intrinsic value, yet were hard to get. The booty included everything from a stump puller to a second hand pulpit. Wheels sled runners, horseshoes, groceries, feed corn and hosiery were included in this remarkable catalogue.

Robert Hurley, of the State Police began an investigation a week ago and found twelve places where the mysterious thefts had been committed. From a slender clew he traced his way to the Kimberly home. After some hesitation on account of the high reputation of the suspected man, Sheriff Turkington and Mr. Hurley took Kimberly into custody in the presence of his weeping wife and children, who pleaded piteodsly that he be permitted to go free.

According to the police Kimberly, when told of the evidence against him, confessed to a series of burglaries. He is now held in the Litchfield County jail and there is none to bail him. He insisted today that try as he would he could not resist the strange impulse which was the cause of his actions.

Among the places which it is alleged Kimberly entered are the summer home of Mrs. M. A. Beach, at Goshen; the shop of Frederick Johnson, the summer home of Mrs. Cora A. Scott and the Winsted Hosiery Company. In the last place it is alleged he took many boxes of stockings. The bench warrant on which Kimberly was arrested was issued by Judge George Wheeler.

TORONTO JUDGES DIFFER ABOUT LORD'S DAY VIOLATIONS

Toronto, April 10—Contradictory decisions regarding violations of the Lord's Day Act are causing much comment here. Judge Morgan decided a short time ago that a restaurant keeper could sell candy and such stuff, whether the people ate it on the premises, or carried it away. Now in the Hanlan's point case Justice Clute gives an entirely different judgment. He says: "The fact that a man holds a license as a restaurant keeper does not enable that man to sell on the Lord's Day, candies, popcorn, peanuts, and soft drinks. A bona fide restaurant keeper may not, under the law, sell candies, popcorn, peanuts or other commodities, not in connection with any meals served on premises, done up so as to be taken away by the purchaser on the Lord's Day."

"Be It Ever So Humble."

Pauline Johnson was interviewed some time ago by a person resting quietly in the safe environment of that dearest spot on earth, sweet home. Her words are pathetic:

"What do I think of the suffragette movement? Ah! I am afraid there is too much of my old Indian grandmother in me for me to have sympathy with anything that takes woman out of her true sphere, the home. Home is the happiest place for a woman, and happy is the woman who has a home."

Some excitement was caused at the Mill street crossing yesterday when a horse, owned by J. McCarthy, had its foot caught in the rail and could not free itself. A close watch was kept for trains and at length Mr. McCarthy succeeded in freeing the animal

MAINE TIMBER LAND OWNERS OPPOSE INCREASED TAXATION

Magnates Line Up in Force at Bangor Against State's Proposal to Add to Their Burdens---Declare Their Limits Are Very Much Over-Valued.

Bangor, Me., April 10.—At the session here today of the special commission appointed by Governor Cobb to investigate the present system of taxation in Maine and to make report to the next legislature of any desirable changes, the time was chiefly devoted to the consideration of the taxation of timber lands. About forty land owners or their representatives attended and many took part in the discussions, including the Hon. Charles E. Oak, president of the American Realty Company; Hon. W. Marion Simpson, treasurer of the same corporation; Dr. Thomas U. Coe, Hon. I. K. Stetson, Judge C. A. Bailey, all of Bangor; Hon. Forrest Goodwin and S. L. Philbrick, of Skowhegan; E. H. Wheeler, of Augusta; W. J. Lanigan, of Waterville; D. H. Darling, of Gardiner; Hon. George G. Weeks of Fairfield; A. K. Ames, of Machias; State Assessor W. J. Thompson, of China; Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, former master of the State Grange; Hon. E. M. Johnston, of Brownville, and Professor Allan E Rogers, of Orono. All members of the commission were present.

