

TORIAN

For Children

Use For Over 20 Years

TORIAN

COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

BIRTHS.

At 47 St. James

John, N. B., to the wife

of Mrs. M. E. Francis, a daughter.

At St. John on 5th Feby, at

St. John, to the wife of M.

a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the

parsonage in street Baptist church,

by Rev. Dr. Gates, Wm. J.

and M. E. Francis, all of

St. John.

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ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 28.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

NO. 13.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Dr. Matthew's Close Call

While Fossil Hunting.

He is a Son of Dr. George Matthew

of St. John—Perils of the

Desert.

The following article from the New York Sun will be of unusual interest to the people of this province, and particularly of St. John. The Dr. Matthew mentioned is a son of Dr. George Matthew of the St. John Custom House.

While the work of adding new specimens of stuffed animals, shells, fossils, etc., to the American Museum of Natural History, at Seventy-seventh street and Columbus avenue, is going on all the time, it is little known that

some of the most valuable fossils of extinct and prehistoric animals were found in the course of the past summer

and fall in Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota and other Western States, and go to show that thousands of years ago

animals roamed there the like of which are now either extinct or are found only in the tropical jungles.

Since June five expeditions have been sent out by the staff of the museum to the Western States. All were successful in obtaining many strange and uncommon fossils.

The parties that go on these trips are usually made up of four or five persons—an expert scientist, two assistants, a cook and a teamster. They choose as

the hunting grounds the arid and rocky Bad Lands, which are found here and there in that vast region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

With an outfit consisting of a tent, hammocks, a strong two-horse team, two saddle horses and camp utensils, a camp is made near the grounds where

the fossils are most common. The Bad Lands are usually elevated

tracts, varying from fifteen square miles to a much greater area, and destitute of all vegetation. The soil is almost entirely rock, and is worn

throughout in huge gulches by the action of water torrents. It seldom rains in these regions, but when the sky

does pour forth its waters it comes in the form of cloudbursts, giving birth to streams that rapidly grow into rushing torrents, which in turn cut their way through the forest, leaving

ravines and gullies in their wake. It is such places as these that fossils are found. The bones, harder and more tenacious than rock, protrude into the air after the rock and sand in which they have been imbedded

is worn away. The phosphate of lime contained in bone turns them blue, and thus the eye is assisted in distinguishing them from the surrounding objects.

To any one who is not a scientist, fossil hunting would be the dreariest and most monotonous work. Provided with a small pickax, two feet long, a canteen of water and a midday lunch, he goes out to work for hours without finding a trace of a bone. A week's work may meet with no success, but usually if he succeeds

sooner or later in finding the object of his endeavors. His pick is then brought into use, and the rock soil encasing the fossil is broken so that the bones can be removed. If he sees

traces of other fossils he continues to break the rock until sometimes whole skeletons, often of hitherto unknown prehistoric animals, are exhumed. So

the work goes on, with varying success. At night he returns to camp, either happy or disappointed.

The first expedition that left here last summer was in charge of Bond Brown of this city. The party went to the

southwestern part of South Dakota, just south of the Black Hills, in search of fossil marine reptiles. Mosasaurs and Plesiosaurs, which inhabited the great inland sea that once spread over the centre of North America from Canada to Mexico.

These Mosasaurs, better known as Great Sea Lizards, attained sometimes the length of thirty feet or more. They had short necks and bodies, but long flippers and tails. Plesiosaurs were longer animals. They are supposed to have resembled in a measure the Mosasaurs, but their necks were long and their tails short.

In this expedition several Mosasaur skeletons were found, and also the nearly complete skeleton of a Plesiosaur.

The second expedition which left New York this summer was also in charge of Mr. Brown. This time a search was made in Montana for the remains of the gigantic Dinosaur, a reptile thought to be the largest animal that ever existed. Some of them

were seventy feet long, of enormous size and possessing a long neck and tail, four massive legs, a small head and inferior brain. A petrified thigh bone of one of these creatures is on exhibition. It is six feet long and weighs 400 pounds.

Mr. Brown located some good prospecting points, which will be developed next year.

In hope of finding traces of the Uintatherium, a huge elephantine beast, with six horns on the skull and great sabre-like tusks, a third expedition was led by Walter Granger to the Bad Lands in southwestern Wyoming. Two

specimens of the animal were obtained, also about 300 specimens of extinct animals, including thirty different kinds, of which some were entirely new to the scientists. Among the bones excavated were those of the ancestors of the horse. Many skeletons of monkeys were also brought to light.

An expedition under Albert Thompson to the Big Bad Lands of South Dakota resulted in the discovery of two skulls of the Titanotherium, six of the rhinoceros and the remains of many smaller animals. The first two were short-tailed shrews, white-footed mice and many others. The bones of an extinct peccary were among the prized collection.

