CAMPBELLTON.

Address of Counsel Before the Water Works Arbitration.

Dr. Stockton, Dr. Pugsley and H. F. Mc-Latchey Make a Strong Presentation on Behalf of the Company.

CAMPBELLTON, Nov. 19. - The counsel on behalf of the town concluded their addresses on Friday morning. Each of them thanked the board most cordially for the many courtesies they had received at their hands, and while not wishing to flatter, yet desired to bestow their unstinted praise on the many able rulings of the chairman; George McLeod, who, hough a layman, had exemplified the wisdom of the chief justice of the province in appointing him as the third arbitrator, and also the great judiciousness shown by the other arbitrators in electing him their chairman. The other members of the board, Messrs. Gregory and Vanier, were gentlemen pre-eminently high in the profession, and to them, as well as to the board as a whole, they begged to tender their thanks for the many favors and courtosies received.

Dr. Stockton addressed the arbitrators on behalf of the company. He went minutely into the several legal phases of the case, dwelling particularly upon the construction of the act. This, he said, was an application on the part of the town of Campbellton to take compulsorily from the company the property which they now have. They do not want to sell, and are not desirous of selling, but, under the law

passed by the legislature of this province at its last session, power was given to the town of Campbellton, under certain conditions and proceedings to take from them their property nolens volens, which is a species of legislation in derogation of a man's common law rights; and therefore it becomes incumbent apon us-we think it is our duty-to put before you what we think is the method in which the value of this company's property should be arrived at. The company was incorparated under letters patent of June 6th, 1894, that would be under authority of the N. B. Joint Stock Co. Act, and the authorities and powers conferred upon a company incorporated under the act would be enjoyed and held by this company incorporat-

ted under its letters patent. The company started work in August, 1894, in this town, for the purpose of giving it a domestic and fire ser-vice, and they had so far proceeded with their works that they were in a position to partially supply this service in November, 1894. The letters patent gave the company all rights and power to enter upon streets and highways and lay down pipes the same

a branch of Parker Lake Brook, nearthe town of Campbellton. There are two branches to that stream. We have taken the water from what we contend is the really only available source of supply for the town. There are two branches to that stream, as I have already stated, and we have the branch which is the only available source of supply for the town. Another point is that by an agreement with the town, the company has acquired an exclusive right of putting pipes through the streets and highways of the town for the period of 25 years, and no other company, not even the town itself, could possibly have the right to put pipes through the

streets of the town. I mention these facts to show that there are two important rights which this company have, and which are valuable and which cannot practically be used by any other company or the town itself, if it wished to put this

water service in.

The population of the town of Campbellton at the present time is about 3,250. It is a growing town. It has been growing for some years. houses in the town of Campbellton at the present time, which have not the water, and which are situated along the line of streets where the mains are, including the new houses, are 179. The houses which are situated along the line of streets where we have not the pipes are 636.

The number of houses constructed

in the last three years throughout the town is 77, or at the rate of over 25

new houses a year.

Under the terms of agreement between the town and company, this town was to pay to the company for the first ten hydrants \$50 a piece and \$35 for each additional hydrant per annum. As I understand, there are 19 of these hydrants of these hydrants in the town. That would be giving on that basis a rental for the hydrants alone, to the com-

upon them any rights or privileges

consider the cost and expense of ob- works has cost him over \$80,000, taining the said franchise or charter. the expert for the company, Mr. Lau-

The said company shall not be allowed rin, had estimated their value at but the arbitrators shall allow to them. the actual value of the same, with a reasonable advance thereon in the na-

ture of interest. I will call your attention to the fact that the word franchise in the first sentence has a different meaning to the word "franchise" in the second sentence. In the first place it is limited to the obtaining or the expense of obtaining the charter, that is the bringing it into existence of a corporate body, and that is evidently right upon the face of the act itself, because it says "franchise or charer."

The next sentence they apply word in a different sense, namely, to the water system. The sentence is: "The said company shall not be allowed or awarded any sum for prospective profit of value of the said franchise or water system, but the arbitrators, etc." The words are used in a different sense in the two sentences. It is not necessary for me to discuss the first sentence at all, because upon that branch of the case all we have to do is to show what we actually paid out in obtaining the charter or letters patent, but it may become somewhat material to ascertain correctly what is the meaning of the enactment with reference to the word employed in the last sentence.

