POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

IN THE NORTH THREE YEARS.

Harry Radford, New York Naturalist, Will Take No Companion Into the Arctic Wilds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Harry Vincent Radford, sportsman, naturalist and writer upon subjects relating to natural history, particularly with reference to the Adirondacks, will start from this city before the first of February for the Arctic. His trip, which will have the double purpose of geographical discovery and zoological investigation, will probably cover from [illegible] 000 miles through northwestern British Columbia, northern Alaska [illegible] east coast of Asia, and will take about three years. Mr. Radford starts out alone and the only companions he will have on the journey will be the natives with whom he will come in contact.

Leaving New York he will go to Ottawa to confer with Canadian officials regarding the necessary permits and formalities, and then he will continue to Winnipeg and Edmonton. Alberta the most northerly railway point in Canada. Four days' drive in a sleigh will bring him to Lac la Biche 175 miles almost due north, and that is as far as it is possible to go by road.

THEN BY DOG TRAIN.

There he will engage one or two Indians and a dog train of four huskies to draw the sledge bearing his food and instruments. At intervals of 200 miles there is a Hudson's Bay post, where new dogs and men will be taken, as there Indians are unwilling to go further than 200 miles from their homes, and by these stages he will go directly north to Fort Resolution.

Mr. Radford believes that this is the first serious effort which has ever been made to study carefully the wood bison. Other men who have made expeditions into this country have selected the summer as the time of their trips. Warburton Pike was there in 1890, Caspar Whitney in 1895 and Ernest Thompson-Seton, in 1907. Mr. Radford hopes that by being in the country in the winter when the bisons' tracks may be found in the snow, he will be able to get results where others have failed. He will spend the months of March and April in this region.

ACROSS THE BARREN LANDS.

From Fort Resolution Mr. Radford will either go directly north across the barren land, of which no accurate maps exist, or if he fails in this because of not being able to induce Indians to go with him he will go down the Mackenzie River to its delta at Fort McPherson. If he finds the former route possible it will bring him to the shores of the Arctic Ocean at Bathurst Bay. Just what season of the year will find him at this point Mr. Radford cannot say. But he expects to spend two or three winters in this country, where 60 below zero is not uncommon, and he hopes to be able to make his home with the Eskimos in the severest portions of the year.

Skirting the shores of the Arctic to the Alaskan boundary he will ascend the Yukon to its source and then descend it to its mouth. Then he will cross the Nome City, spending several weeks there recuperating.

TO CROSS BEHRING STRAITS.

Crossing Behring Straits on some Russian boat or junk, he will spend some time on the East Cape of Asia studying any animals he may find of which little is known. The last lap of this extraordinary trip will be down the Pacific coast to San Francisco.

Although he is only 28 years old, Mr. Radford is a member of many societies of naturalists and he is a recognized authority on the sports and natural history of the Adirondacks. He has letters from many prominent scientists wishing him success in his undertaking and offering him their help in any way he may desire. Mr. Roosevelt is keenly interested in the trip.

Archbishop Farley, to whom Mr. Radford explained his plans, followed his proposed journey on a map and at the end of the interview, after giving him letters to the prelates and missionaries of Canada, conferred his official blessing on Mr. Radford and his explorations.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Three men, one of whom was John McKenna, coachman for D. McEacheren, while coasting down the mountain side tonight on a toboggan, ran into a tree. McKenna was instantly killed. His skull was fractured. The other two were not hurt. The men were not sliding on the regular toboggan chute.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Cotton futures opened steady: March 9.45; May 9.41; July 9.43; Aug 9.36 to 9.37; Sept 9.32; Oct 9.31; Dec 9.28; Jan 9.26.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People than Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

Mrs. G. M. White, Williamstown, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I was so bad I could scarcely lie down in bed. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they helped me so much I got another box and it has made a final cure. I cannot speak too highly of them. I think they are worth their weight in gold."

JAPAN MUST CONTINUE TO PROTECT KOREA

The Substance of Prince Ito's Report

Weakness and Helplessness of the Country Obvious — No Hope for Country Without Japanese Protection.