Probably the most valuable find was the skeleton of a great sabre-toothed tiger. This extinct animal, so called from the fact that its upper canine teeth were seven inches long and sabre shaped, was about double the size of the tiger of the present day.

While the life of a fossil hunter may appear monotonous, a few adventures serve to enliven it, many of which he would prefer to avoid. He must take his chances of becoming lost in that country where succor is impossible. The rays of the sun beat down upon his head almost continually, while the mercury flutters around the 110 deg. mark. There are no Indians to be encountered, but wildcats and wolves occasionally frequent the desolate lands where fossils are most numerous, and occasionally a cloudburst catches the unwary prospector and gives him a thorough drenching.

Dr. W. D. Matthew, associate curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology of the museum, while out with a party last summer, experienced a rather thrilling adventure.

He had been working in the Bad Lands about four miles from camp, any way or tiger of the present day, was near the opposite bank. The struggle lasted nearly a minute. Finally he was dragged out in safety.

They hastened to his assistance. A rope was thrown to him. He fastened it securely around his body, gave the signal for his friends to pull, and then jumped into the rushing water.

The whirling tide drew him under the surface. The cord tightened under the supreme effort of three men at the other end. Dr. Matthew rose to the surface under the strain of the combined forces. Again the waters became master and drew him down.

The next time he saw the light he was nearer the opposite bank. The struggle lasted nearly a minute. Finally he was dragged out in safety.

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CONSERVATIVE ELECTED IN WRIGHT COUNTY.

J. M. McDougall Has Substantial Majority—

A Severe Rebuke to the Laurier Machine—A Great Surprise.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Wright county, P. Q., which three months ago elected Sir Wilfrid Laurier by over a thousand majority, today returned the conservative candidate, J. M. McDougall. His majority is 99 with two places to hear from, which may slightly reduce it.

The town of Hull, which in November went liberal by 700, today gave a conservative majority of 24.

The result is a severe rebuke to the Laurier machine and coming as it does after the Ontario election and the Quebec cabinet crisis, does enormous harm to the premier's prestige, especially among the French of Quebec, who have been taught to consider the liberal leader inviolable. Not only was Mr. Devlin, the defeated machine candidate, thrust upon the constituency by Laurier, who personally requested all his supporters to vote for him, but several members of the cabinet have

taken a vigorous part in the campaign. Two cabinet ministers spoke at Devlin's closing meeting Saturday night. Government money was also plentiful. Altogether the result is a severe rebuke to the methods by which the liberals have held Quebec and an indication of growing popular feeling concerning those methods.

Coustaean, the independent liberal, polled 430 votes in Hull to 802 for McDougall and 768 for Devlin, but was soundly supported throughout the county, which in many places getting no votes at all. He will lose his deposit.

HULL, Que., Feb. 13.—With five places to hear from, McDougall, conservative, has a majority of 177. These five places are: Crank gave Laurier 127. As it is not expected they will give Devlin anything like this, McDougall's election is considered sure by at least 75.

Adjutant Thompson Fitted Out a Squad of Hoboes in Halifax.

Adjutant Thompson, proprietor of the Army Home on Water street, tells some very interesting stories of his experiences while conducting a similar home in Halifax. On one occasion, he says, there was a general sale in connection with the Church of the Redeemer, of Halifax, and the pastor was determined to win his new coat.

When morning came, a large box containing the desired articles was landed at the door bright and early. The adjutant called up his men in line and gave orders to strip off their coats. The remnants of 30 coats were packed away in an old barrel, and 30 new ones were produced and donned in their stead. The matter of the coat was a question with them. In their eagerness to get into the new garments long arms were thrust into short sleeves and short arms into long sleeves. One young Italian got a coat of the material which dragged in the mud. On noticing this, he carefully planned up about six inches of the coat tail and went away perfectly satisfied with his appearance. Every man seemed so well satisfied with his coat that the adjutant thought it would be a shame to make any changes for the mere sake of it, so he turned to them out and away they marched in a body down Water street. This curious sight, it may be imagined, attracted much attention from bystanders, and before long a mob of about sixty men gathered about the door, thinking a new show had come to town.

But the dress coats and the tramps soon parted. The eyes of the pawnbrokers were soon on the one by one the tramps returned to the home and fished their old coats out of the barrel again.

N. S. ASSEMBLY

Speech of the Leader of the Opposition.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—During the debate in the house of assembly Saturday on the reply to the speech from the throne, the Ontario market leader, brought up the question of extended coal markets and asked the government what action it would take in connection with the matter, especially regarding the Ontario market.

During the course of his speech Premier Murray said it is a question of transportation and that he knew of no way by which his government could remedy the situation, and that the remitting of royalties, claiming that to do so would impair the credit of the province. If Mr. Tanner had any suggestion to make as to ways and means he would be pleased to hear what they are.