"The sail company shall not be allowed or awarded any sum for prospective profit or value of the said franchise or water system, but the arbitrators shall allow to them the actual value of the same, with a reasonable advance thereon in the nature of interest." My contention is that "saleable value." "actual value" and

"cash value" all mean the same thing. If you are going to make a discrimination between the two, it is to be given in favor of the one from whom it is to be taken away. That is, if you found the market value, that is the saleable value of the property, is \$100,000, then the principle you would adopt in following the principle in England is, when you take it compulsorily and against the will of the owner, you add 10 per cent., and you would in that case have to give the company \$110,000.

You can easily see if capitalists come into a town and put their money into works, and then you got a law like that passed to apply to them, then it would be virtual confiscation, and the address of counsel for town assuredly contended so when claiming the right of the town to repudiate the agreement, but here that cannot be done by reason of the limitation of the act. You cannot go upon future values based upon speculation, but the cirtances may be such that in looking at the future, the present value is enhanced—that is to establish, not what is prospective or speculative damages, but to establish its present value you may look at those things. That is the distinction, as you will see by referring to the cases cited.

That is, shortly, you can take into consideration all the circumstances as a special act. This was under the now existing, even to considering authority of the Joint Stock Co.'s Act. future, to establish the present now existing, even to considering the In the first place, continued Dr. —that is, so far as it does establish Stockton, I want to call attention to the present value. It is not what it the fact that the water is taken from will be in the future (which is problemetical and speculative), but it is what would its value be now, with all the circumstances taken into account? Then, considering that we have the exclusive privileges stated already, the question is what under all the dircumstances would be the fair market value of that property in taking it from a company which has invested its money in it, and which does not want to sell, and taking it against its will? All these are fair questions for

Dr. Stockton, in closing, made a resume of the various estimates, and claimed the award should be in the vicinity of \$100,000. He also joined with the counsel for the town in tendering his since e thanks for the many favors he and his confreres had received at the hands of the board, and if not making any invidious distinction, he would desire to emphasize the remarks of counsel for the town in their well couched sentences in praise of the very able chairman, George

McLeod. H. F. McLatchey traced the history of the town since its incorporation, and the various stages through which the water question had passed. Instead of the company coming into town as ghoulish adventurers, their advent had been welcomed, and it was most unfair to describe their action in the terms applied to them by the counsel for the town throughout their addresses to the board. The agreement was entered into in the open day and with full knowledge of the people, who, were a vote taken on the matter today, would proclaim their entire satisfaction with the supply. True, God and nature had blessed the town yet money was needed to assist nature. That had been provided for by the company, and all they now sought was a fair return for their exrenditure and for the compulsory taking of their works, which in his opin-

for the hydrants alone, to the company, of \$815 a year.

I want now to refer to the act that was passed at the last session of the legislature, under which your honors are holding this enquiry, namely, chapter 58 of 60 Vic., that is 1897, at page 376: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed into a recognition of the legal or corporate existence of the said The Campbellton water Supply Co." or as conferring taken before the passage of the act, and those that would be constructed the completion taken before the passage of the act, and those that would be constructed. ion could not fall far short of \$100,000. to the mode of valuing works under-taken before the passage of the act, and those that would be constructed greater than those possessed by them prior to the passage of this act. And in estimating the value of the franchise mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, the said arbitrators shall only consider the cost and expense of obtaining the said franchise or charter. The said company shall not be allowed or awarded any sum for prospective to mentioned the said franchise of the future, not at all prospective, but viewed in the same manner as the investor would view it were he consequenced any sum for prospective to mention the said arbitrators and those that would be constructed after its passage. Here the value should be determined upon, the basis of its market value in other words, the said arbitrators shall only consider the said franchise or charter. The said company shall not be allowed or awarded any sum for prospective awarded any sum for prospective system, to which should be added a profit or value of the said franchise or fair allowance in the nature of interwater system, but the arbitrators est. All the expert testimony led to shall allow them the actual cost of the same, with a reasonable advance the value of \$100,000. If the testimony thereon in the nature of interest." of the chief witness for the town was That neither enlarges their privileges to be taken as correct—and he did not nor does it cut down their privileges. see any reason for its exclusion—ther I wish to call your especial attention out of their own mouths they proved to the last two sentences in sec. 21: the works to be at least of the value "And n estimating the value of the of \$80,000, to which was to be added franchise mentioned in sec. 1 of this the allowance in the nature of interact, the said arbitrators shall only est. Senator Thibaudau swore the

any sum for prospective profit or value \$123,000. The town was estopped now of the said franchise or water system, from denying their liability under the agreement. Repudiation should be the last thing a young and growing town would resort to, and he regretted the intimation that such had even teen thought of. Capital was a very capricious thing, and were the idea to go abroad that the progressive town of Campbellton dreamt of repudia-tion, then capitalists would pass by and seek other modes of investment. Relative to the remarks of Mr. Emmerson as to the expert for the company being in the employ of one of the arbitrators, the proper time to have taken that objection was over six nonths ago, and he deeply regretted that hon gentleman's remarks. It struck him (Dr. Pugsley) as being a threat, or if not exactly that, so thing so allied to it as to defy distinc tion, and had been apparently made to coerce the board to find a lower award than they would otherwise give, and thus prevent a threatened

