

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
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Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc.,
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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misbehavior of letters ad-
dressed to the office, we have decided to
have all letters sent to the office of the
Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and
all letters for the office of the Telegraph
Publishing Company, St. John, and all cor-
respondence for the editorial department
should be sent to the Editor of the Tele-
graph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of new subscrib-
ers will not be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
their paper sent them from the office or not
until all arrears are paid. There is no dis-
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must be paid in full.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Write plainly and take special pains with
names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your
communications as the basis of the editor's
policy. This paper has the largest cir-
culation in the Maritime Provinces.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to can-
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERGUSON,
Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-
scriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1902.

PRESERVE OUR FORESTS.

The bill introduced in the Provincial
Legislature yesterday by the Hon. Survey-
or-General to establish a forest reserve of
some nine hundred square miles of timber
lands, near the head waters of the
Tobique, is a timely movement, showing
that the government have awakened to the
value of forest preservation, even if the
present measure is limited in its scope.
The depletion of the forests at the head-
waters of our streams is, as the speaker
introducing the bill remarked, a most seri-
ous menace, not only to the future timber
supply of the province, but also to the
game fisheries which are now so valuable
both in the privileges and in the indirect
benefit to the province through the tour-
ists attracted. It is this conservation of
the principal, in our capital of natural
wealth, which must be looked to if the
province is to maintain its prestige and
a continuance of its revenues from these
sources. To draw the interest upon capital
one must not squander the capital, and if
our forests are ruthlessly depleted it can-
not but follow that the province will suffer
in consequence.
The Telegraph has frequently referred
in the past to the value of forest pres-
ervation in itself and drawn attention to the
fact that both in Canada and the United
States, as well as in some European coun-
tries, public sentiment is awakening
to the value of forest preservation. The
great evil in natural conditions result-
ing from the depletion of forests. Very
much more might be written in the same
line, and much must be done in the edu-
cative way before our people will fully
realize the great value of maintaining their
timber areas. It is very gratifying, how-
ever, to find that the present administra-
tion at Fredericton has made a beginning
of materially recognizing the important
conditions in this matter, and all public-
spirited citizens will cheerfully applaud the
movement.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the schools of New
Brunswick, always an interesting docu-
ment, has just been issued for the past
year. It shows that the total enrolment
of scholars in the province has been de-
creasing the past few years, although the
percentage of attendance at the last June
term was higher than ever before, and at
the December term was not far under the
average of recent years. In the city of
St. John the enrolment was greater than
ever before, which cannot be said of any
other city or town in the province, al-
though the average percentage of enrolled
pupils daily present was not as great
here last year as in some previous years,
or as great as in some other places in the
province; in this latter respect the St.
Stephen and Milltown schools hold the
record.

It is explained in the report that there
has been a decrease in the number of
schools in operation in the province, which
was owing to the prevalence of epidemic
diseases in several places during the year
and to the difficulty of obtaining teachers.
This latter condition of things, the re-
port emphasizes as being "so detrimental
to educational progress that public atten-
tion cannot be too strongly directed to
the causes which have brought it about."

A PRACTICAL WORK.

The Telegraph has, during the past year,
repeatedly spoken of the harm which must
result to the boys from the habit of idling
their time in the evenings on the street
corners, while they indulge in coarse con-
versation and coarser games. This paper
is therefore pleased to speak again a word
of kindly commendation for the work of
the Boys' Mission, which, under the lead-
ership of Rev. H. E. K. Whitney, has been

doing wonders with the means at its com-
mand to prevent the spread of evil in-
fluences among the youth of St. John.
Taking York Point as the section most in
need of immediate attention, Mr. Whit-
ney was able in August, 1900, with the aid
of some generous citizens, to open a mis-
sion at 135 Mill street. The plan adopted
was of the very simplest, owing to the
limited means at his disposal. The Boys' Mission
has been a place for boys to spend
their evenings in innocent amusement, and
to undo so far as possible the evil wrought
in the child by the precept and example
of shiftless parents.

During the past two years, from 50 to
75 boys gathered every evening, a hetero-
geneous mass of boyhood, capable of much
good, drifting to much harm. The aim of
the mission has been to stop the drifting
process in the boys of the locality, for it
doesn't require a prophet to tell in which
way a boy drifts. He struggles upward
and onward; when he drifts it is always
backward and downward. And so the mis-
sion has been a work of much dis-
couragement, as all who have been inter-
ested know too well, but the glow
has been lightened by many little strains
of humanity giving evidence of a turn in
the tide.

