AYLESWORTH AND BRODEUR IN DEEP WATER; JAMIESON BRINGS UP THOSE SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

Ottawa, May 18.—In the House today many subjects were up. for At the morning sitting Mr. Borden asked what action the Government had taken with regard to the naval defence resolution passed this session. There were rumors that the Imperial Government had summoned a naval conference and had invited the self-governing Colonies to be represented. Had there been an invitation? Had it been accepted? What was the policy of the Government?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that since the passing of the resolution there had been some correspondence with the Imperial authorities on the subject. It was not very voluminous, and would be brought down tomorrow.

At the opening of the sitting it was resolved, in secret session to pay the full sessional indemnity to members who have been ill, or have been absent on public business.

Mr. Aylesworth in Trouble.

On orders of the day Mr. Haughton Lennox brought up and placed on record the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeals in the case of the Florence Mining Company, in view of the strictures passed by Mr. A. H. Clarke and Mr. Aylesworth upon the action of the Ontario Government. Having done so, he observed that this judgment put a different face upon the matter and that PERSONS WHO HAD DENOUNCED THE ACTION OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE WOULD REGRET THEIR ACTION.

Mr. Aylesworth, speaking very angrily said that he had nothing to retract in what he had said. The ground of his criticism was as to the honesty of the action of the Ontario Legislature in exercising its undoubted power over a property to take it from one claimant, give it to another and deny the first claimant the right of access to the courts.

"THE RIGHT OF TAKING ACTION WAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THE CANADA LIFE POLICYHOLDERS," said Mr. Borden.

Mr. Aylesworth replied that there was a plain distinction between the two cases. He went on to say that he still adhered to his opinion that he could find no words in the English language too strong to denounce the iniquity of legislation of such character.

Tu Quoque Retort.

Mr. Borden rejoined that every word of denunciation Mr. Aylesworth had uttered against the Ontario Legislature REBOUNDED WITH TENFOLD EFFECT ON HIMSELF AND HIS COLLEAGUES WITH REGARD TO THE CANADA LIFE BILL. A policy-holder ACTUALLY HAD A CASE IN COURT on behalf of himself and the thirty or forty thousand policyholders. Yet, to quote Mr. Aylesworth's own language, no court had been able to "PRONOUNCE ON IT WITH A FREE AND UNTRAMMELLED HAND." Mr. Aylesworth argued that there had been a mistake in the Canada Life legislation. It was equally open to the Ontario Legislature to take that ground. In conclusion Mr. Borden referred pointedly to the rumor about the corridors that IF MR. AYLESWORTH HAD MADE PUBLIC HIS REAL VIEWS ON THE CANADA LIFE BILL, HIS LANGUAGE ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF HIS COLLEAGUES WOULD HAVE BEEN SIMILAR TO THAT ABOUT THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Clarke argued that the cases were different, Dr. Sproule rejoined and the incident then dropped.

Should be Built in Canada.

The House went into supply on the estimates of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

Mr. Crosby took occasion, in connection with the appropriation for the building of the Earl Grey, to protest that some, at least of these ships should be built in Canada. He read a telegram from S. M. Brookfield from Halifax stating that HE WAS ABLE TO BUILD A VESSEL OF THE SIZE OF THE EARL GREY AND HAD TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET AN ORDER FROM THE GOVERNMENT. Other Nova Scotia members and Major Currie, of North Simcoe backed this up.

In The Wrong Paper.

Mr. Brodeur said that he had advertised for tenders.

"Where?" said Mr. Crosby, in great surprise.

In the Chronicle and Recorder, said Mr. Brodeur.

"Why did you not advertise in the Herald?" asked Mr. Crosby. "Did you not wish anyone to see it?"

Mr. Brodeur said that he could not advertise in every paper.

"If you only advertise in one newspaper try the Herald," said Mr. Crosby, "It will reach more people in a day than the others will in three weeks."

Dog Fish Works

Mr. Jameson discussing the dogfish reduction works, urged that one of them be established on the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Fraser, of Kings, referred to the uselessness of the fish drier at Souris.

As the discussion went on Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Foster got involved in an odd piece of cross-purposes. The minister was speaking of quahogs and so pronounced the name of this engaging shell-fish as to make Mr. Foster think he was talking of cod. When finally Mr. Brodeur described the creature in question as a sort of clam, Mr. Foster was quite puzzled.