> served to fall, to the ground. In concluding, he thanked the board for the many favors he, with other

> series of litigation hereafter. Such,

however, he felt sure would not arise,

and the threat would fall, as fit de-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

PATTI TO MARRY AGAIN. Diva Announces Her Betrothal to Baron Carderstrom-Wedding Is Set for Some Time in February.

Time in February.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mme. Adelina Patti-Nicolina announces her betrothal to Baron Corderstrom, a Swedish nobleman. The marriage will fake place next February.

Adelina Patti was born in Madrid, Spain, Feb. 19, 1848. Earon Cordersrom will become her third husband. Her first husband was Marquis de Caux. He divoced her in 1884. Two years later she married Signor Etnesto Nicolini, whose earnest attentions to her for ten years previously had awakened the fires of jealousy in the breast of the marquis. Nicolini's death came in 1897. He died at Patti's casile, Craig-y-Nos, among the West Highlands.

Putti became acquainted with the Marquis de Caux in Paris during the height of her success Her father gave his rejuctant consent to the union, and the mother of the marquis strenuously opposed it. They were married, however, June 29, 1868. For a time the married life partook of halcyon bliss. Then appeared Signor Nicolini on the seene. A difference in age and temperament caused the first trouble with her husband. Nicolini's attention and Patti's insistence that he should always be engaged by managers to sing, with her widened the gap. Atthough this all occurred in the early '74s, diverce proceedings begun between her and the marquis were not concluded until late in 1884. Judgment was rendered in favor of the marquis.

There is no more romantic story in fiction than that of Patti and Nicolini. It lasted of the marquis.

There is no more romantic story in fiction than that of Patti and Nicolini. It lasted until the very end—till death severed the knot which bound them together. It was shown in Patti's devotion to Nicolini during his last lilness, and until he died she was his constant and devoted attendant.

EUGENIE NOW A BRIDE. Civil Marriage of Napoleon Charles Bone part'e Daughter and Prince de la

Moskowa.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The civil marriage of the Princess Eugenie, daughter of Prince and Princess Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, nre Princess Cristina Ruspoli, with Napo-leon, Prince de la Moskowa, was celebrated nee Princess Cristina Ruspoli, with Napoleon, Prince de la Moskowa, was celebrated this afternoon 'n the French consulate in the Farnese Palace by Consul la Chevre. The cheemony was quiet on account of the state of Prince Boraparte's health. The witnesses were Prince Gabrielle, uncle of the bride, and Princes Murat.

There were also present the bride's father, and Princess Bonaparte, her mother, wearing a garnett dress and hat with white osticle feathers and velvet mantle; Duchesse de Rivoli, myther of the bridegroom, in a gray dress and hat with white feathers and a white boa; Princess Murat, sister of the bridegroom, wearing a "Clau de Une" green dress, with a pluk velvet hat; Miles, Rose and Vollet d'Elchingen, sisters of the bridegroom, one wearing brown, the other blue, with a blue manile; Marchesa di Boncampagnt, in greet and jet; Signor Gotti, sister of the bride, in violet velvet; Prince Murat, Prince Ruspoli, Duc d'Elchigen, brother of the bridegroom; Count Primoli and the French ambassador.

The bride was dressed in gray, with a white satin jabot and a large hat with white feathers. After the ceremony refreshments were served by the French ambassador, and Count, Primoli gave a "5 o'clock" at his residence.

To clean coat collars—Add a teaspo of ammonia to one cup clear, strong coffee. Rub the collar with benzine, then sponge with the coffee. When dry, press lightly on the wrong side.



Pailure consists in giving up, not in not succeeding. Many a man fails in business because his system is already benturn. his system is already bankrupt. his system is already bankrupt.

