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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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S. W. MOOREHEAD, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 25, 1904.

RUSSIA'S DESPERATE FLIGHT.

While naval conditions and the work
of the fleets in the Far East will continue
to fix a certain degree of public attention,
the outlook for Russia ashore is now the
interesting feature of the war. Though it
may be expected that the Japanese
armies will not escape reverses, slight or
serious, there now appears to be no course
open to General Kuroki short of precipitate
retreat—if even that can save him—from
the risk of a general action to lose which
would mean the capture or destruction of
his main body.

It is difficult to tell how many men he
has in the field not counting those doing
garrison duty or defending the railroad from
the Japanese or from Chinese or Manchurian
irregulars whom he has cause to distrust.
The best recent estimates give him about
100,000 men south of Mukden—a force
unequal to the task of stopping the Japanese
sweep northward though it may hinder its progress.

Russia's sheer inability to rush troops
eastward over her single-track road to sup-
port the force now in desperate straits in
Manchuria is strikingly illustrated by the
situation at the London Times. The situa-
tion has not changed since Thursday, when
this observer discussed it, and what he
says will apply for weeks to come unless
the Japanese meet with a most serious
defeat, which now appears impossible. He
writes in part:—

"Let us now turn to the troops about
to depart with the imperial benediction
and observe how true it is that not all Rus-
sian, nor even greater Russia, but only very
little by little Russia can find its way to
the Far East in military guise. In the
existing circumstances a Russian army
corps of the western pattern numbers
40,000, with 124 guns, inclusive of the cavalry
division, and has 3,717 carriages and
17,000 horses. The above number of men,
horses, carriages and guns would require
for transport 216 trains and would occupy
the entire military traffic leaving the east
bank of Lake Baikal for thirty-seven days.

"If the first train left Moscow June 1,
it would reach Mukden about July 9 and
the corps would be completely concentrated
Aug. 13, thus monopolizing the entire
traffic for two months and a half. Even
if the corps were made less mobile and
the cavalry division excluded, concentra-
tion could not be effected before the end
of July. It is further evident that no
such monopoly of the traffic is possible,
the circumstances of the army being what
they are, and thus the intervention of even
a single complete and fully mobilized army
corps from the west presents difficulties
next to insurmountable."

Troops which, according to the plans of
the Russian general staff, should have been
in Manchuria a month or six weeks ago,
are still on the way or unaccounted for
otherwise. They are not in Manchuria.
The railroad is utterly unequal to the
work it must do to reinforce the power-
ful enough to enable General Kuroki to
assume the offensive and a half. The
front before autumn. Those now leaving
St. Petersburg and so much popular en-
thusiasm will meet winter clothing if they
are to see any fighting. After discussing
the railroad blockade, of which there is
much evidence even in the Russian news-
papers, the Times observer says: "Thus
while our attention is naturally riveted
upon the feats of arms of the front, the
pulse of the campaign is best felt far at
the rear of the contending armies, and it
is certainly a moderate statement to af-
firm that the situation on the Russian side
is one to cause the greatest anxiety. Mean-
while Japan, so long as she retains the
command of the sea, is practically at home
in the seat of war. From the rich stores
of her abundant population she retains
the power of advertising necessary, but
more men in the field for every one that
Russia brings. She can regulate her action
by that of the enemy and can always an-
ticipate it, since she can throw her troops
into Manchuria with greater facility and
speed and in more efficient condition. The
final success of Russia in this campaign
is not, therefore, yet within sight."

When, if ever, the Baltic fleet can reach
Chinese waters is most uncertain. It can-
not get there in time to be of use this
summer. Before it arrives Japan will be
firmly entrenched in any positions she

chooses. Will Russia persist in undertak-
ing the tremendous task of ejecting the
enemy, or will she find some excuse for
quitting a losing game?

MADE IN CANADA.

There was much that was good to hear
at the Industrial League banquet, and if
one notes with care the fact that more
protectionist oratory cannot decide for us
what degree of protection for any given
industry will be in the general interest a
year hence, there was much in almost all
the speeches which was interesting if not
convincing.

A certain class of men who are always
looking for the windward position in their
bid for public consideration, are prone to
say that such and such a course is the
patriotic one, and that those who do not
agree with advocates of that course are
at once unwise and not soundly Canadian.
"Soundly Canadian" are good words
when it is remembered that any public
policy must be weighed according to its
relation to the general welfare, and not
solely by its effect upon a certain class
either of manufacturers or consumers.