Those Confidential Regulations

Mr. Jamieson opened a question with which Mr. Brodeur had a decidedly bad time; his methods of conducting the negotiations over the fisheries regulations. The Minister once more got very angry over the action of the Ontario Government in publishing the regulations, which Dr. Starr Jordan of the United States tried to foist upon Professor Prince. In defending the secrecy with which he sought to invest the negotiations the minister was driven into hopeless contradictions, AT ONE MOMENT DESCRIBING THE REGULATIONS AS A "SECOND TREATY," AT ANOTHER DECLARING THAT THEY WERE NOT A TREATY. Further, he had to read a telegram from Dr. Reaume stating that the Ontario Government had not published any document supplied to it by the Dominion Minister of Fisheries, and his complaint simmered down to this: that Dr. Jordan had marked the document "confidential," and that therefore Dr. Reaume should not have published it.

Interfered With the American

Thus Mr. Brodeur's anger is all on Dr. Jordan's behalf. He is angry at the Ontario Government for doing something to interfere with the course taken by Dr. Jordan IN TRYING TO GET A GOOD BARGAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES, AT THE EXPENSE OF CANADA. Also he had to admit that these "confidential" draft regulations HAD BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Why This Secrecy

At the outset Mr. Jamieson by close questioning elicited from a rather reluctant and evasive minister that the Prince-Jordan regulations are still under consideration. He then protested strongly against the secrecy with which the negotiations have been conducted. The draft regulations had been circulated among the interests in the United States. WHY WERE NOT THE CANADIAN FISHERMEN TREATED IN THE SAME WAY? WERE THEY REGARDED AS INFERIOR TO THE AMERICAN FISHERMEN?

Mr. Brodeur's Trouble

Mr. Brodeur said that he had received a first draft of the regulations from Dr. Jordan; this was also sent to various parts of the United States. He was informed that several copies had reached Dr. Reaume from various sources. This draft was marked "confidential". It had been prepared for the purposes of the fishery commission; it was published by the Ontario Government in defiance of that endorsation that it was "confidential" and it was published as being regulations which had been adopted. THE DOCUMENT SEEMED TO HAVE MADE A VERY BAD IMPRESSION IN THE COUNTRY. It was not the document which is likely to be signed. He especially regretted that the Ontario Government had thought fit to publish a document so marked.

Resenting the suggestion that he had not consulted the fishermen, Mr. Brodeur said that he had invited the provincial governments to confer with Professor Prince and himself. While the provinces had no absolute right to be consulted, they had certain proprietary rights. He had thought that they would receive the offer with gratitude. He also had asked the members of Parliament concerned to give him advice.

"Did you ever ask me?" asked Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Brodeur replied that Mr. Jamieson was not interested in boundary fisheries.

Mr. Brodeur argued at length that in conducting negotiations secrecy must be maintained.

Now It Is a Treaty.

Mr. Jamieson maintained that a tentative set of regulations had been circulated among those interested. These regulations were not a treaty.

Mr. Foster said that in making the draft regulations public there was no breach of diplomatic proprieties.

Mr. Brodeur thereupon described the regulations, as "a second treaty." Had they proceeded in any other way than that of secrecy they could not have made an agreement. Serious complications already had arisen through the Ontario government's indiscretion.

Give Canadians a Chance.

Mr. J. D. Taylor dissented emphatically from the doctrine laid down by Mr. Brodeur. It was not very becoming to discuss the Ontario government, which was supreme within its own sphere. The Ontario government was more than justified WHEN IT FOUND THAT THESE AMERICAN PROPOSALS HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES; IN LETTING CANADIAN FISHERMEN SEE THEM.

Mr. Foster then read Dr. Reaume's interview rebutting Mr. Brodeur's criticism.

Now It Is Not a Treaty.

In reply Mr. Brodeur complained that Dr. Reaume spoke of these regulations as a treaty. They were not a treaty.

"YOU CALLED IT A TREATY A MOMENT AGO," said Mr. Foster.

Mr. Brodeur, who was momentarily growing more flurried as the questioning continued, now read a telegram from Dr. Reaume, denying that he had published any documents furnished by the Dominion government and demanding that he read the telegram in the House.

