

NOVA SCOTIA 'SCHOONER.

The B. C. Borden Abandoned at Sea and Crew Landed at Liverpool.

Was on a Voyage from Cadiz to Halifax—The Captain's Story.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 19.—The Nova Scotia schooner B. C. Borden left Cadiz on Sept. 26 for Halifax. Her voyage ended in disaster, the lives of the crew being saved by the American schooner Ellen F. Gleason, Capt. Rowe, of the B. C. Borden reached here today from Liverpool, N. S., where he was landed by the Gleason. His story gives the first details that have been received of the voyage. Capt. Rowe says that three days after leaving Cadiz he met a succession of gales, which lasted until the vessel was abandoned. He tried to work north, but met such bad weather that he decided to take a southerly course. There he encountered gale after gale, first from the northwest and then from the opposite point of the compass. The crew were kept at the canvas day and night, but it seemed that fate was against them, and the vessel made little progress. Capt. Rowe himself got very little rest, as he had to be on hand at all times. Seas which threatened to overwhelm the vessel swept her decks, smashing in the boats and carrying away anything movable. The sails were torn by the force of the wind and on the 29th ult., when the steamer Murco was spoken in lat. 42 N., long. 57 W., the Borden was in a pretty tight fix. Capt. Rowe asked for provisions and after securing his longitude again, made an attempt to reach Halifax. It soon became apparent that it was a forlorn hope. But he did not give up hope until the 12th, when 65 miles off La Hève Banks, with pumps broken and his vessel leaking, he decided to take the preferred assistance of the Ellen F. Gleason. After the crew were taken off, the Borden and the derrick went to the bottom.

The B. C. Borden was a vessel of 335 tons, and was built at Pt. Greville in 1894, and was owned by James E. Pettis & Co. She hailed from Parrabow.

NEW SCIENCE.

E. W. Scripture Makes Unusual Discoveries in "Experimental Phonetics."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—Three years of patient research and experiment in the Yale Psychological laboratory with a gramophone, a delicate smoke drum and much other apparatus have convinced Professor E. W. Scripture that the old theory of voice building is wrong, and that for many years great opera stars have been trained and their voices cultivated on an incorrect theory.

The old theory, which is still followed by many teachers, is that the smooth, soft, resonant tones that strengthen the overtones of the vocal cords. Professor Scripture's theory is that the mouth, under the influence of the cords, superimposes another tone than the one sung. The superimposed tone is seldom or never an overtone of the cords.

But this discovery is only an incident in the experiments. The work done by Professor Scripture is pioneer work in the new science of "experimental phonetics," and he has entered the field from an altogether new angle. Yale has the only laboratory in America where these experiments are or have been performed. The only other experimenter in the world in this embryonic science is Abbe Rousselot, in the University of Paris.

It was in October, 1897, that Professor Thomas D. Goodell, of the department of Greek in Yale, and Professor Hans Oertel, of the department of Comparative Philology, raised the question of the possibility of using laboratory methods to solve the controversy in regard to the quantitative character of English verse. It was finally decided to study some records of English poetry made for one of the talker machines.

It soon became apparent to Professor Scripture that work on the problem required preliminary study of the elementary sounds of language. This led to a revision of many of the accepted theories as to the nature of speech, and work on the original problem was postponed until the most valuable facts about spoken speech could be collected.

A simple bit of verse was needed for the experiments, and Professor Scripture chose "Cock Robin." This old ditty runs:—

Who killed Cock Robin?
I, said the sparrow,
With my bow and arrow,
I killed Cock Robin.

Patiently and laboriously the experimenter talked off the first line to a gramophone. A record disk, an impression disk, and a long sheet of smoked paper which travelled slowly over a drum, upon which operated a delicate needle, were the principal apparatus used.

To produce the sound the rubber disk was placed on a plate rotated by electric power; the power being regulated. The speed at which the plate travelled in the record making machine was about seventy revolutions per minute. As the needle, or stylus, was agitated by the concussion of the sound waves from the gramophone it traced lines on the smoked strip of paper.

For the scientist these lines held much information. He spent hours daily measuring the curves and angles after photographing the sheets of smoked paper and labelling them with the phrases they indicated.

The better to have his data in hand, Professor Scripture then obtained the plate used to record the recitation of William F. Hooley, a trained speaker, who recited the "Sad Story of Cock Robin." Mr. Hooley speaks with the normal American accent in the neighborhood of New York. Others whose

records were taken show variations. It is, therefore, an established dogma of the new science that different accents will show on the records as well as the "personal equation." Professor Scripture states that the work in the new science has hardly more than passed into the first stages of development. Its possibilities are infinite.