That story is not without point which
tells how, in the days of old, certain candi-
dles of Paris sought to have the authori-
ties force the merchants to keep their
shops open during the day, exclude the
sunlight, and light their shops with
candles. It would be a great wrong for the
candlemakers, quoth the candlemakers.
These candlemakers figure in every coun-
try in our day, and they appear in various
disguises. It is not always possible or wise
to give ear to them. Ontario cannot legis-
late for Northwest, nor the Northwest for
Ontario. The sections of this country to
which one tariff policy appeals with great
force must make terms with another sec-
tion whose circumstances and require-
ments are different. It is not even certain
that the languishing trade of a certain
industry formerly prosperous is proof that
that industry is in the general interest.
There are industries which no country can
afford to nurse. There are many which
Canada can afford to protect to some ex-
tent, and they may increase. The degree
of protection which it is wise to give
may frequently change as conditions
change.

The "Made in Canada" policy of the In-
dustrial League has much in its favor. The
League aims to stamp out at least one
practice which cannot disappear too soon
—that of selling Canadian goods under
false colors. Both merchants and manu-
facturers to some extent enter to the view
of some consumers that certain articles
are not first class unless they bear an
English name or French trade mark, and
Canadian goods which are excellent
value sometimes cannot be sold at profit-
able prices unless they are represented to
be of foreign or British make. The
manufacturers can do much to remove
this widespread and too often erroneous
prejudice by increasing the excellence of
their wares, and a general recognition of
the home products will be hastened by
such work as the Industrial League is
doing in regard to this question.

Orators in these days are disposed to
deal somewhat recklessly with the Cham-
berlain preference and Canada's duty in
respect to it. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals,
in so far as he has outlined his scheme,
have met with warm sympathy in Canada,
because the former Colonial Secretary's
avowed aim has been to draw more closely
together the countries of the Empire and
suffice the whole mighty structure for the
future. These are aims with which Canada
is wholly in accord. But the orators who
deal with the preference too frequently
seem to fix the concessions Canada will
make while they are ignorant of the con-
cessions which will be made by Great
Britain and the other members of the
family.

When Mr. Chamberlain has the man-
date he seeks, and representatives of the
Empire have met in council to give flesh
and bones to the Chamberlain idea, Canada
will not display and unbecoming spirit,
as the phrase goes. Yet it is not unlikely
some of the manufacturers who today are
disciples of higher protection for certain
interests already highly protected, will be
heard to cry out against the concessions
which Canada may be asked to make in
order that a working system of prefer-
ences may be perfected.

When the countries of the Empire send
representatives to a council to discuss the
terms of an agreement such as Mr. Cham-
berlain proposes, it may be seen that the
narrow idea of high protection for every
industry of every country cannot be con-
sidered and that the general welfare, as
the paramount interest, must shape the
Imperial trade bargain. In that day, if it
comes, Canada will send, no doubt, a dele-
gation thoroughly representative of her
people and her interests, ready to sacrifice
what may be needed to ensure a fiscal union
which would count for the Empire and
yet be broad enough to permit and en-
courage each one of the family of British
nations in the mighty group to do its
peculiar work according to its circum-
stances. For the present Canada can but
hope that Mr. Chamberlain's campaign of
misunderstanding in Britain of the pro-
gress and resources of this great country
and its value to the Empire of which it
is so devoted a member.

FREDERICTON'S PERIL

No city likes to be advertised as a place
where typhoid fever is prevalent, but a
condition of affairs in Fredericton made
just that kind of advertising necessary.
The unenviable reputation which the
city will have for a little while will lead
to much good. Typhoid is one of the dis-
eases which can be practically banished

by proper sanitary measures, and now
that the people of Fredericton know ex-
actly what their danger is they will banish
typhoid just as soon as determined ef-
fort and money can do it. That done,
Fredericton will get advertising of quite
another sort from that which its own
newspapers are now forced to give it in
the interest of public safety.

Last year when the proportion of deaths
from typhoid in proportion to population
was so high in the capital city as to cause
the gravest apprehension, it was still held
to be disloyal to talk plainly about the
water supply, and persons who openly
suggested that the water be analyzed were
informed that that had been done some
time before, and that the water was as
healthful as might be.