Dr. Reaume did not deny, he said in comment, that he had published a document issued by Dr. Jordan. and marked "confidential."

"Does the minister believe that Dr. Jordan sent to the Ontario government a document under seal of confidence?" Mr. Borden asked.

Confidential in One Country.

All that that Mr. Brodeur knew on this aspect of the case was that the document he had was marked "confidential."

"If Dr. Jordan prepares a document," Mr. Borden pursued, "AND CAUSES IT TO BE PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES PRESS CANNOT IT BE PUBLISHED IN ONTARIO?"

Mr. Brodeur fell back on the complaint that the publication issued by the Ontario government purported to be the final regulations.

"We have got rid of everything," said Mr. Borden, "except that they published something purporting to be something else." What was Mr. Brodeur's proof.

Brodeur in a Hole

Mr. Brodeur talked some more, but apparently his only proof was that the document had been published by the King's Printer of Ontario and bore the arms of the province.

"Did they make any change in the document published in the United States press?" said Mr. Borden.

"I don't know," said Mr. Brodeur.

Mr. Brodeur's grievance thus having been thoroughly exploded, Mr. J. D. Taylor spoke on the effect that the Jordan draft would have on the Fraser River fisheries. Dr. Jordan was the same astute man whose work on the Behring Sea controversy had destroyed another British Columbia industry. These draft regulations contained three clauses which would be absolutely fatal in the Fraser. He especially dealt with one, a proposal to make the close season on the Fraser longer than in the Gulf, which would absolutely shut out the white fishermen on the Fraser, in favor of the trap owners, who are European and American capitalists, and who employ Oriental labor.

The incident terminated with a strong protest by Mr. Henderson against secrecy.

LOYALIST DAY OBSERVED BY THE CANADIAN CLUBS IN JOINT MEETING; ADDRESSES BY MRS. E. A. SMITH AND ARCHDEACON RAYMOND

Loyalty and patriotism was the watchword at Keith's Assembly Rooms last night when the St. John Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club of this city united to celebrate Loyalist Day. Two magnificent and appropriate addresses were delivered by members of the two clubs. Mrs. E. A. Smith's paper was upon a most inspiring subject: The Heroines of New Brunswick. Venerable Archdeacon Raymond who was in his best form delivered a thrilling address upon important historical events with which this province is associated. Very pleasing features of the evening were solos by Mrs. W. J. Heming and Mr. Sidney H. Beckley. Both were encored. Mrs. Gordon Dickie was accompanist.

From eight o'clock until eight-thirty Lady Tilley and Mr. C. B. Allan presidents of the two clubs, received the members who were in attendance. After the addresses had been delivered refreshments were served. The orchestra of the Nickel Theatre played short programmes during the reception and after the addresses had been delivered.

The presidents of the two clubs jointly presided. Mrs. T. H. Bullock, was seated at Lady Tilley's right.

President Allan

President Allan in a brief address alluded to the fact that the two Canadian Clubs had existed in St. John for some time without any attempt being made made to affiliate them. At first there had been no attempt to make the present occasion a part of the celebration of Loyalist Day.

It was well, said Mr. Allan, to preserve a love of country. It was well that New Brunswickers should honor the memories of Champlain, Madame La Tour, Wilmot and Tilley. (Applause). Loyalty as displayed by the soldier was to be admired, but there was a loyalty of a different kind,—loyalty to one's self, loyalty which would develop character. He then introduced to the audience, Mrs. E. A. Smith.

Mrs. E. A. Smith

Mrs. Smith first dealt with New Brunswick during the Indian Period. The first heroine of this remote time was the daughter of Sakotes, the great Malacite chief, who lured the invading Mohawks over Grand Falls.

Lady La Tour

The Period of Exploration was next taken up. The Acadian Period followed. In the latter epoch lived Lady La Tour, one of the greatest of the province's heroines.

Mrs. Smith briefly recounted the life of this heroine previous to her noble defence of the fort afterward known as Fort Frederick which was situated on West Side. She also gave a detailed account of the struggle between Charnisay and La Tour which resulted in the massacre of La Tour's soldiers and the death of Lady La Tour.

La Tour Bridge

The speaker made the suggestion that the proposed Navy Island bridge be called La Tour Bridge.

Mrs. Heming at this juncture sang, "Home, Dearie, Home." As an encore, she sang, "My Jacqueminot."