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 23. via San Francisco, Feb. 23.—That the strongest impression he retains of his recent tour of Northern Korea is that Japan must continue fearlessly in her attitude of protection and guidance toward the Koreans, was the declaration of Prince Ito, Japanese Resident General in Korea on the day following the return of the imperial party to Seoul. Prince Ito said he had observed conditions obtaining throughout the empire very closely and, speaking directly to the Koreans who formed the major part of his audiences, said that despite their dislike of interference by the Japanese government, and no matter how irksome it appeared, it was the highest desire of the Japanese to help Korea and in doing so to preserve and safe guard the peace of the far east. The prince declared that the weakness and helplessness of Kora were obvious to any impartial observers while the Koreans would refuse to admit this, very naturally he said, the fact remained that there was no hope for the empire without the protection of Japan. This, Prince Ito announced, would be the substance of his report to his emperor on his return to Japan.

Both the Korean emperor who is in splendid health and spirits since his return from the north, and Prince Ito, have granted audiences to the leading residents of Ping Yang and the foreign missionaries. To the latter the prince said that he made no difference in act or thought between the various creeds. He said that the good work of the missions in the enlightenment and civilization of Korea was self evident and that in his own efforts toward the political salvation of the country he desired the aid and co-operation of the missionaries and native Christians. The expressions of good will voiced by the prince were received with enthusiasm and have created a feeling of friendliness towards the Japanese administration of Korean affairs among the missionaries of Ping Yang.

Addressing his fellow countrymen residents in Seoul Prince Ito said that any marked improvement in conditions in Korea could not be achieved until the economic weaknesses of the empire had been overcome. He dwelt at length on the need for the development of the natural resources of Korea stating that he had worked and would work unceasingly to this end.

Prince Ito concluded his remarks by urging both Japanese and Koreans to work with these common objects in view, thereby serving the best interests of every resident of the empire.

CHIEF DENIES STORY OF THE THIRD DEGREE

Says Mrs. Wilhelm Was Not Suddenly Confronted With Husband's Corpse —His Version.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23—Chief of Police Michael Corbitt denies the accuracy of the report published on Feb. 4, stating that Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm had been subjected by the police, to what is known as "the third degree." An investigation shows that the so called "third degree" was not made use of. Chief Corbitt's statement of the occurrence is as follows:

Mrs. Wilhelm on the day preceding the funeral of her husband, pleaded to be permitted to view the body. She agreed to hire a coach to convey her to the undertaker's if her request was granted

The request was granted and it was arranged with her that the journey be made at 9 o'clock that night so that she would not be subjected to the gaze of a morbidly curious crowd or the fire of many cameras, a condition she could not have escaped were the trip made in daylight. Furthermore, her relatives had been informed of the intended trip and they brought her mourning to wear. She prepared for the journey early in the night and was fully dressed and waiting to make the trip when the coach arrived exactly at the hour that had been set. She had not retired and consequently was not aroused from her sleep and hustled out at midnight without being told whither she was going.

"At the undertakers the body of the slain was rested in a handsome casket; it had been made as presentable in appearance as it was possible for an expert mortuarian to make it. No sheet covered the body; consequently a sheet was not suddenly jerked aside to revel the corpse when the woman entered. After Mrs. Wilhelm had gazed on the dead man's face for a few moments, the glass covering it was drawn down so that she might, if she desired, press a last kiss on the lips. Not a question was put to her. This all took place in the large room used by the undertaker for the holding of funeral services, and not in the morgue. After Mrs. Wilhelm had composed herself she returned to the coach, was driven back to police headquarters and was profuse in her thanks for having been permitted to make the journey."

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Wall Street—The market opened in an excited condition owing to the heavy declines in the prices of Americans in the London market during yesterday's holiday in New York. American Industrials were mostly affected as a result of American Steel trade. There were sales of 12,000 at the opening at 44¾ and 44½ and the price subsequently touched 44⅛.

CANADA'S FIRST GOLD COINS

Struck In British Columbia in 1862—Only 4 Known to Exist

A Colonial Treasurer Who Achieved His Ambition in Defiance of Prerogative of the Crown

English gold sovereigns were coined on the North American continent for the first time in 1908, when a limited number of these pieces were struck at the newly opened Canadian mint at Ottawa. Permission to strike these coins, it is said, was given by the British authorities as a special privilege to mark the beginning of operations and extended only up to Dec. 31, 1908, after which the mint was to confine itself to making silver and bronze coins.