A committee of citizens who held that
the public safety should be regarded as the
matter of first importance decided to
quietly investigate. They sent samples of
the river water to two well-known anal-
ysts. In explaining why they took this
action the volunteer committee makes this
explanation:—

"It may surprise some to learn that,
during the past five years, there have been
reported to the Board of Health in this
city 190 cases of typhoid fever with twenty-
two deaths resulting. Since January 1,
1904, there have been twenty-eight cases
reported and we have heard that there
have been others not reported. In some
cases though death did not result persons
have been left physical wrecks after hav-
ing suffered from the disease.

"Our object in considering the matter
has been not to find fault with those who
should have attended to this long ago,
but to seek for the cause of the trouble
and to do what we could to remedy the
evil.

"The analysts reported that the water
used by the city contained typhoid germs
in large numbers. Even water taken from
the river at a point far removed from
sewage contamination, while it contained
no typhoid bacilli, was filled with other
bacteria. The committee makes these sug-
gestions:—

"After considering these reports our
committee are of the opinion that the in-
take pipe should be removed to a point
higher up the river—at least a mile above
its present position—and that a system
of filtration should be installed.

"We would respectfully suggest that a
Water Commission be appointed by the
proper authorities to study fully the sit-
uation, viz., to have further tests of the
river water made if thought best; to de-
termine upon the best location for the
mouth of the intake pipe; to get all pos-
sible information about different systems
of filtration from cities where such sys-
tems are employed (not from the manu-
facturers). The water supply may not be,
and probably is not, the only cause of
typhoid in the city, yet it must not be
forgotten that the cemetery, hospital, gar-
nery and surface sewers empty their con-
tents into the river in the vicinity of the
intake. Under these conditions it would seem
to be impossible to obtain a pure supply of
water without removing the intake to a
point beyond these fruitful sources of con-
tamination."

Fredericton has so many natural ad-
vantages, is so beautifully situated, and is
so admirably fitted for homes and business
enterprises as well as to attract outside
visitors, it is to be regretted that con-
ditions such as those to which the com-
mittee gives prominence should have been
permitted to arise. The city no doubt will
apply remedial measures as soon as pos-
sible. It will be a pleasure and duty
hereafter to announce that Fredericton
has successfully grappled with the serious
situation now confronting it.

HARD TIMES NOT DUE YET.

Those talkers who for some months past
have been saying Canada had been on the
crest of the wave and must look for hard
times before long, have made much of the
decrease in Canadian exports, or rather
the failure of the exports to keep pace
with the rapidly increasing imports. The
Montreal Witness, in reviewing financial
conditions in Canada and discussing the
outlook, prophesies that hard times will
come if the western wheat crop be a poor
one. The effect will not be felt at once,
the Witness thinks, as Canada will be
spending a great deal of money for rail-
road purposes. Of the imports and exports
the writer says:—

"For the past ten months our imports
amounted to over \$100,000,000, an increase
of over \$10,000,000 when compared with
the corresponding ten months last year,
while our domestic exports amounted to
\$103,550,408, which is a decrease of over
eight million dollars as compared with
the ten months of the preceding fiscal
year. That our imports should have in-
creased so notably, at the rate indicated
nearly \$2,000,000 a month for the past ten
months, is a matter for much congratula-
tion, as it shows that we are a pretty well
off people; at the same time (without tak-
ing any stock in the 'balance of trade')
the actual decrease of more than eight
million dollars reveals not so much a
shrinkage in our productive power as a
smaller demand abroad and a larger de-
mand at home. Of this decrease less than
a million dollars comes under the head of
manufactures, and that slight shrinkage in
foreign trade is easily accounted for by in-
creased home activity, many firms being
unable to accept orders from abroad. In
minerals there was an actual increase of
more than \$1,500,000; but fish exports de-
clined about \$700,000, lumber about \$2,500,
000, animals about \$3,500,000, and agricul-
tural products nearly \$3,000,000. If the
western harvest this year turns out good,

the country as a whole will have a good
year, although Ontario and Quebec may
make a poorer showing than for the past
few years, but if the western wheat har-
vest is a poor one there are some 'hard-up'
times ahead."

THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW.