The youths who have taken advantage
of the mission range from eight to 20
years of age, and are of all sorts and
conditions. The small boys are not allowed
after 9 o'clock at night, while an
extra hour is given to the more mature
youths. The past two years have tried
Mr. Whitney's soul, but he stood the test
nobly, and has undoubtedly done a deal
of good, besides preventing a deal of harm
in the lives of his charges. Arrangements
are being made to let the public know
something more of this Boys' Mission. In
the meantime The Telegraph bids it God-
speed in its practical usefulness in the
reformation of boys before they have
passed beyond the stage of successful mis-
sion work.

THE INCEPTION OF REFORM.

It is stated that the hospital commis-
sioners have decided to inaugurate a
change by the employment of a head nurse
who shall be an experienced and unpre-
judiced person, able to direct and instruct
the other nurses from knowledge gained
in hospitals elsewhere, and able to relieve
the matron here from much duty that
never should have been made part of her
work. This is a step in the right direc-
tion and if the right kind of a head nurse
can be obtained and induced to remain,
it will naturally follow that in order to
induce her to remain, reforms in equip-
ment and in system at the institution
must necessarily be inaugurated, to the
great benefit of all concerned. If a re-
form is to be established, it might as well
begin this way as any other, and it is
gratifying to find that enough good has
already resulted from the investigation to
have caused even this appreciation of the
existence of unsatisfactory conditions.

AGRICULTURAL MANUFACTURING

In addition to the points in regard to
crops, already noted in these columns as
being set forth in the Agricultural Report
of this province for last year, there are
various statements covering what may be
termed the manufacturing line from these
crops and the export trade, that are of
material value as illustrating the growth
of business in this direction and the room
for expansion. Apart from the flour mills
and the opening for a pork packing indus-
try, referred to in a previous article, but-
ter and cheese are the most notable manu-
factures treated of in the report.

It is gratifying to find that there are
now 50 cheese factories in operation in
New Brunswick, which produced last year
1,887,370 pounds of cheese, valued at \$175,
265, and there were also in operation 23
butter factories, which produced 542,629
pounds, valued at \$111,043. This was an
increase of about 80,438 pounds of cheese,
and 85,000 pounds of butter, compared
with the output of the factories in the
previous year, meaning an increased in-
come of \$24,837 to the farmers who fur-
nished the milk. Gratifying as this in-
crease is, however, the statistics show that
it was not abnormal or that there is not
ample room for still further development
of the industry, for we find also by the
statement of Dairy Superintendent Mitchell
that the output of factories in 1900 totalled
60,000 pounds of cheese and 49,000 pounds
of butter above 1899. And it is likewise
stated that climatic conditions were not
nearly as favorable in 1901 as they were
during 1900. New cheese factories last
year included a fine one opened at Gage-
town on June 3, which during the season
turned out 15 tons of excellent product,
and one at Jerusalem, Queens county,
opened on June 20, which also did a suc-
cessful business. There are many other
sections, it is stated, well adapted for co-
operative dairying, on which plan these
factories are mostly operated, and many
of the older factories are being enlarged
and improved to accommodate the contin-
ually increasing supply of milk.

It is pleasing to note that the report
does not hesitate to severely criticize al-
leged carelessness on the part of those
who have charge of the boxing and ship-
ping of cheese. It is stated that there are
too many boxes not properly made, not
well nailed and not fitting the cheese, so
that a considerable portion of the boxes
are broken in transportation, which means
about two shillings per hundred weight of
the price of the cheese. In shipments to
the English and West India markets,
which make a steadily increasing demand,
the matter of packing is one of the most
important features of the business, and it
cannot be too strongly impressed upon the
factory people that it is immensely to
their advantage to maintain a reputation
for having their product nicely and strong-

ly packed, correctly marked as to weight
and the month of production, etc.
It is further to be noted that the chance
of our New Brunswick farmers to extend
their dairy work is brighter than ever
before. New markets are opening up to
us each year, the demand is yearly in-
creasing, the reputation of our products
is being enhanced, our shipping facilities
are improving and all of these cannot but
have a beneficial effect on the profits of
the producers. There is great room for
the expansion of trade along dairy lines,
particularly in butter, and there is money
in it. The additional statistics presented
in the report give bases for calculation as
to cost and returns in detail, with com-
parative market prices and much other
interesting data.