Six ingots, containing between sixty and seventy ounces of gold, were sent to the Ottawa mint from the Reddick mine, in the Larder Lake district, and this was the metal used to make the Canadian sovereigns. All are marked with the letter C. The intrinsic value of each piece is $4.86, although specimens already have been sold for $25.

It is the general impression that these are the only gold coins of any description ever struck in Canada, with the exception of the gold two dollar pieces of Newfoundland; but there was one other gold coinage about which little is known, and which is associated with the United States for the reason that the dies were made in this country.

In 1883 R. W. McLachlan, of Ottawa, a numismatic authority, while examining the coin collection of the British Museum in London came across two gold coins of the denomination of $10 and $20 with which he was entirely unacquainted, although the inscriptions borne by them indicated that they had been made for circulation in Canada.

The gold pieces were similar in design. The twenty dollar piece bore on the obverse the device of a crown in the centre of the field with a small rosette at the bottom, while around the border was inscribed "Government of British Columbia." On the reverse was a wreath of oak leaves, which enclosed, in three lines, the inscription "20 dollars 1862," with the word "Kuner," in minute letters underneath the wreath.

Mr. McLachlan had never heard of such coins before and upon his return he wrote to the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia for information. Secretary John Robson supplied the information that the coins were struck at New Westminster, B. C., in 1862, at the instance of Gen. Gossit, who at that time was treasurer of the colony.

Treasurer Gossitt had an ambition to strike gold coins when the gold fever was at its height in the Province in 1863. He was a numismatist, and finally through his efforts a small mint was established in connection with the assay office. Before the mint was completed it was discovered that the colony had no authority to coin money and that there was a heavyy penalty for doing so, it being a prerogative of the Crown. Notwithstanding the fact Treasurer Gossitt determined to have sample coins made anyway, and in opposition to the governor's wishes brought the mint to completion. According to Secretary Robson only two of these gold coins were struck, 'and I well remembered meeting him (Gossitt) after he had achieved his object," wrote Mr. Robson "He had the coins in his hands, jingling and admiring them as a child would a new and very attractive toy."

In 1883 the bulk of the coining machinery was still lying idle and rusting in the old mint building, which afterward was converted into a public library and reading room. The two coins in the British Museum were presented to that institution by F. Seymour, who was governor of British Columbia in 1864.

There are at least two other specimens of the coins struck, for the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of this issue in gold brought a large sum at the Murdoch sale, held some years ago in London. These probably were the specimens brought back to England by General Gossitt.

Mr. McLachlan said in an article written in 1883 for the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal that from the name of the engraver and from the general likeness to the Germain coinage he concluded that the dies had been prepared in Germany. As a matter of fact the dies were prepared in San Francisco, which information has only recently come to light.

The commission for the execution of the dies was placed with Albert Kuner, of San Francisco, who for many years, up to the time of the gold coins that were issued during the pioneer gold days of California, 1849-1855.

Upon completing the dies and before turning them over to Mr. Gossitt several trial pieces in silver were struck by Mr. Kuner upon a coinage press owned by the jewelry firm of Lemme Bros. of San Francisco. As Mr. Kumer originally came from Bavaria, and as the coinage press was imported from Germany, Mr. McLachlan's theory was not so far wrong, although the coins are distinctively a production of the United States.

The little Town of New Westminster however, can lay claim to the honor of being the first in the dominion to have a mint and tostrike gold coins, as the first gold piece to be issued by the independent colony of Newfoundland did not make its appearance until 1865.

THE MATRIMONIAL SPUR.

Long. — To what do you attribute your great business success?

Strong.—To my wife. She made it necessary for me to earn more money. —Boston Transcript.

SAYS LICENSING BILL WILL NOT BE DROPPED

"We are Not Going to Turn Back," Declares Rt. Hon. Mr. Birrell at Nottingham

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Birrell addressed a public meeting of Nottingham, when a resolution was passed expressing indignation at the rejection of the Licensing, Education and other Liberal Bills by the House of Lords.