It takes a strong body and a healthful constitution to stand the hard work and the hard knocks of the business world. Those persistent attacks of Sleeplessness; those Sick Head-aches; those many worrying forms of Indigestion; that constant' worn-out feeling, and many little ills, all leave traces unless promptly

stamped out, Hbbev's

prevents and cures these undermining ills. Take it every morning when you rise. It will improve your digestion, help you enjoy your food, and instil energy and vitality into body and brain.

The daily use of this standard Ruglish preparation will keep you is good health. Sold by all druggists at 6cc a large bottle. Trial size, 25c.

HORSE TALK.

Chas. H. Eaton Gives His Experiences.

Raise Good Driving Horses-Not Trotters, He Says-Maine Horses Have Deteriorated During Past Forty Years - Reminiscences.

CALAIS, Nov. 15 .- Charles H. Eaton, for 60 years a resident of St. Stephen, where he conducted large lumber mills which were among the first and most successful of the pioneer mills on the St. Croix, has been in town on a visit for several days. Mr. Eaton now resides at Forest Station, on the M. C. R. R., where he has one of the finest farms to be found in the state. Mr. Eaton was among the early

breeders of horses in this section and has owned some of its famous sires. Speaking of past and present methods of horse breeding, Mr. Eaton said: 'We in Maine and in the dominion have been breeding too many trotters at the expense of good driving horses. Outside of a 2.10 horse, trofters don't amount to much. The horse races don't attract attendance like they did years ago and this is noticeable at

Rigby or Bangor. "Why is it? It is not because the trotters of today are not so fast as those of thirty or forty years ago. On the contrary, they are much faster, but unless it is a Robert J., a John A. Gentry or a Patchen, people don't pay much attention to them.

"What we want to turn our attention to is to the horses that are serviceable to the country-good coach or driving horses. We want more Sanborns and Morrells in Maine. Horses of good color, good size-fit for anything. Breed good big stallions. "Forty years ago we had more good horses than today because we have

tried to breed the trotter instead of the road norse. "There are hundreds of good 2.20 herses in the country that won't bring an average price with a good coach horse or a good driver. Forty years ago we had Morgan horses on our stage coaches, but now that famous stock has disappeared, but we find

them in Vermont, where they breed more for the driver than the trotter. "I am personally acquainted with Mr. Sanborn, who has done so much to introduce the coach horse into Maine, and I visited his farm near Lewiston years ago, when he started He laid the foundation in this state for raising great, big, noble horses.

LONG EXPERIENCE ON TRACKS. "I spent some 45 years on the tracks of New England and have come to the conclusion that it is insanity to breed only trotters. Of all my stock of trotters I save but one-Pilot Wilkes, 2.22 1-4, sired by Nelson Wilkes. I've driven Pilot Wilkes in 2.16, but that amounts to nothing. 2.15 horses won't bring \$100 ten years from now. The 2-minute horse will probably cease to

'Flying Eagle was the first Maine horse to trot in '40. I bought one of his colts in Machias named Nellie Eaton, paid \$1,700 for her when she was four years old, trotted her in seventy races in 1870 and 1871. Her record was 2.39. I used to keep 40 or 50 horses and among them owned a Lumps colt sired by Warriner. All the others were sired by Clydesdale stallions which proved to give best results, fine, big, fast animals. Curfew was one of mine, and is now going very fast in New York state.

THE LONG-HAIRED LINES "The greatest money making hors ever owned by me was Linus, the long-haired wonder. I bought Linus in Oregon. His tail was 22 feet long when he died in my stable at Milltown, N. B., and I exhibited him all over the country and refused an offer once for \$45,000 for him. I was making more than that a year by showing him. Now there are lots of freak horses, but there will never be an-

other Linus. "But I've done with freaks and trotters now and am rounding out life quietly at Forest, where I've a place covering 13,000 acres on which I laid out over \$60,000. We've a steam saw mill on it that cuts shooks for Italy, and many a cargo of mine has sailed out of Bangor. Right down in my back yard I can step aboard a little launch I have and sail 21 miles on Eastern Grand lake.

"I laid out about five miles of roads and I speed my horses over it occasionally. We've the finest water power in Maine I can say, and if you ion't believe it come up and see me. "I like to dream about the old hoss' trot days when a '40 horse was the wonder of the county. But I can see how Maine horses are degenerating because they are trying for race track speed instead of good roadsters. I hope the horsemen will wake up to this fact before long. I am now out of the race, but there is hope still that we will see fine coach instead of the puny looking race horses striving after the two minute

work.
"I am pleased to see that Col. Morrell is going to do something towards breeding coach horses in Maine. He should be encouraged."