ANOTHER YEAR OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

The budget speeches of Hon. W. S.
Fielding have become attractive presen-
tations. This is owing to two reasons.
The present Minister of Finance has the
happy faculty of elucidating the driest
of statistics in a clear and expressive
fashion that the humblest hearer can
grasp their meaning and import. And it
has been the minister's pleasing privilege
to present statistics attractive in them-
selves, showing a condition of affairs in
Canada that cannot be otherwise than
eminently satisfactory to the people, while
reflecting credit upon the administration
to whom the people have entrusted the
conduct of affairs.

The reputation made by the minister in
his budget speeches has been such as to
eliminate from criticism of them the pos-
sibility of any charge of misrepresentation
or the "juggling with figures" which un-
fortunately could not be said on every
occasion of his predecessors. His state-
ments have ever been so clear and con-
cise as to depict the situation accurately
at a glance and his comments upon the
figures cannot in the light of history be
regarded in any respect as too optimistic—
in fact rather the contrary. When, for
instance, it was stated in his budget
speech last year that we had then reached
the crest of the wave of national pros-
perity and that it was unreasonable to
expect the marked increase of business
should continue, no one could attribute
to him over-optimism or too great assur-
ance. His recommendation to the business
men of the country was on the contrary
to prepare again for adverse conditions.
It is therefore exceedingly gratifying to
find that the present budget not only
records a continuance of the story of un-
exampled prosperity in Canadian national
life, but an evident stability of conditions
which it will be the aim of the govern-
ment to strengthen. It will be noticed
most prominently in this respect that
there are to be no tariff changes this ses-
sion and that although a possibility of a
revision of the fiscal system is intimated,
the government will evidently take ample
time to fully investigate all conditions and
interests of trade so that the very best
interests of the country may be carefully
conserved when any changes are inaugu-
rated.

It is worthy of remark that the minister
emphasizes agriculture as the paramount
industry of Canada and his speech so deals
with the other elements of our industrial
life as to show that the efforts of the
government will continue to be such as to
aid in the still greater development of
this sound basis of business. The point
he brings out in connection with the
census is of material interest, showing that
the whole increase of population of the
decennial census period has been in the
past five years, implying thus that the
tide has turned and the certainty of greater
population is just beginning to be made
apparent. The remarkable decrease of
loss on the operations of the Intercolonial
Railway is more notable even than the
increase of revenue in the post office depart-
ment despite the great reductions made in
postal rates. The showings of these de-
partments judged by the references made
to them in the budget speech are such as
to amply reflect all adverse criticism that
has been attempted of their operation under
the existing regime, and a careful ex-
amination of the figures must convince any
unprejudiced person that the same care
and enterprise and excellent judgment
obtain in their management as in the other
operations of the governmental depart-
ments, all of which have co-operated to re-
nder possible such a magnificent presenta-
tion of conditions as that made at Ottawa
yesterday.

As for the figures in detail, they speak
for themselves, and the speech is carefully
commended to every citizen of Canada for
close perusal. The result cannot fail to
be an endorsement of the record of the
administration and increased confidence in
the trusteeship of the present Minister
of Finance. A surplus of \$5,800,000 for the
current year brings the surpluses of the
country under Liberal rule since 1896 to
an aggregate of about twenty millions of
dollars—an extraordinary change carried
with the ever recurring deficits of earlier
administrations. The remark in the speech
that "while the Conservatives on an aver-
age paid less than thirty per cent. of
capital expenditures out of revenue, the
Liberals paid 71 per cent." is sufficient of
a contrast to illustrate the mighty change
that has been brought about in Canada
under the Laurier government, a change
which it is ours to enjoy, to glory in and
to heartily applaud.

CECIL RHODES.

The serious illness of Cecil Rhodes at-
tracts attention to a man in whom more
than the usual interest of the world at
large has for a long time centered. One
of the great men of his time, his great-
ness will leave its mark on history that
moves the destinies of vast territories and
of important races. His influence and
record in South Africa have, in fact, been

such as compare with the building up of
the American west, and if his present
illness should result fatally, it will mean
the taking away, in the prime of life, of
one, the development of whose future
career might mean the realization of al-
most unparalleled ambition.