Speaking of the Licensing Bill, he said it was not a political measure. No Government that had any regard for a quiet life or bye-elections would have consented to take it up. They knew exactly what they were doing. They made their appeal not merely to political supporters, but to the nation.

"We have," he said, "brought the question to a clear issue and we are not going to turn back. (Cheers). No member of the House of Lords need suppose that this bill will ever be dropped. We have behind us a vast body of opinion; in fact everybody intimately acquainted with the social life of the people.

"We have great forces against us, and we are in for a fight. Do you think we do not know the influence of the tap-room? The whole moral forces of the nation are behind us. Whether they are or are not, we mean to go on fighting." (Cheers.)

That brought him to the question of the House of Lords, which thought fit to slay the bill before it had been removed from the table of the House. He did not think the House of Lords ever did a more foolish thing in all their lives than to accept this Licensing Bill as the one on which to flout the determination and the expressed vote of the popular chamber. (Cheers). It marked an extraordinary folly, which he owned he hardly expected even that house to show. (A voice, "Reform them.")

On the franchise question Mr. Birrell declared himself favorable to granting votes to unmarried women taxpayers, but not to married women.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF MUNICIPAL DELEGATES

Moncton Arranging a Toboggan Drive, Trip to the I. C. R. Shops, and a Banquet.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 23—The civic committee appointed to look after the entertainment of delegates to the New Brunswick Municipalities Union which meets here for two days, commencing March tenth, had a meeting last night. It is likely that delegates will be entertained at a banquet in one of the city hotels. If the roads will permit, there will also be a big toboggan drive to points of interest around the city, and a special train will convey the party to the I. C. R. new shops. Premier Hazen, and other prominent provincialists, will be invited to attend the banquet.

Rev. William Penna, pastor of the Methodist Church at Shediac, has received a call from Milltown, N. B., and will probably accept, subject to the conference.

KING'S FIRST LEVEE WAS HELD TODAY

LONDON, Feb. 23—King Edward held his first levee of the season at St. James Palace at noon today which was well attended, among those present being the majority of the members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, was in the diplomatic group. He was accompanied by John Rudgley Carter, secretary of the embassy, Lieut. Commander John H. Gibbons, the naval attache, Capt. Sidney A. Cloman, the military attache, and Craig W. Wadsworth, second secretary of the embassy. He presented to His Majesty Arthur Orr, the new third secretary, Wm. Rockefeller Jr., James Stillman, of New York, L. H. McCormick, an American resident of London, and Lieut. Commander Chester Wells, U. S. N.

PREDICTS BATTLESHIPS OF FORTY THOUSAND TONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Rear Admiral Goodrich believes that battleships twice the size of the largest now building, will be launched in the not far distant future. Speaking on "The Navy," at the annual banquet of the United States Society of the Cincinnati here tonight, he said:

"Over on the Brooklyn navy yard we are refitting one of the vessels that formed part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet in '98. That boat is of 9,000 ton displacement. We now have ships of 18,000 tons, and are building battleships of from twenty to twenty-one thousands tons displacement. If we are spared for a few years more we shall see ships of thirty and forty thousand tons displacement."

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane F. Betts took place this afternoon at 2.30 from her late residence, 53 Broad St., to St. James' Church, where the service was conducted by the rector. The interment was made in Fernhill cemetery.

The funeral of Miss Jennie McInerney took place at 8.30 this morning from her father's residence, 610 Main Street.

The funeral of the late Hugh McGill took place from his home, City Lane, West End, at eight this morning, to the Church of the Assumption, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father J. J. O'Donovan. The interment was made in the Sand Cove cemetery.

ORDERS OF MERIT MAY BE WORN BY WOMEN

Decoration of Royal Red Cross Conferred on Italian Queen.

Oldest is the Order of the Axe—Interesting Stories Connected With Their Origin.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The decoration of the Royal Red Cross which King Edward recently conferred upon Queen Elena of Italy for her conduct at Messina, is one of many orders of merit that may be won and worn by women. The oldest of these is the Order of the Axe, established in the twelfth century by the last Duke of Barcelona, Ramon Berenguer. Its establishment was inspired by the devoted courage of the Spanish women in repelling the Moors, with whom the Spaniards were then engaged in a life and death struggle.