SHOES WHICH ARE POPULAR.

Marked Individualism of the Footwear of the Day.
(Boston Transcript.)
Freak styles in footwear have ceased to be popular or profitable, so Lynn shoe manufacturers claim. The lesson taught by the "floodability" or "razor toe" fad was too severe to be soon forgotten. There will be but very few changes in styles requiring new lasts this season, although gradual modifications in the styles are taking place all the time in most of the factories. The round toe, which is now almost universal, has been in favor for nearly four years, and there is no indication of its being supplanted for many years to come.

While there are no radical changes in styles there has not been a time in the history of the trade when individualism contributed so much to success in the shoe business as it does today. Of the two hundred manufacturers of Lynn the firms that are prospering are those which have attracted the attention of the purchasing public by departing from the beaten track and making a shoe better, cheaper, more attractive, or with some distinguished feature that placed it in a class by itself.

One last manufacturer says: "The commonness and mannish shoes for women have come to stay. The young women have taken cheerfully to these styles. Their mothers and grandmothers and these ladies past their teens that like to be youthful are pleased with a style that is comfortable and easy to the foot, and the lasts we are making today conform closer to the shape of the human foot than ever before in the history of shoe-making. We are making lasts today on scientific models, and now that we have hit on a style that is comfortable, attractive and a covering for the foot instead of something worn on the feet to attract attention, our business has sense enough to shun the eccentricities which kept us so busy a few years ago. A normal, sustained demand for lasts such as the gradual changes now insure us as far better for our business in the long run. The principal change he notes in styles this season is the large number of low shoes and slippers that firms are making today. The demand for them seems to have opened simultaneously east and west as he has large orders from Milwaukee and other western cities. Vested shoes appear to have fallen into disfavor, and few will be made the coming season. There is a remarkable growth in favor of enameled leather, a black patent leather shoe which many firms are manufacturing. Oxford shoes are as popular, or more so, than ever. A feature of the trade this fall is the number of styles differing but slightly, which some firms are making, several sending out salesmen with as many as twenty or thirty. One shoe, the "bulldog toe," is made in practically the same style by all the firms of the city, and the boys and little men's are made in the same way in most of the factories. Since the recent advances in leather and supplies shoe manufacturers are holding off for an advance, and prices are still on the upward grade."

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EATH OF JAMES ROBERTSON.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The death occurred today of James Robertson, head of the big hardware firm of James Robertson Co., Ltd., with branches at Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., and Baltimore, Md. Deceased was born in Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1831, and came to Canada in 1857 to establish a Canadian branch of a big Scottish firm. In a few years he bought out this firm and went into business for himself. The growth was gradual, until it became the largest business of its kind in Canada. Mr. Robertson married in 1864 the late Miss Moore of St. Thomas. He leaves a family of four sons and two daughters, all grown up. He has not been in good health for a year.

CLARKE WALLACE-FULFORD CASE.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—The master in chambers today dismissed with costs the application of Clarke Wallace for further particulars in the action for slander brought against him by Senator Fulford. The senator paid fifty thousand dollars for the statement had seriously injured him, and Wallace's counsel wanted to know how and in what quarters. The master decides Fulford is not under obligation to say, and requires that Wallace's defence be presented.

A CHANCE FOR ST. JOHN.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—Charles Burritt of Wrentham, N. S., was here today. Interviewed, he said he had been reported by the Halifax Chronicle as forming a company to build steel ships at St. John, N. B. This was not quite correct, yet the news has excited St. John and Halifax will have steel ship-building plants. The plant of the Nova Scotia Steel Ship-building Co. will be located at Halifax, with a second plant at St. John, N. B., if the New Brunswick legislature does the right thing.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN VERY ILL.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. P., is very seriously ill in St. Paul's hospital.

DEGREES.

First Shade—What is your punishment?
Second Shade—I do nothing all the time but deliver Sunday papers.
"How I envy you! I have to read them.—Brooklyn Life.

It will require great provocation to induce a girl to quarrel with her sweetheart during the next few days.

A PLAIN TALK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE.

(Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.)

Young men often ask me the question, "would it be right for me to go to the theatre?" It is not, they say, that those who propose these questions are not of the dissipated and dissolute class, but clean young men and maidens—too clean to be smirched by needless exposure to impure influences. That such questions are raised constantly are not surprising; for the play-house is increasingly persistent in its demands on popular attention and patronage. It fills a constantly enlarging place in the daily journals. Theatre-going increases more than church-going. The dead-walls are covered with flaunting pictorial representations of scenes and actors in full dress (or of no dress at all); and many of these are such disgusting indecency that they deserve suppression by the public authorities. If the pictures be so shameless, what must the originals be?