Ven. Archdeacon Raymond.

Venerable Archdeacon Raymond followed with his address which had as its central theme, loyalty.

Three Epochs.

There were three epochs, he said, in St. John's history with which he desired to deal. One began with June 24, 1604, the date of the landing of Champlain. The second began with September 20, 1759, when the British flag was raised over Fort Frederick by General Monkton. The last epoch began with the real founding of St. John by the Loyalists on May 18, 1783.

Speaking of Monkton's landing Dr. Raymond mentioned the labors of the two thousand soldiers on the Carleton heights to fortify St. John. He also referred to the extirpation of the Acadians on the St. John by these soldiers who destroyed French villages then standing on the sites of Gagetown and Fredericton. In 1760 the last scene of the Acadian Expulsion was reached at St. John when two hundred French settlers were sent as prisoners of war to England.

Not Due to British.

Those measures were harsh but were all part of a bitter and protracted war. Great Britain had been blamed for the expulsion of the Acadians but she was not responsible for it. The real authors of that expulsion were the members of the narrow-minded Puritanical element of New England which afterwards caused the Loyalist forefathers of St. John to leave their homes and settle in the wilderness, thus founding a great rival nation.

He hoped, said Dr. Raymond, that the descendants of the Loyalists should preserve the memories of their forefathers. The latter were patient and believed that constitutional methods could rectify the political disabilities under which the American colonists labored immediately before the American revolution. History had proven that the views of the Loyalists were correct for today there was as much if not more political freedom in Canada as in the United States. (Applause.)

"No country," said Dr. Raymond, "ever committed so great an act of folly as did the United States when they drove out the Loyalists seventy thousand strong to found at their very gates a rival nation which is destined to be as great as the American republic." (Applause.)

French and British Canadians.

The speaker referring to the struggle between French and English now long past, said that all Canadians should aim at bringing about the closest relationship between the two great races which now form the people of the Canadian Dominion.

The Flag Question.

Matters were beginning to be better understood. Relations with the people of the republic to the south were becoming better. There was room for improvement however. It was disgraceful that on certain days the British flag was not tolerated in Boston and other American cities. In this country the American flag was tolerated. In fact it had been waving that very day over the Eastern Steamship Company's office when courtesy might demand that a British flag be flown with it.

Sir Leonard Tilley.

The speaker, amid applause, alluded to Sir Leonard Tilley, and said it was a disgrace to St. John that as yet no monument to that man graced her squares.

Loyalty and Self-Sacrifice.

Loyalty, honor and duty were always coupled with self-sacrifice a fact that the presence of the Young monument on King Square emphasized. That fact should always be borne in mind. Canada must remember it when she undertook the task of assimilating and making into Canadians the new-comers from other lands.

Mr. Sydney H. Beckley, then sang Arm, Arm, Ye Brave, and as an encore Rule Britannia..

On the motion of Dr. A. W. MacRae a vote of thanks was tendered those who had assisted in the evening's programme.

SERVICES IN ST. ANDREW'S YESTERDAY

The 125th anniversary celebration was continued in St. Andrew's church yesterday. At the afternoon meeting, Rev. Dr. Johnston delivered the second series of addresses on the Person and Works of the Holy Spirit. He spoke chiefly of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. His address was very eloquent and listened to with great attention by the large number present.

At the evening service, the first fifteen minutes was devoted to a song service. Mrs. W. H. Simon presided at the organ, and the Fythian Male Quartette, composed of Messrs. Sydney C. Young, George Brown, Ken. Bonnell and Edwin Bonnell, sang in a very acceptable manner.

Dr. Johnston was heard on the subject: "Lost Blessings and Their Restoration."

A person having every opportunity and every privilege, and every promise of success cannot succeed said the speaker, when living apart from God. This very fact of his living apart from God spells failure; while on the other hand no matter what great difficulties have to be confronted, and no matter what obstacles have to be overcome, a person living with the love of God in his heart is sure to meet with success. This lesson is learned from the life of Jacob, who seeing the ladder reaching to heaven, with angels descending and ascending on it, came to realize for the first time, that God was near him. Jacob's religiousness was turned to religion.

A Personal Thing.