The first order in recognition of women's personal bravery on the field of battle was founded in Russia. In the battle of Pruth, when Peter the Great led the Russian army against the Turks, defeat seemed almost inevitable. For long the fortunes of the Russian empire hung in the balance, and the Emperor declared afterward that if he had not been accompanied by Catherine the entire army would have been decimated.

On the conclusion of peace Peter instituted the Order of Liberty and bestowed it upon his wife. During his lifetime it was conferred on no one else, but in 1797 Paul I. modified its character so that it might be conferred upon the higher nobility connected with the imperial house. Each member was especially charged with the care, manners and morals of a pupil in the royal household. It is now the Order of Catherine.

The most highly prized order for women in Germany is that of Louisa, established in 1815 by Frederick William III. It was to commemorate the self-sacrifice of the women of Germany during the Napoleonic campaign which terminated at Waterloo. The women of Prussia then sold their jewels and rings to raise money for the soldiery, and many accompanied the army into the field of battle to minister to the wounded and dying.

After the Franco-Prussian war the Service Cross for Women and Girls was established in recognition of their aid during the war.

The Legion of Honor is now the only French order left, all others having been abolished during the Revolution. It was established first as the Order of the Eagle by Napoleon in 1802. The first woman to wear it was Marie Jeanne Schelink. In 1792 she enlisted in the Second Belgian Battalion and went through several campaigns, in the course of which she was wounded more than once. After the battle of Austerlitz she was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and was decorated with the order by Napolean himself.

Noble work in the cause of humanity entitles a woman to the Order of Sidonia, which was established in 1870 by King John of Saxony.

The Cross of Mary was founded to encourage service among the sick and wounded in time of war. The decoration is that of the Teutonic knights and was originally limited to members of the Catholic faith, but that limitation no longer obtains.

In England there are three orders confined to women. In 1877 when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, she founded the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, which may be conferred upon princesses of the royal house and wives and female relatives of Indian princes and of the holders of high office in India, such as the Viceroy and Commander in Chief, etc.

The Royal Family Order of Victoria and Albert, founded in 1862 explains itself. The third British woman's order is that of the Royal Red Cross founded juts fifty years ago as an acknowledgement of services in nursing the sick and wounded.

The Order of Merit instituted by King Edward in 1902, is really a man's order, but it was conferred on Miss Florence Nightingale.

The Ladies' Order of St. Anne at Munich was founded by the widow of the Elector Maximilian III. in 1783 and originally was composed of ten women who could prove sixteen generations of nobility. There are now three classes with twenty-five members in the first, forty-two in the second, and a third class to which daughters of military officers are eligible.

The order of the Starry Cross was founded by the Empress Eleanor of Austria in 1668. After a great fire had destroyed the imperial palace there was found in the ruins a little crucifix said to contain a relic of the true cross. According to the traditions of the family it had been worn by and protected the Emperor Maximilian in the perilous campaign against Martinsward. It was preserved in a casket of crystal and enamel and after the great fire was entirely uninjured.

Out of gratitude for this miraculous preservation the Empress decided to commemorate the event by establishing an order for ladies. Pope Clement IX. confirmed the order and entrusted the spiritual management to the Prince Bishop of Vienna. The order is conferred only on ladies of royal blood who have done notable work for the relief of the poor and among the sick in hospitals.

Quite one of the most exclusive orders is that of Maria Louisa of Spain, the membership of which is confined to the ladies of the royal house and thirty ladies of noble lineage.

The order of Isabella of Portugal is conferred on those who do good work among the poor. On the decoration appear the words "Pauperum sclatio," or "Consolation of the poor."