Hon. Forrest Goodwin was the first speaker. He said that there is invested in the lumbering and pulp and paper industries in Maine, $40,000,000 of capital, employing 20,000 men, so that at the ratio of five persons dependent on each workman, one seventh of the population of the state is directly interested in these industries. The owners of the timber lands had bought their property upon the basis of the present rate of taxation, and that to increase the rate four or five times would be to demoralize or inflict vast injury upon the business. He could not understand why wild lands should be taxed at the municipal rate, without municipal benefits. As to the proposition to largely increase the tax on wild lands and return 95 per cent. of it to the towns for school and road purposes, Mr. Goodwin said that the towns themselves would claim to decide how much they should expend for those purposes.

Mr. Goodwin said that in many cases the owners of lands would be willing to pay a tax of 20 mills if they could have the right to sell exclusive hunting and fishing privileges on their property. He did not think that land from which the state derives a benefit should be taxed the same as other lands. He thought the valuations as now fixed are generally fair. He concluded:

"If there is a valuation of $4 an acre on property which increases at the rate of 3 per cent. and a tax of 2 per cent. is placed on it, this would allow but one per cent. for the investment, which practically amounts to the confiscation of the property. It would be equally fair to single out a trust company or a woolen mill for special taxation. The proposal is anarchistic.

"I don't speak for any particular association except that I am here as a representative of the Great Northern Paper Company. We do not object to any legitimate taxation, but we believe that if you increase the present tax by 1—4 or 1—5, you are giving the wild lands all the taxes they can stand."

Hon. Charles E. Oak said in part:

"Investigations that I made while in August fully demonstrated that the annual increase of spruce growth in Maine does not exceed 3 per cent. How would that work out with a 2 per cent. increase in tax? If a systematic cut of any certain size would be carried out, it would be 25 years before a second cutting could be made. A 2 per cent. tax on the same time would mean 50 per cent. on the value of the crop. I wish also to call to the attention of the commission that spruce land must not be confounded with mixed growth and hardwood land. There is no second crop there.

"I think you will find that the estimates of the assessors have been practically right. To my knowledge many towns have been taxed at more than they are worth and more than they will ever yield."

Mr. Oak declared that the statement that the wild lands of Maine are worth $100,000,000 to be a great exaggeration.

A. K. Ames, of Machias, endorsed what Mr. Goodwin had said.

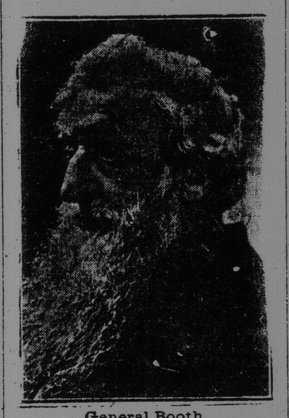
Dr. T. U. Coe said that as near as he could estimate, the average income from forest lands is not above three per cent.

D. H. Darling spoke at some length on his plan for a stumpage tax. Mr. Darling was cross-examined closely by C. S. Stetson, master of the state Grange, Mr. Hanson aud Mr. Weeks, of Fairfield. Mr. Stetson said the figures Mr. Darling had quoted on the profit made on Maine farms were much too high. Mr. Hansen asked Mr. Darling if the cost of labor on a farm as compared with that required to get a crop off timber land, acre for acre, was taken into consideration. Mr. Darling replied by saying that in Germany, where timber land is cared for, the best in the world, the profit per acre is only one seventh of that on farms.

W. J. Lanigan said that the wild lands are valued within 10 per cent. of their actual worth.

GEN. BOOTH'S 79TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED BY 25,000 IN LONDON

London, April 10.—General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, was 79 years old to-day. The event was celebrated in this city with exercises in which 25,000 or more members of the army took part. The general is beginning to feel the weight of his years, and his



General Booth.

followers in other lands have been given to understand that in all probability he will never be able to pay them another visit.