Religion the speaker continued, is a personal thing between God and yourself. You may be planted on the prairie; you may be on the billows of the sea; you may be working in a mine, but your religion is the same, it is God and your soul. When your heart is filled with love for God, you look towards Heaven, saying as Jacob did: "God is in this place." And you pray to God, not necessarily in any formal manner, but merely expressing the love of your heart, that is religion.

PROSPECTS FOR SEASON VERY BRIGHT

Mr. J. W. Timmerman, head of the industrial department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in the city yesterday and will go up to Fredericton this morning. Speaking to The Standard last night, Mr. Timmerman said that so far as his department was concerned the prospects for a good season were very bright. From Fredericton Mr. Timmerman will go direct to Montreal.

APPOINTMENTS OF HAMPTON ROAD BOARD

The Road Board for the Parish of Hampton, in Kings County, met at the Court House at Hampton, on Monday, 17th inst., pursuant to the call of the secretary treasurer, Geo. Beatty, and made the following appointments:

For District No. 1—Commissioner Harlan, F. Smith.

District No. 2—Commission Norman Smith.

District No. 3—Commissioner Neal D. Bonney.

The board will have at its disposal from the assessment of last year about $800, which supplemented by Government grant for this year together with the statute labor, which will be performed in the farming districts will place the roads of this parish in a better condition than they have been for years.

LATE PERSONALS

Mr. W. B. Tennant and Mr. J. M. Robinson left last evening for Montreal.

Principal J. M. Palmer, of Mount Allison Academy, Sackville, reached the city on last evening's Pacific Express.

Mr. Robert Randolph, of Fredericton, returned home on last evening's Montreal train.

Mr. D. W. Robb, of the Robb engineering works, passed through the city last evening en route to Boston.

Mr. N. A. Rhodes, of Rhodes and Currey, Amherst, was in the city yesterday, and went on to Boston.

Mr. F. J. Harding returned to the city on last evening's Pacific Express.

Mr. William Tole left the city on last eevning's Montreal train.

Mr. E. V. B. Foster was a passenger on last evening's outgoing Montreal train.

I. C. R. Locomotive Engineer Carson, of Moncton, who has been seriously ill in this city for some weeks, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to return to his home by the seven o'clock express. Mrs. Carson, and his sister, Miss Carson, who have been here with him, accompanied him home.

Mr. Peter Miller returned to the city by last night's Boston Express.

A. B. Copp, M. P. P., reached the city from Fredericton on last night's Boston train.

Mr. George Parker left the city on last evening's Montreal Express.

Mr. E. Friars and Mr. J. McAuliffe, returned yesterday from a satisfactory fishing trip to Victoria Lake.

Mr. J. N. Harvey will leave today for Moncton, where he will address a mass meeting this evening in the interests of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Other speakers will be Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, of Winnipeg, secretary of the work for the Canadian Baptist church; Rev. W. R. Allen, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Anglican department, and Mr. H. D. McKenzie.

MRS. ANNIS WILL GO ON STAGE.

New York, N. Y., May 18.—Announcement was made today that Mrs. Wm. E. Annis, wife of the man for whose death Peter C. Hains began serving a sentence this morning, had signed a contract with the United Booking offices to play piano accompaniments in a vaudeville sketch.

Mrs. Annis is quoted as saying that since she has been thrown on her own resources, it was necessary for her to adopt some means of livelihood and, having musical talent, the stage appeared preferable. Just when she will make her first stage appearance was not made known.

WILL GO TO HAVANA.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, May 18—Norman R. Burrows, assistant manager of the Royal Bank's branch in Montreal, has been transferred to Havana, and it is understood that he will shortly be named as manager. Up to two years ago Mr. Burrows was manager of the branch of the Union bank in St. John.

CUT LOGS LESS THAN 3 MILES AWAY

The towing record for the season was established by the tug Sea King when she brought down 758 joints in one raft from the Belleisle. This is the major portion of the Belleisle cut for the season, which amounted to about one million feet. It is doubtful if a bigger raft will come down river this year.

It will be a somewhat novel statement both to lumbermen and to those only generally acquainted with the business that logs were cut for sawing during the last winter within two-and-a-half miles of the city. Few people, if asked where such a thing could be possible, would be able to give a correct answer. It is a fact, however, that 10,000 feet were cut at a point that near the city. Ever since the lumbering operations were started for which New Brunswick has been famous, an average cut of 175,000,000 feet has come down the St. John river every year. It would seem that the line extended by the axe and saw must by this time be a long distance from St. John, and the fact that operations were carried on last year so very near the city is somewhat astonishing.