The policemen are all Scott Act in-
spectors, and their chief duty is to look after
tipsey men and liquor dealers. And the
law provides for the payment of Scott Act
expenses out of Scott Act revenue. The
letter and spirit of the law in using Scott
Act fines for this purpose, and if there is
any surplus on hand it will probably be
used for some public purpose, thereby
lessening taxation to that extent, and the
hypocritical cant of her detractors is not
going to deter Chatham in the least—
Chatham World.

The point rather is that the law is in-
tended to be only incidentally a source of
revenue. If the World was speaking of a
license law its remarks would apply. To
any revenue incidentally derived from
fines is proper enough. To ignore the
spirit and the letter of any law and con-
vert it into a source of revenue, as a
Chatham alderman recently said was done
in the case of the Scott Act, is indefen-
sible.

The Chatham aldermen simply collect
money from the liquor dealers. This course
is illegal because it involves an under-
standing that the law may be violated
without incurring the heavier penalties it
fixes for frequent offenders.

The World is visibly annoyed because
Chatham's course has led to criticism of
the legality and propriety of that course.
It says: "We repeat that the law can't be
enforced in Chatham; it can't be repealed
in Chatham; and the common sense course
is to restrict the sale, lessen the number
of dealers, and swell the revenue, by im-
posing frequent fines on the dealers. And
let the heathen and the hypocrites rage."

It is very likely that the "raging" is
mostly confined to Chatham. The plan
outlined—restrict the sale, lessen the num-
ber of dealers and swell the revenue by im-
posing frequent fines"—to, which the
World says is the town is limited to the
number of dealers, but increase the num-
ber and fine them all more frequently
would be a simpler way to swell the
revenue, if revenue is the governing idea.
This could be done easily, and it would
suit some of the aldermen, but others
would object, as they object to using the
law as a revenue producer and ignoring
its intent. And after a while these ob-
jections will either enforce the present
law in town and country alike or substitute
a license law for it.

To enforce it for a change. Neither of these expedients
would be hypocritical, and neither
would offend the common sense and law-
abiding instinct of the community.

The World is quite correct in its belief
that it is improper to impose upon any
community a law so much at variance
with public opinion as to be obnoxious to
a ruling majority. But the World is at
fault when it maintains that the Chatham
plan is a compromise. The collection of
fines under this law, when carried out
as it is in Chatham, is illegal because the
arrangement involves a vicious under-
standing such as is forbidden by the spirit
of all law.

PORTS.

But New York, like Boston, has been
suffering for years under certain handi-
caps and years for harbor improvements
that are slow in coming. Boston ought
to make up on the list when her harbor
and dock improvements are finished. As
for the vast western and northwestern
commerce, a good share of which ought
to find an outlet at this port, Canada is
making prodigious efforts to attract it
her way. It all depends upon the ability
of Boston to equal to the demands of the
situation.—Boston Globe.

London is easily the first port in the
world so far as tonnage entered is con-
cerned. New York is second. Boston is
twenty-first. Canada's position, her short
routes to Europe and Asia, her magnifi-
cent water ways and the fact that as most
of her traffic is to come it may be di-
rected into proper channels and kept there
by far sighted government and all reasons
why Boston should not hope to increase
its business by displacing any more Cana-
dian trade or increasing greatly that which
it already draws from the American North-
west.

What is true in Boston in regard to
the need for facilities is true in St. John.
This port should always be ready to
handle more ships than come here, more
trade than has ever come here. The pres-
ent council should push hard in the mat-
ter of harbor improvements.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley tells the Montreal
Herald St. John, city and county, will
elect two Liberals next trip. That's two.
Mr. McInerney tells the Montreal Star
two Conservatives will be elected. That's
four.

The wine of high protection evidently
had gone to the heads of some of the

When Danger Signals
your liver or your stomach
working right it's a sign
distress which need not
lead to trouble—it is time to
take

Beecham's
Pills
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

speakers at last night's banquet. In pre-
serving Canada for the Canadians it is just
as well to remember that we are not all
manufacturers.

Russia can borrow money on easier
terms than Japan, but money cannot buy
another fleet or double track the Trans-
Siberian railroad soon enough to renew
Russian prestige in the Far East.

The Champlain regatta which the Ne-
ptune Rowing Club is arranging for June
23 promises the most interesting day of
boat racing St. John has had in a gen-
eration. It is a sport for which this city
and province have a decided partiality.

Mr. Longley cherishes the hope that
Canada will be a powerful nation some
day. So she may. But Mr. Longley may
say of the present arrangement as Louis
XVI said of the French monarchy: "It
will last my time."