Born in Nottingham, April 29, 1829, the Rev. William Booth was in the early years of his career a minister of the Methodist New Connexion. In 1861 he left the church to become an evangelist in the squalid quarters of London's east end. In 1865 he started "The Christian Mission," to which he gave the name of the Salvation Army in 1878. How this organization, under his personal supervision, has spread to every quarter of the world is a matter of history. General Booth has been indefatigable in his work. He has given his personal attention to every detail and has visited the many branches of the organization in every part of the world. The future of the organization, when the hand that has so long held it together is relaxed by death, cannot be foretold with any degree of certainty. It is said, however, that General Booth has been carefully putting the affairs of the army in shape and that when he passes away papers will be found giving minute directions for the future conduct of the vast organization. His successor as the head of the army will not be known until the sealed package he has prepared is opened after his death.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Small primary receipts and damage reported from Kansas and Nebraska caused strength today in the local wheat market. The May delivrey closing at a net gain of 1 3—8 a 1—2. Corn was 3—8 higher. Oats were up 7—8 a 1 cent. Provisions were unchanged to 12 1—2 lower.

Abusing the Doctor.

(Toronto News)

When medicine is unpalatable the patient may find a certain relief to his feelings by abusing the physician. But the vituperation does not harm, and certainly it does not make the draught more pleasant. La Presse, now Liberal to the hilt, finds that the members of the Civil Service Commission are in their dotage. Both Mr. Courtney and Mr. Fyshe were retired from active employment because of advancing age and ill-health Therefore, according to La Presse they concocted a report which shows the feebleness of age. Unfortunately they were appointed when the Premier, Mr. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden were in Europe attending the Imperial Conference. If the whole Cabinet had chosen the investigators then we would have seen a Commission! Wisdom would have exuded from every paragraph of the report.

Mr. Fyshe was so doddering, we are told, that the Merchants Bank paid him $50,000 to get his place for someone else. Moreover, he had had no experience in Federal administration. True, Mr. Fyshe had no experience in Federal administration. He can look back over his life with a happy pride, for his investigations prove that in the main such experience is highly undesirable, if not improper. La Presse admits that Mr. Fyshe is a man of character and honor. What a pity his intelligence is undermined by pitiless age! It is one of the most painful spectacles of our time. La Presse says that the report is a furious attack on Mr. Brodeur. Mr. Brodeur says in Parliament that it is nothing of the kind. This is a joyous world.

It is alleged that Mr. Brodeur recognized the need of reform in his department, and started the work on the day he was sworn in. He would have been further advanced in the task if he had not been obliged to go to Europe last summer to attend the Imperial Conference and negotiate the French treaty. That was an annoying circumstance, and somewhat expensive, too, as a glance at the public accounts will show. But Mr. Brodeur was making reforms. There is no doubt of it. There is no evidence that he came back to the office after dinner and worked nights, but, while he was at his desk, he was a Reformer all the time. La Presse reminds us that he reformed the bookkeeping As it cost $42,000, this proves that he was truly liberal.

"We know," says La Presse, "that Hon. Mr. Brodeur would have an earnest desire to cleanse the Augean stables if the officials of the department had transformed this branch of the public service into stables." The wickedness of some public officials who are not in politics is simply appalling. "All the same," says the article, "the Commission, in spite of the notorious incompetence of its members, has done something. It has opened the eyes of the public to the need for a reorganization of the public service in general. The dishonest servants—if any—should be punished." Everyone should begin, however, with the general rule that a cabinet minister can be neither dishonest nor incapable.

Paid His Board to Keep Him in Jail.

Chicago, April 10.—A despatch to the Tribune from Champaign, Illinois, says: "Principal Sherman Case, of Toledo, imprisoned in the Champaign jail for whipping an unruly pupil too severely, has served the allotted six months' confinement provided by the old English law in force in Illinois, but seldom invoked. But he did not breathe the air of freedom yesterday, as expected. Mr. and Mrs. Burke, parents of the punished pupil, tendered $3.15 to Sheriff Peters for another week's board, and Cass was held in custody. Cass may have to fight a legal battle before he is released.