For Cecil John Rhodes is not yet 49
years old. His father was an English
clergyman, vicar of the little midland
country town of Bishopstoke, where
Cecil was born on July 5, 1853, the fourth
of seven sons. As a boy, his lungs were
delicate and at the age of 16 he was sent
to Natal where his eldest brother, Her-
bert, had a farm. When the rush to the
diamond country began, Herbert and
Cecil joined it and were so successful that
in 1889 the Rhodes Company had amalga-
mated all the others and became the De Beers
Consolidated Mines, with a capital of
nearly \$20,000,000 and a yearly production
of diamonds worth about \$15,000,000, prac-
tically the world's supply.

Cecil Rhodes was first elected to the
Cape House of Assembly in 1893, and soon
afterward took office as treasurer-general.
In 1890, he became prime minister of the
colony and then all his wealth and in-
fluence were bent to the prosecution of
his plans of territorial expansion. Sub-
sequent events—the dickering with Portu-
gal and Germany, the occupation of the
vast territories whence Solomon drew his
"gold of Ophir"—and then the war result-
ing in the conquest of the Matabeles, are
all credited as moves in Mr. Rhodes' game,
in which his instrument was the
British South African Company.

Much blame has been put upon him
for the present South African war, and
much of it unjustly, for history has shown
that the Boers themselves have been
solely to blame and that Mr. Rhodes could
have had no part in deliberately instigat-
ing it. It is natural, however, that the
Boers should have regarded him personally
as their enemy, for he was always in-
tensely loyal to the race from which he
sprang, a devout believer in the mag-
nificent destiny of the English speaking na-
tions, holding that the future of civiliza-
tion was with them; that to them the world
should belong and will belong if they will
but stretch out their hand to grasp it.

Whether or not the work on earth of
Cecil Rhodes is done, it cannot be gain-
said that it is work which has told and
there is no doubting now that the future
of South Africa will be largely as he
would have had it, under British influence
and government.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Shamrock for ever!
.....
March seems to have marched into its
latter half with a springy step.

Nothing dry about St. Patrick's Day
this year.
.....

The Ontario legislature at its session
which closed last Saturday granted railway
subsidies to the amount of \$742,000.
.....

The weather bids fair soon to encourage
long rural rambles, but if you think of
elastic strides it is well to wear rubbers.
.....

To Kitchener he cannot but prove valuable
and his observations must undoubtedly be
of service in the settlement of affairs.
.....

The church services tomorrow in St.
John will be at local time. If inviting
a stranger friend, it will be well to explain
to him the difference.
.....

People who wish to admire the beautiful
in nature should take a walk a little be-
fore dawn these fine mornings and view
the brilliant Venus in the eastern sky.
.....

Eggs to the number of 6,681,000 arrived
in New York in one day recently, and the
price, which had been 37 cents a dozen,
dropped to 17 cents with a dull thud, but
the eggs weren't smashed.
.....

Don't fix up your fishing tackle pre-
maturely. Stream trout don't begin until
April 1, and even that might be a
foolish day upon which to start.
.....

A good deal of time has been occupied
by the Tories this winter in complaining
that our western country raises food in
such abundance that it cannot be carried
away fast enough.
.....

Contemporaries who assert that Lord
Methuen's capture was the first of high
rank in the war fought that of Gen. Sir
Wm. Penn Symonds who was wounded
and died a prisoner in the captured British
village of Dundee.
.....

The start for Cape Town of Field Mar-
shal Lord Wolseley, former commander-in-
chief of the British army, raises, of
course, all sorts of rumors as to the con-
duct of the war, especially among those
who know least about it. As an adviser
.....

The boom in stocks last week or so
has encouraged unusual speculation
wherever there are facilities in Canada for
catering to such a desire. Now, before
anything drops, it will save lots of anxiety
and sleeplessness to "get out" safely.
.....

Philosophers oftentimes pursue their search
for truth under peculiar circumstances.
The Monthly Record, published by the
 inmates of the Connecticut State Prison,
remarks, in a recent number: "The ma-
jority of us live up to our convictions."
.....