Before our youthful inquirers become patrons of the play-house, it is but fair that they should know just what perils to their normal nature and to their welfare as immortal beings they are likely to encounter. The first peril is to purity of character. Your eyes and ears are windows and doors to the heart. What enters once your mind, and what is imprinted on your memory, and what is burned up; they stick there, and often become tempters and tormentors for a life time. "I'd give my right hand," said a Christian to me once, "if I could rub out the abominable things that I put into my mind when I was a fast young man." He could not do it; neither will you be able to efface the lascivious images or the impure words which the stage may photograph on your very soul. We do not affirm that every popular play is immoral, or that every performer is impure, or that every theatre-goer is on the scent for sexual excitement. But the stage is to be estimated as a totality; and the whole trend of the average American stage is hostile to heart-purity. The exceptions do not alter the rule. Nor have honest attempts to bring the stage up to a high standard of moral purity been successful. The experiment once made in Boston of so managing a theatre as to exclude every indecency from the stage and every notoriously improper person from the audience, ended in pecuniary failure. The Puritanic play-house soon went into bankruptcy. The chief object of the manager is to make money; and if he can spice his entertainment with a plot that turns on a seduction or a scene of sexual passion, or with a salacious exposure of physical beauty, the temptation is too strong to be very often resisted.

You must take the average stage as it is, and not as you would like to have it. It is an institution, which if you patronize, you become morally responsible for, as much as if you patronize a public library or a public drinking saloon. As an institution, it habitually unsexes women by parading her before a mixed audience in man's attire. Too often it exposes her in such a pitiable scantiness of any attire at all that if you saw your own sister in such a plight you would turn away your eyes in horror. Yet you propose to pay your money (through the box-office) to somebody else's sisters and daughters to violate womanly delicacy for your entertainment. "If the daugh-

ter of Herodias" dances to please you, then you are responsible for the dance, both in its influence on the dancer and on your own moral sense. There is no evading before God of your accountability for the theatre, if you habitually support it. What its influence upon the average performer is, appears from most abundant testimony. One of the celebrated actresses of this time informed a friend of mine, that she "only enters a theatre to enact her part, and has very little association with her own profession."

ANECDOTE OF LORD RUSSELL.

Showing How He Acted When Mistaken for a Thief.
Once, when Lord Russell first came to London, and was laying the foundation of his career, the future Lord Chief Justice of England went to the pit of a theatre. The piece was popular, the pit was crowded, and the young advocate had only standing room. All of a sudden a man at his side cried out that his watch was stolen. Mr. Russell and two other men were hemmed in. "It is one of you three," cried the man minus the watch. "Well, we had better go out and be searched," said Mr. Russell, with the alertness of mind that did not fail him at a trying moment amidst an excited crowd. A detective was at hand, and the suggestion was accepted.

At Mr. Russell walked out, the idea passed through his mind that if the man behind him had the stolen property he would probably try to secrete it in the pocket of the front-rank. He thought he drew his coat-tails about him—only to feel, to his horror, something large and smooth and round already in his pocket. While he was still wondering what this might mean for him, the detective energetically seized the hindmost man, exclaiming, "What you rascal! at it again!" To Mr. Russell and the other man he apologized and bade them go free.

But Mr. Russell, before he had taken many steps, reflected that he could not keep the watch. He went back to the box office and explained, with a courage on which he afterwards said he rarely experienced greater demands, that though he did not take the watch, he had it. So saying, he put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a forgotten snuff box—Manchester Guardian.

THREW MANSFIELD OUT.

Nearly one hundred people figured in Richard Mansfield's production of Cyrano de Bergerac last season, in order to prevent any outsiders from getting behind the scenes, he provided each member of the company with a ticket not unlike those used by suburban commuters, which served as a means of admittance to the rear stage entrance and a tally for the salary list.

In order to see if his orders were strictly enforced, Mansfield one evening presented himself at the door, but as he had no ticket, the inflexible guardian of the stage not only refused him admittance, but proceeded to use force to make him move on.

When the joke had gone far enough Mansfield wrenched himself free from the grasp of the burly guardian and asked, impressively: "Do you know who I am?" "No," replied the guard, eyeing the speaker with distrust, "do you belong to this show?" "No," laughed Mansfield, as he started to go away; "but the show belongs to me." The next day the incorruptible guardian received a raise for carrying out his orders so unflinchingly.—Chicago

age to their piety. I don't believe that the theatre has ever helped many souls towards heaven. I know that it has sent thousands to perdition. Now that I have, in kind and candid plainness of speech, pointed out some of the inevitable perils of the play-house, do you feel like taking the risk?