The most notable decoration of the East is the order of Nishani Shefakat, which was created to commemorate the workk of distinguished English women during the Russo-Turkish war. Such splendid results accrued from the Turkish compassionate fund instituted by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts that the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. founded the order in 1878 as a mark of gratitude conferring it at once on Lady Burdett-Coutts and Lady Layard. The meaning of the order is pity, mercy, kindness.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
Fancy Decorated Teapots
Showing the latest decorations and designs at lowest prices.
O. H. WARWICK CO. LTD.,
78 TO 82 KING ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

On Saturday, 20th February, at St. Stephen's church, New York, Rev. Dr. Segal united in marriage Edgar B. Hanson, of Little Lepreaux, N. B., and Dr. Mary Elizabeth Stickney, of Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson will reside in New York.

Walter Murphy, who was injured at McAdam Junction by being struck by a freight train last week when his companion was killed, has recovered sufficiently to be transferred to the general public hospital, and was brought in on the C. P. R. express at noon today.

The great clean-up sale of lace curtains at M. R. A.'s will be continued tomorrow, all day tomorrow. This is the housewife's opportunity to secure real curtain bargains. Hundreds took advantage of the sale yesterday but there is yet time to secure handsome curtains at a generous saving in price.

Band music by two of St. John's best bands, instrumental and vocal solos, and the production of that most realistic of military band compositions "A Soldier's Life," will be features of the concert to be given this evening in Carleton City Hall by the combined 62nd and Carleton Cornet bands. The concerted band numbers will be particularly attractive to all music lovers and in fact the best musical event held in the West Side for a long time.

Says a Trinidad paper, of Feb. 4th:—The W. S. Harkins Dramatic Company, who are giving their first performance at the Princess Building tonight, arrived yesterday morning from Barbados by the Canadian steamer Ocamo. Later in the day their baggage was thoroughly fumigated. The Ocamo's bill of health disclosed that up to the 1st instant 15 cases of yellow fever have occurred at Barbadoes, and we learn from a private source that in a single family resident in Bridgetown there were seven cases, three of which terminated fatally within 48 hours.

A grotesque echo of the ice palace storming was given at Montreal last evening at the Paderewski concert, when the efforts of the great pianist were almost completely drowned at times by the coughing of a big audience. Fully 50,000 people braved a blinding rainstorm on Friday night to see the final storming of the ice palace, and evidently the music lovers were amongst those who caught cold as a result. Their coughing came near to wrecking the concert, while their efforts were aided by a child with a well developed case of whooping cough, which furnished so much distraction that ultimately the youngster had to be removed.

The Crescents have decided to abandon the Maritime skating championships which were to have been held at the Arena Wednesday; nearly all of the skaters wanted expenses, some of them wanted sums away above expenses. Requests first received here were that Bush, who is at present in St. John, and Logan, wanted $200 together for the trip. These amounts were afterwards reduced, but actual expenses would not be accepted. The whole affair gives an idea of the present day style of amateurs. In old days a club was allowed legitimate expenses for their men, nothing more; nowadays some of the people who call themselves amateurs want profit as well. Even Kerr, Longboat, and others who competed at the exhibition sports here last year, not only got expenses, but Tim O'Rourke, their manager, declined the prizes offered, obtaining an order on a Toronto jeweller instead. It is to be hoped, however, the Crescents will hand the letter over to the M. A. A. A., and the latter will consult the National Skating Association. It might do some good.—Recorder.

PERCY E. SOMERVILLE.

In Springfield, Kings Co., on Feb. 19, Percy E. Somerville, aged 18 years died suddenly. Up to within a few days of his death he had been strong and well. He was taken down with appendicitis early in the week. A consultation of doctors was held and an operation was speedily arranged for. This, however, proved ineffectual, the disease having gained two much headway to be overcome. His death cast a gloom over the whole village, as he was well and favorably known by all. He was of a bright and loveable disposition and gave promise of a brilliant life. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved mother and sisters in their loss.

THE TEA PUZZLE.

"The Irresistible," a college paper, just issued by the students of the Currie Business University, contains a prize contest in the shape of a tea puzzle which is attracting considerable attention. Several good answers have already been received. This competition will be open for the next fortnight and the names of the winners will be announced in the next issue of the "Irresistible;" also in the daily papers.

A copy of "The Irresistible" will be mailed to any address.

OBITUARY.