St. Dunstan's Cathedral Draped with Black-

Macdonald, high priest; P. Curran, and R. B. Mardonald, descons of honor; F. A. Gallant and Dr. Chalsson, deacons of mass; I. R. A. macdonald, first master of ceremonies; Alexander McAulay, second master of ceremonies; J. J. Macdonald, and D. B. Reid, aculytes; A. J. McIndyre, thruifer. Father Quinlan of Arichat preached the sermon on the occasion. It was an able and eloquent effort.

There was a large attendance of clergynen, including almost all the priests of the diocese and several from the neighboring provinces.

diocese and several from the neighb provinces.

The church was fittingly draped black.

THE FATTENING OF CATTLE. (Prof. Robertson's report for 1897.) In 1894-95 feeding tests were continued for a comparison of the cost of fattening steers in a bulky-fodder ration composed of:
(1) Indian vor.a ensidage, roots and hay.
(2) Robertson mixture ensilage, roots and

hay. Eight steers were divided into two groups right steers were as possible.

The following table shows for the whole period of 24 weeks, 19th December to 5th Jure, the cost per 100 lbs, of increase in weight while the animals were being fed on the different rations:

T'i inc Cost per in 100 lbs. weight, of inc. Rations. weight, Indian corn ensilage, roots and hay, groups 1 and 2...876 lbs. Robertson mixture, ensilage,

TI MARRY AN ENGLISH LORD. Miss Kittle Kell of Buttle Creek, Mich Envied by Her Friends.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich, Nov. 15. Social curcles are gossiping about the approaching wedding of Miss Kittle Kell of this city and Lord John Eyre Nelson of Norfolk, Eng-Lord Nelson comes of ancient stock and is a great-nephew of the famous naval hero, Lord Nelson, and on his mother's side a de-scendant of the Duke of Marlborough. scendant of the Duke of Mariborough.

Lord Nelson has been a resident of this city for nearly eight years, having stopped here at that time on his travels around the world.

Miss Kell is one of the teachers in the
Battle Creek public schools and a popular young woman

ST. STEPHEN'S NEW INDUSTRY. CALAIS, Nov. 17.—George E. Elliott of Calais and R. W. Sawyer of Bangor have returned to their respective tiomes after a tour of inspection in Massachusetts. While absent they made a duty of examining and absent they made a duty of examining and purchasing machinery for the new wrapper factory to be established by their company, known as the Imperial Mauufacturing company, at St. Stephen, N. B. The company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine, with a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Billiott has leased part of the upper story of the Watson block in St. Stephen, and, as soon as the machinery arrives, will commence rapid operations, sending men on the road with samples and employing some 50 to 100 hands at first and more as business increases. The business will be fairly started in working order by the first of January. The business will at first be confined to the manufacture of ladies' wrappers and trimmed and untrimmed skirts and shirt waists, and afterwards a more extensive variety of goods will be turned out.

SUCCESSFUL NEW BRUNSWICKER.

SUCCESSFUL NEW BRUNSWICKER. Letters received in Fredericton by friends of Dr. E. M. Faterson, formerly of that city, announce his removal from Oakland to San Francisco. Dr. Paterson practised at St. Mary's for a number of years, and afterwards resided in Fredericton. Twelve years ago he removed to California, where he has been very successful. His son, Frank Paterson, is associated with his father in his large practice. Dr. Paterson is also upon the faculty of the San Francisco college of Physicians and Surgeons, cisco college of Physicians and Surgeous, being professor of physiology and histology.

PARRSBORO TALKS PULP

(Parrsboro Leader. (Parrsboro Leader.

In another column we reproduce a letter from a powerful and influential company, enquiring about Parrsboro as a desirable pulp centre. Sir W. P. Howland is president of this company, and Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. G. W. Moss vice-presidents. A deep interest has been awakened and just now there are a number of capitalists and promoters with their eyes on Parrsboro. We will have a pulp mill in Parrsboro in time. Things are looking encouraging and the agitation is going right along. Dr. Hayes is in correspondence with several capitalists and companies.

DIES AT THE AGE OF 127 YEARS. Mrs. Lucy Alexander, the Oldest Person Iowa, Passes Away.

KECKUK, Iowa, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Lucy Alexander colored, died today, aged 127 years. She was the oldest person in Iowa. She was horn near Richmond, Va., in December, 170, and had lived in Iowa for forty-two years. She left records proving her age.