Mackenzie & Mann sent 30,000 tons of coal to Port Arthur from their mine at Inverness, O. P., and brought their cargo of iron ore of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney.

LIZARD, Feb. 13.—Passed, str Kroonland, from New York for Dover and Antwerp; Minneapolis, from New York for London.

QUICK WORK.

Two Officers Arrest Eighteen Men

After Interrupting a Cocking Main—

The Justice Held Court in the Barn.

YORK, Me., Feb. 12.—The interruption of a cocking main followed by a fist fight between the participants and two sturdy officers during which eighteen men were placed under arrest and subsequently fined by an impromptu trial justice court convened in the cock-pit, was the unusual proceeding that happened just before midnight last night at York village.

It was Sheriff George O. Athorne of York Co., accompanied by a single deputy, George Preble of this town, who forced an entrance into a barn at York village, where a cocking main was in progress. At the intrusion some sixty men made a rush for the sheriff, who had taken his stand at the main entrance, the only easy exit. Athorne, who is a giant in physique, stood his ground, and, not having time in which to draw a weapon, struck out with his fists and in as many minutes had knocked down and rendered helpless eight men, placed handcuffs on two others, while eight more surrendered.

In the meantime the others present at the main had crawled through two small windows and attacked Deputy Preble who had been stationed at the rear guard outside. Preble closed with his assailants, but was overwhelmed and finally rendered temporarily insensible by a blow with a club.

Sixteen of the prisoners, all of whom gave fictitious names, pleaded guilty to being present at a cocking main, and were fined \$5 each. Two others, who pleaded not guilty, were held for a further hearing. The court then issued warrants for ten other men whom the sheriff claimed to have recognized in the crowd, and adjourned. The laws of this state do not permit the holding of court on Sunday, and the proceedings were necessarily expedited. Court convened at 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, and was declared adjourned at 1 o'clock.

At 9 o'clock last night Sheriff Athorne received word at his home in Eliot that a cocking main was to be held shortly before midnight in an old barn on the outskirts of York village. Hastily harnessing his horse, he drove to the home of Trial Justice A. B. Cole of Eliot, and about 10 o'clock the two were on the road to York. On reaching the village the two officers joined by Deputy Preble and all three started for the barn by a circuitous route. The officers left the trial justice at a house a short distance away, and then entered the barn by way of a carriage house. By this time the spectators had begun to arrive and at 11 o'clock the two officers peeping through the cracks in the side of the carriage house, saw about sixty men gathered about a dimly lighted pit.

The officers waited until the main had fairly started, when they suddenly burst in on the crowd. Instantly there was a tremendous uproar and a rush was made for the officers, who had entered the main door, the only convenient exit.

Deputy Sheriff Preble stepped outside to watch the windows while Sheriff Athorne planted himself in the doorway. Eight men who attempted to overwhelm him were sent to the floor by well directed blows from the mighty fist of the sheriff. Blows were aimed at him, but he brushed them aside and returned them with force. Within a few minutes more than half a dozen of his assailants were lying on the floor with blood flowing from their wounds. Seeing he determined the assistance of the officers, others sought a different exit, and more than two score succeeded in breaking through the main windows and jumping to the ground. Several attacks on Deputy Preble, and although he defended himself as stoutly as did his chief, a blow from a club rendered him temporarily unconscious.

By this time Sheriff Athorne had succeeded in putting handcuffs on two of the men who had shown the greatest resistance, while sixteen others submitted to arrest without further delay.

Trial Justice Cole was then called in and at a quarter to twelve convened court in the middle of the ring.

The eighteen were immediately arraigned and six sent to the jail, and the others were fined \$5 and costs. The officers took possession of thirty birds.

FOR AIN PAIN.

From the stomach, around the heart, a coated tongue, poor breath, or sick headache. All these things are alike to HITCH. It is a pain in the stomach, a pain wherever located, in the head, around the heart or in the back. HITCH is the proper medicine. Take one and the burning stops. Don't be afraid of using it, because it is Nature's remedy. Nature makes the ingredients for exactly this purpose, and Nature has never made a mistake since the beginning of time. HITCH is for your stomach. It cures to suit cured. It's a doctor for 10 cents. A big bottle with 200 for \$1.00. Woodward Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

APPLE SEEDS.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Apple shipments from the west ending February 11th from this port, were 12,866 barrels.

Almost Giving Clothing Away

You can buy Clothing here now at less than factory price. The goods must go—we want the room. 'Twill pay you to help us clear them.

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, formerly \$1.85 to 4.75, now 98c., \$1.69 & 1.98

MEN'S SUITS, formerly \$6.00 to \$12.00, now \$3.95, 5.98 & 6.98

MEN'S OVERCOATS, formerly \$6.00 to \$12.00, now \$3.95, 4.95, 6.98, 8.75

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier

199 and 201 Union St.