Commenting on Mr. Rockefeller's recent
statement that when he was seven years
old he could milk a cow, a contemporary
remarks that it is a lucky thing for the
public that John D. didn't go into the milk
business. It is. It is also well that the
public does not drink oil.

There are some signs that St. John is
beginning to beautify its public squares
before the summer visitors become nu-
merous. Once the citizens see how well the
improvements become the city they will
insist that the old-time policy of neglect
be abandoned for good.

Champlain's ship has been selected, and
the "dressing process" will soon be com-
menced. Preparations for the celebration
go on smoothly and rapidly. The pro-
gramme is now definitely outlined, and
there is every prospect of complete suc-
cess. From this time forward the com-
mittee will do well to advertise the pro-
gramme thoroughly in these provinces.

A single shell from Port Arthur killed
an officer and twenty-four men on a Ja-
panese torpedo boat destroyer. Between the
floating mines placed by themselves or the
Russians, and the Russian batteries, the
Japanese and Port Arthur had a hard nut
to crack from the sea. When the siege guns
got to work from the rear there may be
another story to tell.

By discontinuing its racing service the
Western Union Telegraph Company is said
to be sacrificing business worth \$5,000,000
a year. The directors wish they had made
the sacrifice before it was proved that the
company had such intimate relations with
the sure-thing gamblers of New York and
a hundred other cities which have sup-
ported pool-rooms.

The Japanese last about 700 men with
the Hsiao and Yoshino. The former was
one of the strongest of Japan's six battle-
ships and was about as good a ship of the
first class as there was afloat. The reduction
of their battleship strength by one-sixth
will make the Japanese all the more eager
to take Port Arthur and finally dispose of
the Russian squadron by taking the ships
or forcing the Russians to destroy them.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Libbey.
Jacob Libbey, one of Marysville's oldest
and most respected residents, died Thurs-
day evening aged 89. Deceased resided at
Marysville for over forty years. He was
of loyal descent, his grandfather having
been one of the first settlers at St. John.
He leaves one son, Judson, who re-
sides at home, and two daughters, Mrs.
Spencer Ingh, of Vancouver, and Clara,
who resided with her father.

Bernard Pheneey.
Bernard Pheneey died at his home, Freder-
icton, Thursday last, after several
months' illness, aged 63. Six sons and two
daughters survive. One of his sons, Her-
bert, has not been heard from for several
years, when he was at Boston. His family
is anxious to locate him.

August Henry Moller.
Moncton, May 20.—August Henry Mol-
ler, one of Moncton's most respected resi-
dents, died today at his home here after
an illness of three weeks from heart
trouble. Deceased was 65 years of age
and was born in Holstein, Germany. He
came to Canada thirty-three years ago,
living at Halifax, where he resided two
years, moving to Moncton thirty years
ago and taking a position in the I. C. R.
machine shops. He is survived by a widow
and eight children.

Mrs. Henry J. Thorne.
Fredericton, May 21.—Mrs. Thorne,
widow of Henry J. Thorne, for many
years postmaster of Fredericton, died to-
day, aged 87 years. She leaves two sons,
Henry J., of Los Angeles, formerly mayor
of St. John, and Robert, of Chicago, and
four daughters, Mrs. W. C. Black, of
Berford; Mrs. John, Sterling, of Boston;
Miss Ella Thorne, of the High School
teaching staff here, and Miss Agnes.

Mrs. Allan De Long.

The death occurred at Fredericton on
Saturday of Mrs. Allan De Long.
Deceased, who was 24 years of age,
was formerly Miss Bessie Minerva, the
dearest daughter of the late William
Dennis, a well-known engineer on the
Canada Eastern Railway.

Besides her husband, a little son, eight
months old, survives. To mourn their
loss there are also three brothers—Mad-
ison, of Marysville; Blair, Harry, of St.
Stephen, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles
Wilson and Miss Myrtle Dennis, of Gib-
son.

Medley Cunliffe.

News reached Fredericton on Saturday
of the death at the Boston City Hospital
of Medley Cunliffe. Deceased, who was
a brother-in-law of Edward Washington,

the proprietor of Washington's restaurant,
at Fredericton, was the owner of a pros-
perous retail tobacco business in Boston.

George A. Weeks.

