

A LUCKY SHIP IS THE ORIANA

Canadian Liner in But One
Storm in Voyage, Begin-
ning Christmas.

New York, March 27.—The British steamship *Oriana*, bound from Algoa Bay, South Africa, to St. John, N. B., put into New York Saturday to spend some of the Canadian Government's subsidy money for the removal of her hull of a varied accumulation of barnacles, sea grass, and other marine parasites, the result of a twelve-months' cruising in tropical waters. This clean-up is necessary because the ship has to make two trips out and back in a little more than the usual time allotted for a trip and a half, in order to maintain the schedule which is a condition of the company's subsidy agreement; and the growth on her bottom naturally meant a considerable handicap to her speed capacity.

The *Oriana* is one of four steamships chartered by the Canadian-South African Line (better known as the Furness Line), which receives a subsidy of nearly \$200,000 annually to keep up a schedule of monthly sailings from St. John, New Brunswick, to South Africa, in competition with the Prince Line steamships, and others sailing from New York. The object is to build up a demand for Canadian goods in South Africa, in competition with American exporters.

Three other steamships, the *Wyandotte*, *Melville*, and *Canada* Cape are in the line and, under the company's agreement with the Canadian Government, one of the four must sail from St. John on the 15th of each month. The *Wyandotte* should have sailed March 18, but it was found necessary to send her home to England for a general overhauling and the *Oriana* was hurried over to this side to take her place. The Canadian authorities granting her fourteen days' grace to enable her to make the run and allow her a stoppage here to go on dry dock.

Of all the craft, sail or steam, which has entered port for a week past the *Oriana* is the only one that has not brought a storm story. She had fine weather all the way and finally made New York just behind the gale which closed last week's marine record and just one ahead of one reported as raging down the coast on Saturday and heading this way.

"We left St. John last Christmas day," said Second Officer H. Fairclough, who was on watch as the steamship lay in the Erie basin awaiting her turn to go into the dock, "and we have only had one storm on the round trip. That one struck us January 2, as we were about halfway across about this latitude, but it was making up for it today in suffering from the cold here. We all feel it terribly coming from nearly three months in a tropical climate. Why only three days ago we were sweltering in the thickest of summer clothes, and now the heaviest winter togs won't keep us warm."

"The trade out in South Africa is looking up. Every trip we find it better. We carry a general cargo of all sorts of products, tinned meats, pork, and flour, predominating. We carry out a good deal of live stock, too. Last trip it was sheep, and I understand we are to take a lot more this time."

"While the main object of the line is to foster and build up a market for Canadian products, we carry a great deal of American goods, especially packing house exports and flour. I do not know just why our owners sent us to New York to dock. Probably to get quick action. You New Yorkers move faster than the Canadians. These people here promise to dock us, clean us up, and set us afloat again inside of twenty-four hours. There is no dry dock in St. John, the nearest being at Halifax, but it does seem a little amusing to send us into the port where we're working against to spend our money instead of doing the work in one of the harbors of the country that pays up the subsidy."

"Our average trips take about twenty-seven days out from St. John and thirty days home. We go first to Cape Town, then to Durban, and then back to Algoa Bay, which is between those two ports. There we discharge the bulk of our cargo and take on the greater part of our return freight. There is very little westward freight, however, and we always come back virtually light. The markets at Cape Town and Durban are growing better every trip and I should not be surprised to see the line secure an increase of its subsidy and on more vessels in the near future."

A STIFF SENTENCE

Negro Who Abducted White Women
Given Twenty Years.

New York, March 27.—Robert H. Spriggs, the negro recently convicted of abduction in detaining white women against their will in a resort frequented only by negroes, was today sentenced to serve twenty years in the State Prison. Sallie Bennett, who assisted Spriggs in conducting the resort, and who pleaded guilty to abduction after Spriggs had been convicted, was sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

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"THERE'S A REASON"

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Days of the Rowdy Rooter and Ball Player Are Past

The passing of the rowdy baseball player quickly foretold the elimination of the rowdy baseball rooster, says a writer in the *Washington Star*. That pair went tandem. It was a case of like player, like rooster. When the rowdy player set the example on the field the microbe of ruffianism quickly inoculated the stands, and particularly the bleachers. The naturally bad actors watching the game felt as if they had a license to misbehave when they saw the players acting like bullies on the ball lot. And, the spirit of emulation seizing them, they generally attempted to go the rowdy players one or two better. Fans who have grown up with professional baseball as it has always been played in Washington only know by hearsay and by reading about it of the rowdy rut in which the game moved only a few years ago, both as to the players and the on-lookers. The game has always been conducted on a pretty high plane in this town. Few instances of ruffianism on the lot on the part of players mark the record of the game as it has been played in Washington, and no outbreaks on the part of the spectators worth mentioning have occurred. There was a time not so long ago, either, when the rowdyism of the rooters in some of the major league cities meant a positively uncomfortable for decent, well-behaved fans to attend the games.