An old and respected resident for a number of years has passed away in the person of Mrs. Margaret Waldron, at the residence of her son, Chas. W. Waldron, of the I. C. R. She leaves one son, one grandson and three sisters, Miss Hannah Craig, of New York, and Mrs. Walter Reid, of New York, and Mrs. M. McCormack, of Boston.

I. O. FORESTERS.

On Monday evening a large gathering of Foresters and friends met in Foresters' Hall, Charlotte street, to witness the installation of officers of Court Intercolonial. The following courts were represented: Loyalist, La Tour, Quangondy, Log Cabin, Hetherington and Wygoody. The interesting ritual and musical honors by E.J. Todd, D. S. C. R. assisted by W. E. Erb, acting S. Marshall, F. M. Hastings, S. Conductor, J. A. Stephensen, S. Secretary with the royal escort from the Brunswick and St. John encampments in command of F. A. Corey. A programme of songs and recitatons with addresses from the officials taking part was carried out, and a bountiful supply of refreshments served by the committee. A most enjoyable hour was spent in good and welfare.

The following are the officers installed:

C. R.—W. H. Chambers.
V. C. R.—D. Dunlop.
R. S.—F. M. Hastings
F. S.—A. Hastings.
T.—G. H. Chamberlain.
O.—H. Ingraham.
S. W.—A. Tower.
J. W.—A. Poyas.
S. B.—A. Selick.
J. B.—W. H. White.
Physician—Dr Emery.
C. D. H. C. R.—John Beamish.

JUDGEMENT RENDERED IN ROBERTSON WILL CASE

His Honor Chief Justice Barker delivered judgment in Equity Court this morning in the case of Smith et al, executors of last will and testament of Hon. John Robertson vs. Eliza Robertson et al. Mr. S. Smith appeared for plaintiff. Dr. A. O. Earle, K. C., appeared for Eliza Robertson, Sophia Robertson, Agnes L. Robertson. Mr. W. A. Ewing, K. C., appeared for executors of Lewis J. Almon, parties interested. Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., appeared for Laura Robertson and remaining defendants.

Plaintiffs having filed a bill for directions in the matter of the will of the Hon. John Robertson, His Honor decided that the trustees have power to sell and dispose of so much of the property mentioned in schedule A. as they deem necessary to pay one-third of the same. To the executors of the late L. J. Almon, the remaining two-thirds of Schedule A. should be equally divided now between the surviving children of the testator and the heirs of David D. Robertson.

Further that Mrs. Almon had a disposing power over one-third of her share of the residuary estate. The remaining two-thirds of her share of the residuary estate is to be divided in the same manner as the remaining two-thirds of the property contained in Schedule A.

THE PERRY ENQUIRY

Chief Clark will this afternoon hold a private official enquiry into the case against Policeman Ira Perry who has been charged with a serious offense.

The complaintant is Police Cavenaugh.

Chief Clarke would not discuss the matter this morning any more than to say that he had suspended Perry immediately on the charges being made against him. He said the inquiry would be private and would commence at 2 o'clock.

DEATHS

WALDRON—On Monday evening, Feb. 22nd, Mrs. Margaret Waldron, in the sixtieth year of her age, leaving an only son and one grandson, and three sisters.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Chas. W. Waldron, 53 Forest Street, on Thursday next, at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. No flowers by request.

(New York, New Jersey and Boston papers please copy.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED.—Nurse girl able to assist in housework. Apply 193 Waterloo. 23-2-6

FOR SALE.—A two storey dwelling house, new, containing ten rooms. Enquire at Star Office. 23-2-2

WATNED—Information of Bradleys whose daughter Henrietta, married Chas. Hall, in year 1873. Joseph Patten Hall. 23-2-2.

WANTED. — Young man 18 or 19 years of age as helper. Apply to PHILLIPS & WHITE CO., Dock St. 23-2-2

TO LET—Flat, 5 rooms and toilet. 139 Mecklenburg St. Can be seen Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 to 5. $10.00 per month. Apply 350 Union St. 23-2-6

WANTED—A cook. Apply 24 Wellington Row. 23-2-6.

TO LET—Two single rooms with board. Apply 24 Wellington Row. 23-2-6.

TO LET—Flat of six rooms. Apply to Lawrence O'Neill, Prince St. Lancaster Heights 23-2-6.