The provincial government of Quebec is
happy. The budget speeches from 1873
to 1897 were a continual wall of deficit
following deficit until debt to the amount
of nearly \$37,000,000 had piled up. The
past financial year shows a surplus over all

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 19, 1902.



What Is Semi-ready?

Semi-ready is a new brand of Gentlemen's
Clothes of the best custom tailor made quality.
So called because not quite ready-made.

Only finished to that point where a suit may
be tried on and afterwards completed to order.

That is to say :

The cuffs of sleeves and bottoms of trouser legs are merely basted into position.

Outlets in coat collar, vest back, trouser leg and waist seams to let out or take in as
desired. It would be just as truthful to say "made to order."

But semi-ready has this advantage: You don't have to GUESS at the EFFECT of the
color and style of the garments, but you SEE it BEFORE you order them.

The prices are: Suits and Overcoats, \$12.00 to \$25.00. Trousers, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Delivered two hours after ordered.

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

King Street,
Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL RBOS. & CO

expenditures of \$47,174, the result as
Provincial Treasurer Duffy remarks, "of
endeavoring to live within one's means."

The Telegraph is indebted to the Free-
man for a very graceful reminder of the
season of Shrovetide in the receipt of a
blooming pot plant of the genial emerald
foliage. The cordial sentiment of the act
is thoroughly appreciated.

The United States are following the
example of England in establishing educa-
tional facilities in their new dependencies
and with marked good effect. Porto Rico
has got 835 new school houses since com-
ing under the American flag, and the native
children have promptly filled them all.

The very long passage of the steamer
Huronian, which left Glasgow February 11
for this port and has not been heard of,
is causing alarm. There are many
chances yet in her favor, however, being
a new ship, of 6,500 tons. It is probable
that she has broken down and drifted out
of her course.

The millinery openings in this city this
week have again attracted buyers from all
over the maritime provinces. In this line
St. John holds the trade because neither
Halifax nor any other place can compare
with the enterprise and ability of our
merchants in catering to it.

The gold mines of Nova Scotia last year
yielded 20,337 ounces, from 57,992 tons of
quartz smashed, an average of 61wt. 22
gr. to the ton, but the average at one
mine (Renfrew) was 4 oz. 9 dwt. 10 gr.
to the ton. This total average of last
year is much below the usual average.
Valued at \$19 per ounce the Nova Scotia
mines have produced since 1892 no less
than \$14,274,654 worth of gold.

Nearly every shop in Japan for the sale of
foreign goods is furnished with a sign in a
foreign language. No matter whether the
language is intelligible, if it is only in
foreign characters that is enough. Many of
these signs are a study: "The all countries
box and shoe small or fine ware." "Old
Curios." "Horsehoe maker instruct, by
French horse leech, 'Put a shoe on.' "If
you want sell watch, I will buy. If you
want buy watch, I will sell. Yes, sir, we
will all wish. Come at any shop. Watch-
maker." "Hatter native country." "Ante-
rior of Nautilus Marina." The house build
for the manufacture of all and best kind of
hats.

Hot water, steam and volcanic stones are
being discharged from a well drilled to a
depth of 500 feet in the Colorado desert.
An English visitor has been robbed of
\$1,500 while travelling from Monaco to
Nice. He unwittingly accepted a drugged
cigar from an affable English-speaking fel-
low passenger, and after a few puffs be-
came unconscious. When he awoke his
money and the giver had both disap-
peared.

During the hearing of a prosecution at
Halifax under the factory acts, the factory
inspector informed the bench that when he
became a factory inspector he made a point
of endeavoring to discover an attendant of
a joiner's planing machine who was in pos-
session of all his fingers. He was five years
before he came across such a man.

ENGLISH CORONATION RECORDS
A Sumptuous Volume About Royal Crowns
and Their Pageants.