Take the case of Cleveland, for example. Only a few years ago Cleveland had the rowdiest lot of baseball fans in the United States. It seemed as if the Cleveland fans really did not know how to behave themselves at the games. The stigma of ruffianism applied as justly to the grandstand as to the bleachers. The players were greeted with ribald remarks and foul language day after day. Fights in the grandstand and bleachers between quarrelsome defenders or knockers of different players were frequent and sanguinary. Such blottings as torn-out seats, seat cushions, glasses and bottles were gayly tossed at the umpire and the players. A steady roar of raucous jeering was kept up throughout the game. The attendance of women fell away to almost nothing. Well-behaved Cleveland fans who liked to see a game of ball played on its merits, without any rag-chewing on the lot or ruffianism on the part of the onlookers, gave the park the go-by. The game in Cleveland thus fell into a slough in which came perilously near engulfing it.

Pittsburg used to have a pretty tough gang of baseball fans, too, and the ruffianism of these fans was kept in the sort of blaze owing to the feud between the New York and the Pittsburg teams. But the Pittsburg papers got after the ruffians along toward the middle of last season, with salutary effect. The rough ones were shamed into behaving themselves at the games, and the most violent of them were behaving with the greatest mildness along toward the finish of the season, even when Pittsburg was in the throes of a tight finish for the championship of the National League.

ON GAMBLING AT THE FALL FAIRS

[Continued from Page One.]

Opposition leader's first year as treasurer, the balance was only \$2,250,000. In 1901 it was \$2,500,000; in 1902, \$2,571,000; in 1903, \$1,329,000; and in 1904, again with an election coming \$2,549,000.

Mr. McGarry spoke of Mr. McDougall's attack upon the Government for having sold by private sale a timber plot in North Renfrew. He said that the lumber was not sold on bloc, but at a fixed scale.

Speaking of the nine pulp concessions named by the Ross Government, Mr. McGarry contrasted the terms with those made by the Quebec Government in selling pulp lands by public sale. Quebec province received 40 cents per cord for all pulpwood cut. Had a similar restriction been placed on Ontario pulp, Ontario would have received the sum of \$800,000, instead of the insignificant sum which had been paid.

After speaking of the charges made in regard to water powers, railway grants and other important subjects, Mr. McGarry challenged the Opposition to show any defect in the Government's record for the year. He closed by expressing his conviction that the Whitney Government would follow in the footsteps of John Sandfield Macdonald, by giving the people an honest, economical and businesslike administration.

Hislop Rouses Whitney.
The next speaker, Mr. Hislop (East Huron), defended the Liberals against Mr. McGarry's statements. He said that the John Sandfield Macdonald Government had not left a surplus of \$6,800,000, but of \$2,000,000, and that the larger amount had been hypothecated. The Conservatives had never been able to lay a finger on a single item of improper expenditure during 30 years. He predicted that the Government would be able to make a record so good a showing at the close of its first parliamentary term as had the Liberals after their long tenure of office.

Mr. Hislop proceeded to quote at length from the journals of the House and speeches of various members. Hon. Col. Matheson took exception to one excerpt, and unintentionally raised a laugh by saying that if he was to repeat all his whole speech should be read, Mr. Hislop, he noted that if he did, no one in the House would be more uncomfortable than the Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Hislop claimed that the Conservatives had neglected to carry out the promises made in Opposition, and instanced their failure to abolish the portfolio of agriculture.

Mr. Whitney rose and stated vigorously that Mr. Hislop was making a

A certain amount of ruffianism still lingers with the Chicago fans, but the campaign against the bully boys and plug uglies who "start something" at a good many games out there was a pretty warm one toward the finish of last season, and it is probable that the up-to-date spirit of good behavior and fairness will take possession of the Chicago crowds before the approaching season is many months old. The rougher element of Chicago fans have already made one concession to the new standard of conduct. They no longer chuck beer and soda bottles at the umpire and players. They used to do that frequently, and with the greatest heartiness and enthusiasm, not to mention their occasional excellent marksmanship. Bottled beer, it should be known, is served to those who wanted to buy the Chicago call lots. This made it easy for the fellows who used to be seized by the irresistible impulse to toss something at somebody in the ball yard who displeased them. Last year these tossers had so far succeeded in restraining themselves that they hardly hurled the bottles into the lot, and not at umpires or players, when they felt themselves aggrieved or imposed upon.