Amherst, N. S., May 21.—(Special).—The
death occurred at his home this morning
of Councillor George A. Weeks after sev-
eral weeks of illness. Deceased was an
ardent temperance advocate, a prominent
member of St. Stephen's Presbyterian
church and much respected in the town.
In February, 1903, he was elected one of
the town councillors, running on the tem-
perance ticket. At the time of his death
he was deputy mayor. His funeral will
take place on Tuesday afternoon. He
leaves a wife and small family.

Mrs. Walter Lownds.

Halifax, May 22.—(Special).—The death
occurred today as a result of an operation
performed on Saturday, of Mrs. Lownds,
wife of Walter Lownds, contractor, aged
twenty-eight.

Ammon F. Sherwood.

Second Falls, Charlotte county, N. B.,
May 20.—On Monday, May 9th, Ammon
F. Sherwood, one of the oldest residents
of Second Falls, passed away surrounded
by all the members of his family, excepting
one, who was unable to be present.

He was 77 years of age and the greater
part of his life was spent in this locality.
He was a good citizen, being interested in
all public affairs, and was much missed
in the community.

He leaves three sons and five daughters
to mourn the loss of a kind father.
The funeral services were conducted by
Rev. M. E. Fletcher. Although the weather
was unfavorable there was a large attend-
ance.

DIED IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Ione Harrington, a Daughter
of Humbert Fairweather of This
City—Funeral Tomorrow at
Hampton.

Despatches from New York Friday
announced the sudden death there, on
Thursday, of Mrs. Ione Harrington, four-
teen years of age, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Fairweather, for many years proprietor of
the Park Hotel here, and now of Hampton.
Her illness was very sudden and though
the best medical assistance was called in
it proved unavailing.

Her two brothers, Fred and Frank, her
sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Fairweather, and
Mrs. T. M. Dieude were with Mrs. Har-
rington at the last. Fred Fairweather
leaves New York with the body, and in-
terment will be at Hampton, from her
parents' residence, at 10 a. m. tomorrow.
Mrs. Harrington removed to New York
some years ago with her husband, who
had been a teacher in the public schools
here. Recently she had been earning her
own living as a stenographer and typ-
ewriter in a New York office. Her father
received a letter from one of his sons only
a day or two ago telling of her welfare
and good health, and the shock of the
news is felt by him as a terrible calamity.

She leaves a young son, Fred, aged four
years, who resides with his aunt and
grandfather on the farm, besides her
stricken parents, three brothers, Hedy,
Fairweather, at Ottawa; Frank and Fred
at New York; and three sisters, Mrs.
John R. Crawford, of Lakeside; Mrs. E.
G. Flewelling, of Perry Point, and Miss
Fanny, at home. The latter intended to
go to New York with her young nephew
to keep house for her now deceased sister.
It is a little short of two years since the
death of Mrs. Fairweather, and this second
affliction naturally causes great sorrow
in the home and the many families of near
relatives as well as in the whole com-
munity, where the deceased was so well
known and beloved. Mrs. Harrington
was about thirty-four years of age.

Public Temperance Meeting.

St. Martins, N. B., May 19.—As an out-
come of the Grand Division having met
here, a public temperance meeting was
held last evening in the Temperance Hall,
the chair was occupied by James B. Hud-
son, the speakers were Mr. Sprad, of
Hampton; E. A. Everett, G. S. W. P. St.
John. The speakers delivered able and
stirring addresses and were listened to
with marked attention by a fair audience
considering the very rainy night. The
speakers all emphasized the importance of
earnest continuous effort. It might be
called the old story, but they have new
generations to educate. They pointed out
the utter futility of trying to regulate an
evil. The only way to deal with the liquor
traffic was to prohibit it.

Dr. Harry Vaughan, of Brooklyn, has
arrived here, owing to the illness of his
father, David Vaughan.

Franklin.—Aunt Jane, are all married
men disreputable?

Aunt Jane.—What a question! What do
you ask that? I have been married for
fifty years, and I have never had a disreputable
man in my house, and I have never had a
man who was not a gentleman, and I have
never had a man who was not a good man,
and I have never had a man who was not
a married man. I suppose you don't know
how it is that all the disreputable men
get women to marry them."

Robbed a Convict.

Chicago, May 21.—While the nuns and
nurses of St. Elizabeth's Hospital were
attending devotions this evening in the
chapel, thieves broke into the office in the
convent and stole \$3,500.

FREE DURING MAY