KEEP YOUR HANDS WHITE.

SURPRISE won't hurt them. It has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes, but is harmless to the hands, and to the most delicate fabrics. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

BIG CANADIAN SMELTER.

MIDLAND, Ont., Dec. 19.—Yesterday, in the presence of a large number of representative men from all parts of Ontario and Quebec, the blast furnace of the Canada Iron Furnace Co., of which George E. Drummond of Montreal is the managing director, was "christened" by Hon. Geo. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, and formally opened by Mayor Milligan of Midland. The smelter is the first in Ontario to be run on almost purely Canadian ore. The ore comes from Michipicoten. The capacity of the smelter is one hundred and fifty gross tons of iron per day of twenty-four hours.

WHY BE PLAIN LOOKING?

If women would only learn to understand the secret of attractiveness they would become aware of the fact that ugliness, or even plainness, need not exist. A famous woman once said, "There are no ugly women; there are only women who do not understand how to make themselves beautiful." This is absolutely true, and the right thing for every woman to do who has not been gifted by Nature with perfection of feature or form, is to study how she can best make herself the charming example that points the moral of this statement.—The Lady.

FRENCH GUN SECRETS.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The French government has given the most emphatic denial to those French papers which tried to involve the American embassy in the Paris disclosures in connection with the United States war department's knowledge of French gun secrets, by offering the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Lieut. W. S. Sims, the former U. S. naval attaché at Paris, whom La Presse described as the person guilty of disclosing the gun secrets. Lieut. Sims is now on board the battleship Kentucky. As the government official he will be unable to accept the honor without the consent of congress.

CARMEL, Me., Dec. 19.—Bernard Austin, a resident of this town, met with a serious accident on Montserrat on Road River Monday afternoon, by being thrown down a high landing of logs. The collar bone, thumb and the large bone of the right arm were fractured. There are also bad scalp wounds. The injured man was brought to his home this afternoon.

Two Canadian Productions Cannot be Beaten in the World. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED. Image of a man in a hat and coat holding a cane.

ROLLING MILL.

The Large Establishment at Brook Total.

Loss Estimated Over—Works Gave Employment Eighty Men, and Thirty Y.

The large establishment at Brook Total was completely destroyed by fire at day night. The works almost constant wards of thirty years of men living well as they were will be greatly missed and not rebuilt to the place and a or St. John. Since into the hands of company of the day and night an to between 80 and The men knocked day afternoon, with few who could not the fire broke out, man on the premises, Cameron, the whom the manager most confidence. asks out of the house when he the flames as he the soaked wood in the far away. He room with all space but without effect was wholly incapable fire, Mr. Cameron the hope of sum time to prevent the mill. The residence ed occupation of the less. There is no Coldbrook, and such, there was flames ran up the engine room and the direction of the immense structure at midnight all the frame work of soon succumbed.

The oldest of which was built in 1830, was 130x100 feet, a year of owners built a office, so that the extensive, covering ground. It was see the immense ed, but the sight one for the people and the crowd the large crowd their living there the immediate v that it was almost along the road.

Sparks were of which furnished people, was light several Jewelling hands were kept houses. As it was, one of Daniel Michael Joseph Kealey, T. Hugh Gilley, was a large building, the greater part of Michael had \$300 place.

There was about factored stock in bar iron and steel 500 tons of raw factored stuff was One of the men industry to a \$300,000. This plan not be seriously the foundations. The boilers, he all right, being a

There was a to on the mill and as follows: \$1, Union, \$1,500 in the Norwich Union, additional \$1,000 new gravel road to the eastward among the company was Tingley, C. H. I. and E. B. Kealey. Joseph Kealey, broke his leg in the was well looked The building of dwelling by Jd road directly over very near the mill, ably assisted by tion of the build The Three M narrow escape.

W. H. Thorne, of the Coldbrook pany, which own at his home by a ring. He said the mill present compan ago, by purchase pee. Since that expended betwe on it in repairs time the mill turned out about it had been run this year and of bar and plate spikes, were shi time province, dears in hand for At the time unfortunately, o the mill, includi tons of finished scrap iron, 150, and some little brought here ju The mill prem erable area, and mill building houses. One of feet in size, wa ing, erected sin purchased the building proper and, was a very and, was a very serious loss, as