The logs referred to were cut at Boar's Head by a farmer named Foster and were towed to the city in one of the Tapley rafts.

The heavy work at the South Bay boom will be begun the latter part of this week. So far most of the logs have been brought directly to city mills in order to give them a start on the season. Tapley Bros. will be at work at the South Bay boom, and James Holly and Son at the Sea Dog, O'Dell and Den booms.

NOT ENOUGH TO PAY THE DAMAGES

New York, May 18—Less than $225,000 is available to settle claims aggregating $1,725,000 which have been filed against the owners of the Lloyd-Italiano Line steamship Florida. The time limit set for the presentation of claims growing out of the ramming of White Star Liner Republic, expired today. The courts must now find some means of distributing among claimants the $225,000 which is the proceeds of the sale of the Florida. The largest single claim is $1,662,100 made by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, owner of the Republic. The heirs of William J. Mooney, of Langdon, N. D., who was killed in the collision, ask for $50,000. James B. Connolly, the writer, who was a passenger, filed a claim for $1,600.

LONDONERS INTERESTED IN THIS PROVINCE; MR. HATHEWAY MAY GO TO AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS

At the Board of Trade Council meeting yesterday afternoon the matter of securing delegates to the 7th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held in Sydney, N. S. W., September 14, was left in the hands of a committee. Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, a member of the Council, thinks seriously of representing the local board and with this nucleus the Committee hope to secure at least one other delegate.

Hon. C. A. Duff-Miller.

The Council was in receipt of a letter from Hon. C. A. Duff-Miller, Agent General for New Brunswick in London, in which he points out that a great interest is being taken by Londoners and others in New Brunswick affairs and trade possibilities. Mr. Duff-Miller states that he has had numerous inquiries for particulars as to the opportunity of investment in this province. The Board will prepare a statement of opportunities for investment in the province which will be forwarded for the Agent General's assistance.

Mr. Miller is making arrangements to move his office from Leather Market to some central position in the city.

Bill Board Charges.

A special committee of the Council reported having taken the matter of the Bill Board by-law up with the Common Council, pointing out the unfairness of the original idea of making a flat charge of $5.00 a year for each bill board and having suggested that a license fee be charged, based on the size of the board, the result of which was the change by the Common Council to a charge of 2c per foot.

Notice was received that the Maritime Board will meet in Charlottetown, P. E. I., in August. The St. John board will send delegates. It is likely that important subjects will be discussed.

Mr. Miller's Interview.

In connection with Mr. Miller's letter referred to above it may be stated that after his return to London a short time ago, from a visit to this province, Mr. Miller gave out an interview in which he contended that New Brunswick contains a larger percentage of good farming land than any of the five neighboring New England states, and that with its nearness to the enormous markets of the Motherland and the United States, not to speak of the good local markets, it offers splendid openings for mixed farming. Moreover he said it has another great attraction for Englishmen in the fact that it is in the front rank of the sporting countries in the world. Through the care of the local government, he pointed out, the big game shooting is being improved immensely, while the small game shooting and the fishing—salmon and trout—are splendid.

JOHNSTON AND O'BRIEN MEET TONIGHT

Philadelphia, Pa., May 18.—A visit to the respective training quarters of Johnson and O'Brien, the two fighters late today, found both men in good condition and each equally sanguine of the result of tomorrow's battle. O'Brien in particular was delighted at the opportunity of meeting the big colored fighter. He said:

"I have no fear of the outcome of tomorrow's battle with Johnson. I had an opportunity yesterday of viewing the pictures of the recent Johnson-Burns fight in Australia and believe me, if Johnson adopts the same tactics against me as he did in the Australian battle, there will be a different story to tell. I am heavier and much faster than Burns and yet it took Johnson fourteen rounds to accomplish the Canadian's downfall. In my twenty round fight with Burns in California, the latter could not defeat me and yet I failed to train properly. For this fight with Johnson I have trained more conscientiously than I ever did in my life and have taken on weight instead of reducing."