Of the big two-club cities, Boston unquestionably stands at the very top in the matter of the perfect behavior and the fair play of the fans. In fact, the Boston players of both clubs declare that the Boston fans are inclined to carry their sense of fairness to an extreme. This is really not the case, but it is the truth that the Boston fans simply do not want and will reject every time with demonstration any decisions which they do not believe they are entitled to.

I witnessed a remarkable illustration of this fact at a game played between the Jimmy Collins troupe and the Detroit club. The Detroit outfit to the intense surprise of the Boston fans, had clearly walked away with the games of the series of four in Boston. Armour's bunch simply outbatted, outfielded, outpitched and outplayed the Boston club on that trip. But the Boston fans were not in the least sore, or their exterior conduct was concerned, even if they were vastly surprised and grieved, as they naturally and indubitably were.

The least enthusiastic baseball rooters on the face of the habitable globe live and have their sad being in the city of Detroit, which is in looks so very much like Washington; only not. If anything could by any chance be sadder or more dismal than to sit in the Detroit stand, surrounded by a bumper crowd of three or four hundred heavy-headed, gloowering witnesses, who never warm up, ever at the most miraculous plays, and who rarely give even their own players the inexpensive tribute of a flabby, half-meant handclap, the writer hereof would like to hear of it, so that he can buy a frame for it.

deliberate misstatement, which he knew to be untrue.

Mr. Ross said that Mr. Whitney's language was unparliamentary, and advised the Premier to control himself.

Mr. Whitney repeated that Mr. Hislop was endeavoring to wilfully deceive the House. If he himself was unparliamentary, he was prepared to take the responsibility.

Hislop Makes His Point.

Mr. Hislop made his point by quoting from journals of the House the resolution, moved by Mr. Meredith and seconded by Mr. Creighton, for the striking out of the section appointing a minister of agriculture.

The remainder of his address Mr. Hislop devoted to a criticism of the Government for failure to bring down measures for municipal and law reform, and other promised legislation. Mr. Duff (St. Simons), in the course of a well-delivered speech, charged that under the former Government, every license commissioner in close constituencies had been an advance agent for the Government, keeping the liquor interest in line. One had but to survey the civil service of Ontario to see how baseless was the charge that the spoils system had been adopted by Mr. Whitney. It would have been perfectly justifiable for the Government to have summarily dismissed every traitor office holder. There was no parallel in Canadian history where a government had in fifteen months introduced so many reforms and redeemed so many promises.

Mr. Preston (Brant), who opened, just before the speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock, said that the Government should be sued for breach of promise. There had been no indications of a new financial policy, the repeal of the succession duties, corporation or brewers' taxes, the adoption of the Pettepiece railway taxation bill, or in fact the fulfilling of a majority of the promises made in Opposition.

The speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock and resumed it at 8 o'clock. Continuing after recess, Mr. Preston said that though the old government had been running out, the succeeding Administration seemed ready to cling to the policy of the Liberal regime. To meet increased expenditures new sources of revenue would have to be found, probably in the shape of increased taxes on railways. Coming to the question of spoils, he declared unfair the charge that the officials of the late government were traitors. He believed at first the present Government meant well. In his own constituency a man of over 60 years of age was dismissed without any inquiry into charges against him. Some one had spoken of tampering with the ballot under the late government, but he could not recall that there had been many instances of tampering with the ballots. West, Elgin and North Waterloo were the only absolute ones. He urged the

Government not to remove sheriffs and registrars from the management of elections.

Dr. Lewis (Dufferin), said that Mr. Preston had not a little courage to bring up the subject of purity of elections. As to the Government not having carried out all its promises he said that it only been in office a year and a half.

R. A. Thompson (North Westworth), followed in an elaboration of the difference between Col. Matheson's methods of figuring out receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities when in opposition and when in power. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Before the adjournment, the Premier, in reply to queries from Hon. Mr. Ross, stated that the Government bills respecting education and the university, and the mining bill, would be brought down soon, being now in the hands of the printer.

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Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words."



"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady with all sorts of medicine on medical advice, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around. As a last resort I decided to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, I became regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave to-day."

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Also IVORY in same width and quality at same price.

42-INCH FIGURED BLACK CHIFFON TAF-FETA. Two small, neat designs. A handsome silk for summer shirtwaist suits. Swiss manufacture. Not loaded with dressing. Excellent **\$2.00**

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