As a premonitory symptom of King Ed-
ward's coronation, there has just been
published a sumptuous volume which deals
with royal coronations in the past. One
need not expect to find in it any discus-
sion of first principles—or *Dei gratia*
versus parliamentary title—for it simply
contains an account of the rites and cere-
monies by which English sovereigns have
been consecrated since the days of the
Heptarchy. At least this is the main sub-
ject, and all else is accessory to it. Even
with such a restricted scope the book con-
tains a great deal of material. In the
Middle Ages, when election meant far less
than it does now and the formal consecra-
tion meant far more, the details of this
important ceremony were studied with the
utmost care. The form *et modus* was
not stereotyped, but underwent consider-
able change and development. As time
went on, it naturally became more elabo-
rate. Reception after reception was added,
until, in the reign of Edward II., the
latter regalia appeared. When the short
rubrics of this ritual have been expanded
into the long rubrics which were used
at the coronation of Richard II., we get
the mediæval coronation service in its
perfection; and Mr. Legg, by publishing
the full text, puts us in possession of a
really important document. To the histo-
rian, to the antiquary, and to the lover of
pageants, the members of the latter class
are numerous, whereas the historians and
the antiquaries are comparatively few.
Those who look upon the coronation ser-
vice as a religious rite of high sanctity are
fewer still, for, as Mr. Legg implies, the
public attitude of mind was considerably
affected by the Revolution of 1688. "Since
the end of the seventeenth century the ser-
vice has gradually fallen into neglect, so
that even at the present day the great
mass of people look forward to it rather
as a pageant arranged for their amusement
than as the solemn inauguration of their
sovereign in the throne of his Govern-
ment." The antiquary will find much in
this volume about the panoply, who car-
ried the salt-cellar and knives to the king's
table; about the coronation spoon and
the regalia; about the cap of maintenance,
and about the king's champion, Dymock of
Scirevoley. The celebrated conservatism
of England is still shown in many singu-
lar and interesting usages which accom-
pany the solemn act of crowning.

But as the enthusiastic pageant lover
will attend the coronation, and as profes-
sional antiquaries in America are few, we
shall merely indicate one or two features
of Mr. Legg's compilation, wherein may be
found a broad survey of English coronations
as a whole. Though large the documents
character, comprise some letters and in-
ventories of general interest. Among these
may be mentioned two letters from Pope
Alexander III. to the Archbishop of York,
forbidding him to crown a king of England
without leave of the Church of Canter-
bury; a letter of Pope John XXII. to Ed-
ward II., relating the circumstances under
which the sacred oil of coronation was
given to Thomas Becket; the Court of
Claims of Richard II.; and a long list of
the articles which were deemed necessary
for the coronation of Henry VII. To the
inventory of Tudor magnificence is ap-
pended the cost of each article; and num-
erous statistics regarding the wages paid
to workmen of all degrees are also fur-
nished. If the approaching coronation is
marked by the same splendor which at-
tended that of the triumphant Lancas-
ter, the ambassadors and sightseers in
attendance will have no cause to grumble
at their entertainment.

She Wanted a Guarantee.
This was the agreement sworn to before
a justice of the peace in Hoboken, N. J.,
recently by a young man and his sweet-
heart before the young man left to fight
in the Philippines and as a guarantee, it
is presumed, for a breach of promise case
if necessary:

I, Laura Amelia Morgenson, do solemnly
swear to remain unmarried and unengaged
for the period of three years and six
months from date; to receive no marked
attention from any unmarried man or
widower during the same period; not to
be escorted to or from or to be present
at any church service, church social, en-
tertainment, concert, musical, picnic, ex-
cursion, outing, theatre, base ball game, or
any other place of public amusement, or
recreation with any unmarried man or
widower or any man other than members
of my own immediate family; and I do
further solemnly vow not to carry on any
communication or correspondence by mail
or telephone with any unmarried man or
widower, or encourage, promote or foster
any courtship whatsoever during the said
period of three years and six months.

This was the girl's part of the agree-
ment. The other part, the man's, was
signed by Lemuel Charles Mocklin.

GOVERNMENT AND JUDGE

AT ODDS ON P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17—
(Special)—Judge Hodgson's reply was re-
ceived in the house this afternoon, em-
phatically declining to amend the report
in the McKinnon-Bruce election case, re-
ferred back some days ago, and stating
that reasonable people considering the re-
port apart from political exigencies will
wonder not that the judge refused, but
that he was ever asked to do so. The

leader of the government, commenting
upon the answer, said that he wished the
judge to remember that the house was
paramount to the court. The house will
pass an act to allow Mr. McKinnon to
take his seat and the report of the judge
will be ignored. He considered that the
judge had gone beyond his power. The
matter was being discussed by the opposi-
tion when the house adjourned.