While Johnson's course of training has not been so severe as that of O'Brien, his manager claims he is fit to make O'Brien go six rounds. The colored man is not in such perfect condition as O'Brien but the immense difference in weights will be used by Johnson to great advantage in the clinches. Johnson will enter the ring at close to 200 pounds while O'Brien will tip the scales at about 170. Johnson said tonight that the bout would not go the limit and that he would be returned the victor.

NO GENERAL FRENCH STRIKE CALLED YET

Paris, May 18.—The efforts of the revolutionary labor leaders to bring about a general strike of affiliated unions in support of the postal employes had not, up to midnight had any widespread results. The Federal committee of the Confederation of Labor held a meeting in the afternoon to consider a proposition of the militant leaders to fix a day for a general strike and this excited furious discussion. The Reformists as opposed to the revolutionary members contended that the time was not ripe for the proletariat to attempt a concerted movement. As a consequence no date was fixed and only the Building Trades, Carpenters and Diggers unions were ordered to strike tomorrow.

Electricians To Go Out.

M. Pataud, leader of the electricians declared that he will call out his men very soon when least expected, but it is considered doubtful if many will obey the orders of the leaders, although demonstrations on the part of the unemployed members of the various unions are possible.

General Appeal.

An appeal to the workers of France to come to the aid of their comrades in the postal service by a general strike was issued by the federal committee of the postal employes and placarded throughout Paris during the night.

LARGEST MAN IN PROVINCE FATALLY ILL

Mr. Benjamin Palmer, ex-M. P. P., of Gagetown, a very well known man throughout the province is believed to be fatally ill. He has not been able to speak for the past eight days.

Mr. Palmer is the largest man in New Brunswick. When he was last in the city, he tipped the scales at over 380 pounds.

Mr. Raymond came in on last evening's Pacific Express.

DON'T LIKE LEOPOLD'S ART SALE

Brussels, May 18.—The matter of the sale of King Leopold's collections of pictures and works of art, came up in the Chamber of Deputies today. In reply to a question by Deputy Van Dervelde, the Socialist leader, Baron Deschamps, Minister of State, said that the Government was not able to interfere in the direction of acquiring the collections. Deputy Van Dervelde then intimated he would transform the question into an interpellation in "the scandal of the king's sale of pictures to American meat packers."

Leopold Still Selling.

It is now stated that King Leopold is also selling the Egyptian antiquities presented by Ismail Pasha in 1854, an illustrated catalogue of which has been widely circulated in the United States. The newspapers express great indignation at the sale, which they declare will realize $2,000,000 and this sum they allege will be settled on a son born out of wedlock.

NEGLECTED AS LIVED; WILL BE HONORED NOW

London, May 19.—The British public and press are making ample atonement on the death of the foremost English novelist for any neglect he suffered during his lifetime. Not even the death of Swinburne called out such universal warm tributes of administration and affection as that of George Meredith. The death of the novelist is felt as a more intimate personal loss than that of the poet.

The body lies in a single bedroom of the modest cottage at Boxhill, which had been his home for the past forty years. In the folded arms is a garland of roses, the gift of his two grand-daughters, while on either side of the narrow bed are sprigs of white bean and other favorite flowers, from the garden and the hillside that he loved, placed there by his daughter.

The novelist was conscious practically until the end which he knew was approaching.

Forgave, But Didn't Forget.

With regard to the rumors that Mr. Meredith had been engaged on a work for posthumous publication, Mrs. Sturgis said there was no foundation for the report. She believes that he left no manuscripts of any importance having given up writing during the last decade. She admits that he felt keenly the long public neglect of his writings. He forgave but never forgot it. He was always glad, however, to remember that it was America that first gave him due regard and credit.

Premier Asquith, Lord Morley, Whitelaw Reid, the Ambassador and many others have sent messages of condolence. J. M. Barrie came in person to the house to express his sympathy.

According to the present arrangements, the body will be cremated and the ashes buried at Dorking, where his wife's body is interred, on Saturday. Lord Morley, War Secretary Haldane, J. M. Barrie and many other eminent men will attend the funeral service.

Bishop Richardson reached the city by last night's Boston Express. His Lordship is here to attend an education conference of the several Protestant denominations, which meets here today.

Notice of Meetings

The Last Chance.