NORTH SEA ENQUIRY

Conclusions of British and Russian Agents Heard.

Work of the Commission Practically Closed Until a Decision is Reached.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The international commission, which is inquiring into the North Sea incident, today heard the conclusions of the British and Russian agents upon its testimony presented.

The session was largely attended by members of the diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Porter and several members of the Japanese legation. It was expected that the two agents would reach an agreement upon a number of points involved, but the pleadings showed that on the main issues they were not reconciled. The British conclusion maintained that the testimony showed that the torpedo boats were present and that the firing was fully warranted. However, the Russian statement closed with a declaration of profound regret at the fact that innocent lives had been sacrificed, and announced the willingness of the Russian government to pay an indemnity to the survivors and families of the victims, leaving the amount of the indemnity to be determined by the Hague tribunal.

An incident occurred when the Russian agent, M. Nekledoff, pointed out that the British statement referred to the commission as a court, whereas the two governments had expressly agreed upon it being a commission of inquiry, but not a "court." Thereupon the British agent, Mr. O'Beirne, withdrew the use of the word "court." The incident was taken to indicate the restricted nature of the commission's inquiry.

The British summary of facts is under four main heads: First—That no torpedo boats or torpedoes were seen in the vicinity of the incident, as shown by the declarations of the fishermen and the official statements of various governments that no torpedo boats were seen in the vicinity of the incident, and that therefore the Russians made a mistake largely as the result of apprehension that an attack was about to occur.

Second—That the fire was opened without sufficient reason and was continued for an unreasonable time after the mistake had been detected.

Third—That no effort was made to succor the sinking ships or women in the doorway. Eight men who attempted to overwhelm him were sent to the floor by well directed blows from the mighty fist of the sheriff. Blows were aimed at him, but he brushed them aside and returned them with force. Within a few minutes more than half a dozen of his assailants were lying on the floor with blood flowing from their wounds. Seeing he determined the assistance of the officers, others sought a different exit, and more than two score succeeded in breaking through the main windows and jumping to the ground. Several attacks on Deputy Preble, and although he defended himself as stoutly as did his chief, a blow from a club rendered him temporarily unconscious.

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PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Feb. 13.—Arr. sch Clarence R. Venner, from Rockport, Me., for Portsmouth, N.H.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Mother's day, on a bare cot, father kneeling at the bedside, and three children crying for food was the scene a clerk from the office of George B. Clay, a real estate dealer, came upon when he entered the single back room home of the Delaney family, at No. 133 Borden avenue, Long Island City, yesterday. The clerk, who had come to collect the monthly rent of four dollars, summoned coroner's physician, E. G. Strong, but before he arrived the woman died.

Dr. Strong pronounced death due to starvation and cold. The woman was twenty-six years old, her husband, Robert, is twenty-nine, and the children three, five and seven years old. One candle furnished light for the Delanays. The furniture consisted of two cots, a chair and a wooden table. The glass in the solitary window was broken. Delaney said he had not a cent with which to buy food.

"I know my children are hungry," he said, "but what can I do? I've had two days' work in two whole months. That was driving a coal cart, and it wasn't worth a few cents. My wife, I knew, was dying. When I heard her cough I sent out for a doctor, but he would not come. I sent for another, but we were too poor; he wouldn't come either. My little girl, who is only a year old, has a bit to eat for days, and I—well, it's been a long time."

The coroner's physician examined the children and found them in a badly emaciated condition. He said that it was remarkable that pneumonia, aggravated by starvation, had not long since attacked them. Robert Delaney told the physician that he had despaired of all hope days ago.

"On the day of the blizzard," he said, "I went out to look for some food for my wife and children. I couldn't find any one who would help me. I saw a billboard with a poster of a scene from a play. Down at the bottom was a line, 'Get! Ain't it hell to be poor?' I sat down in the snow and cried."

The children will be removed to a hospital.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Convenient and Comfortable Manner of Reaching P. E. Island.

On Thursday last the steamer Minto, now lying at Georgetown harbor, went out for a little exercise in the straits, but as the going was a trifle heavy, she put back to her wharf and has remained there ever since. This steamer and the Stanley, which is in Pictou, have been tied up since January 24th, and there are a few dozen of passengers on P. E. Island and on the mainland who have been waiting for a chance to cross. Numbers have gone through St. John daily since January 25th and are still waiting around Pictou until the ice booms.

Several who were at Pictou left there early in the game and went back to Sackville, where they proceeded to Tormentine and got to the Island via the ice boats. Others delayed a few days longer in Pictou, but about the first of last week the ice boats became tied up on account of storms, and there was no crossing either at the Cape or at Pictou until Saturday, when the ice boats got over.

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