MISSIONARY MURDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that Rev. Mr. Fleming, a missionary and a native evangelist, were murdered in the recent attack by the rebels in the upper Yang-Tse-Kiang valley, when the Catholic mission there was burned.

THE OMDURMAN MEMORIAL.

When Lieutenant Grenfell's body was recovered after the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, it was found that one of the many blows aimed at the gallant Lancer had penetrated his watch. The watch was returned to his family, who have now placed it in Mr. Shapland's hands to mount as a memorial for all time of the deceased officer's heroism and fate. A spear thrust has penetrated through both the outer and inner cases, and driven some of the works might through to the face of the dial, stopping the hands at 8.39, indicating the time at which the charge took place, and the precise moment of the weater's death. It is proposed to mount the watch on a square block of crystal for use as an inkstand.—Pawnbroker's Gazette.

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In an Accident on Pennsylvania Central Railway,

A Suburban Train Dashes Into a Gang of Workmen in a Thick Fog.

The Engineer of the Suburban Describes the Sight Which Met His Eyes After the Accident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-In the gloom of smoke, steam and fog that darkened the rails of the Pennsylvania railway early this morning between Jersey City and Harrison, a belated suburban train dashed into a gang of workmen, killing eleven and injuring four. Five others had remarkable escapes. All of the victims lived in

Jersey City. They were: Dead-Frank Bodoski, Giuseppi Colasurdo, Thomas Doherty, Thomas Flannegan, Joseph Fagges, Michael Lawless, Nicola Lucci, Frank Ludowski, Angelo Puggi, Frank Stumisky, Giuseppi Stinziamo. Injured-Lawrence Hoffman, Michael Miller,

Frank Swazowski, John Wangden. The accident happened about two and a half miles west of Jersey City, just beyond the Hackensack river oridge. At that point there are four tracks, two devoted to passengers and two to freight traffic. At the north are the shops and tracks of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad. Foreman Quick took out a gang of nineteen men at 8 a. m. to repair track No. 4, the west bound freight tracks at that place. Quick saw that the fog might mean danger, so he sent ahead two men. Lawless and Doherty, to give warring of ap-

Lawless was to go west and Doherty east, and to cover all the tracks. They were to shout warnings at the approach of trains. The passenger tracks were kept busy with incoming suburban trains, and the dense smoke and steam from these trains helped to make the atmosphere more dense. Suddenly, about 8.30, there was a shout from Lawless, who was the advance guard of the gang. "Train on

No 3" he cried. It was an east bound freight train that came along slowly, leaving behind it a heavy pall of The men, who were scattered along the track, jumped out of the way. Al-most all of them jumped over to track No. 2, the east bound passenger track. The heavy smoke enveloped them, and the men, many of them new hands on the road, shivered with fright, for

hear the approaching trains that followed the freight. Lawless, too, had jumped across to track No. 2, keeping all the time a sharp lookout. Suddenly there was a rumble of wheels and the shriek of a

they could see and could scarcely

whistle. The Millstone local, delayed by fog, was coming along at the rate of forty miles per hour. Lawless was struck and thrown thirty feet away, mangled and bleeling. On went the train. Engineer Van Nostrand had scarcely noticed the man's body flying through the air when the engine struck Doherty; then it ploughed into the mass of cowering men, who stood huddled together on the track.

"It was an awful sight," said the engineer later. "There was a mass of legs and arms and heads flying through the air. I was drenched with blood. I knew that something terrible had happened and put the air brakes on as hard as possible."

When the train came to a standstill the passengers rushed out. The track was drenched with blood. The meadows and track looked like a battlefield covered with bodies. The shricks of the dying drowned the cries of the horrified passengers. Women fainted and men turned away in horror. Of the nineten men, nine were dead and six wound

Someone telephoned quickly to Jersey City. Many of the bodies, still writhing in mortal agony, were placed on the train and borne to the city.

Two of the wounded died on the way. A relief train brought back the others.

AFTER 25 YEARS' SILENCE.

A Westbrook, N. S., letter says: "Mrs. Nelson, who recently heard from her husband, after a silence of 25 years, has since received a hand-some check from the absent lover, who expresses his intention of com-ing out for her in the spring. Mr. on went to his office in Truro a quarter of a century ago and disap-peared as completely as if the earth had swallowed him. He reports that he has accumulated wealth in South Africa to the amount of \$100,000. The faithful wife has always believed he would return."

PERPETUAL MOTION. Yeast-I see that joke about a fellow's stolen umbrella is still going

Crimsonbeak-So is the umbrella-