The 125th anniversary celebration will be continued in St. Andrew's church today. Rev. Dr. Johnston will deliver the third of a series of four addresses on The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit. This evening services will begin at 8 o'clock and the first fifteen minutes of the services will be devoted to prayer and song services which will be followed by an address, on Conversion by Rev. Dr. Johnston. Prof. J. S. Ford will act as organist this evening and Mrs. W. J. Henning will be heard in a solo. The celebration will be concluded on Thursday and today and tomorrow will be the last opportunities of hearing the eloquent Dr. Johnston.

SOMETHING OF THE DRUDGERY OF MUS

When an interviewer, who had to Kubelik a question as to the nu of hours a day he practised, was swered, "Practically all my wa hours," it is probable that the int gator, as well as others who heard reply, thought the response a bi artistic exaggeration. Yet there much evidence to sustain Kube assertion.

Paganini, the greatest of all vi ists, was compelled by an avari father to practise twelve or four hours each day. So wearied did anini become of this drudgery, for several years he actually laid the instrument over which he had consummate control and devoted self to agricultural pursuits. This iod of musical disgust soon pa however, and the violinist again ed to his hard work, and to such purpose that there was nothing ten for the violin, no matter wha technical difficulties might be, th was not able to play. Late in hi Paganini gave over his practisin the reason, it is said, that he then played his own compositions.

A saying of Rubinstein's indi concisely the importance of unw ing practice: "Should I not pra for a day, I know it; should I mis days, my friends know it; and s I miss three days, even the knows it."

No Windows.

Joachim, another violinist, his student days, was an inma the house of his master, and largely due to the inexorable de to practise that the teacher laid o that Joachim was enabled to his proud position. The room wh the pupil practised was withou window, but had a glass panel door. If the sound of Joachim's ceased for a moment during the set apart for practise, then cou seen the scowling face of the in or peering through the panel. Jo practised one composition—the ult Beethoven Concerto—for ove ty years.

Mendelssohn has left an inter observation touching his arduous of practice. Speaking of certai tals he was giving on the org said, "I became so interested work that whole days passe hours. I practised pedal passa such an extent that the act of w along the street actually transf itself into a fugue, so automat my movements become."

With regard to his practising ewski entertains some odd notio of which is a penchant for a no running of the scales. The gre has been known to spend the night in achieving perfection in two runs of a composition he is ing.

Paderewski has said that the est foe a musician has to fight feeling of satiety that is sure press him should his work be n apportioned. Each season th finds that he must acquire some ty to thirty new composition hard does he work at these, the conclusion of his short cannot endure to hear a single any one of them. Like many oth sicians, he is saved from inactio by the acquirement of novelties

STARTLING JEWELLERY IN FASH

At the present time fashiona men are wearing more jewel for several decades past. The a time and that not so long ag fashion declared only the amount of jewelry for women aside from the opera or full-dre tions of the most important s nowadays it is the height of for women to wear the mos ling jewels at afternoon affa even in the morning and in lady's sleeping apartments.

This has resulted in a gre of new jewelry inventions f men's wearing. In Paris the seems to have fascinated the able women, and it is to be f heavy metal coils, or even li coils of jewels, wrapped aro fashionable woman's neck, is usually long enough to twi three times and thrust its head upward and outward n ear, with protruding fangs of silver.

But it is also to be seen less numbers twisted around t and even about the fingers o tra modish women in Paris, and London. Also for event it is worn as a coiffure, with ous body hidden in the puffs and encircling the dress at but in the best models it does its head up, but appears thr hair above the right or left

Beaten silver is much in u days in jewelry and is bei up into wreaths and tiaras combs, pendants, necklets an ly designed bangles andn ring ness and unusual bizarre ef being eagerly sought by the women in Europe, and this is quite as important to the ly designed bangles and rings actual value of the jewels a used in manufacturing her o

The large and round wre evening wear in the hair hav disappeared. They were heavy bersome. A long and very wreath of beaten silver lea ing a great pearl over the r ple, may be worn with a silve to match.

Dainty enamel lace pins a for day wear, and there are and fetching corselet brooc the Egyptian scarabs, or sa ties of the ancient Pharaoh in heavy beaten silver. Ca worn much, set in beaten fact, milady now wears an jewelry, which a few yea ould have been considered a taste and fit only for a T Hindoo princess to wear at tion function.

Mr. J. M. Hughes, of Ki at the Dufferin.