

# RALPH FREEZE RHODES SCHOLAR

**Is Unanimously  
Chosen by U.N.B.**

**Excellent Record and Ability  
Made Him Winner on First  
Ballot—Will Study Law at  
Oxford, Leaving Here in  
September.**

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 28.—(Special)—The second Rhodes scholarship from the U. N. B. has been awarded to Ralph St. John Freeze, of the teaching staff of Robtsey Collegiate school. The selection



Ralph St. John Freeze, Rhodes Scholar.

The Rhodes appointment was made by a committee of the faculty consisting of Dr. Harrison, the chancellor; Dr. Bailey, Professor Raymond, Prof. Scott and Dr. Brittain, after conference with a com-

mittee of three students appointed from the two upper classes by all the male students. Freeze had been a very close competitor of Chester Macdonald, the first Rhodes scholar, at the University.

**The Winner.**  
Ralph St. John Freeze was born in St. John on the 8th day of June, 1882. He is the son of J. Arthur Freeze, the well-known barrister of Sussex. Mr. Freeze matriculated at the University of New Brunswick in 1899 in the first division with a high average. In this examination he won the Kings County Scholarship. He was graduated from the university in June, 1903, with first class honors in mathematics and natural science and also with first class honors in science and chemistry. During his course he won the alumni gold medal for work in Latin prose composition, the Brydson-Jack scholarship in physics and the governor-general's gold medal in mathematics and mathematical physics.

Mr. Freeze has always taken an interest in athletics. He would have played on the university basketball team if his duties as demonstrator in chemistry had given him time. He recently led a winning athletic team in a debate in St. John on Chamberlain's policy with Dr. Silas A. Ward as judge. He has been teaching with distinguished success for the last three years in the Robtsey Collegiate for Boys and has for the last two years taken the law course in the Kings College Law School in St. John. In his law examinations he has been head of the list.

**TUCKER SENTENCED  
TO DIE ABOUT JUNE 10**

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27.—Chas. L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, of Waton, March 31, 1904, was today sentenced to the Middlesex Superior Court, to die by electricity during the week of June 10. When asked if he had anything to say, Tucker declared that he was innocent of the crime.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ST. JOHN

**It Costs the City More to Produce Electric Light Than They  
Pay the St. John Railway Company for Lamps.**

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir: In pursuing the question of civic ownership in St. John it is necessary to take up the North End electric lighting plant. The city does not do commercial lighting, but generates the electricity to supply the street lamps through the union of the city and the North End. Unlike the market and the ferries the electric lighting station is not an inheritance through the charter but through the union of St. John and Portland. Electric arc lamps were first lighted in St. John on May 18th, 1883, on the centennial anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists. Portland, which was then a separate municipality had quarreled with the city after the St. John fire and was lighted by vapor lamps which were anything but satisfactory. Arc lighting was new and anything new had attractions for the Portland aldermen of those days and for several months the city and Portland were at loggerheads. The city was to have the new city, for Portland became a city in 1883, with electric lights was decided in committee and by the council ending in the purchase of the North End plant for electric lighting in 1885. At first the power was supplied by contract, the contractor being Alderman Waring, but as the results were neither satisfactory to Mr. Waring nor the city, it was decided in 1888 to build an electric light station behind the town building. The site is not a good one, but the city of Portland is not rich in the possession of lands and this plot of ground was the only one available without purchase. The cost of the dynamo, wires, lamps and other plant purchased in 1885 is represented by a bond issue of \$5,800. The buildings and steam plant added in 1888 cost \$5,000 more and when the accounts of the city of Portland were closed by the union city the electric light account was in debt \$2,631.38. The cost of the electric plant to the new city was therefore \$13,431, less whatever was collected from tax defaulters of the old city of Portland which would, perhaps, reduce the total to somewhere about \$15,000.

In a recent communication to your paper Alderman MacLachlan states that the total cost of the North End plant was \$17,592 up to the time of union and that only \$10,800 of bonds were issued to meet that expenditure. I regret that I have not a complete file of the accounts of the old city of Portland, but I have a reference to the published accounts of 1887 the value of the electric light properties is put down in the balance sheet at \$5,800 and the sum of \$6,074 in that year charged to general maintenance account, the lights having cost just that much more than was realized from the assessment. For the year 1888 the general maintenance account was \$5,394, but when the books of the old city of Portland were closed the balance against the city of Portland was a debit of \$2,631.38. In the meantime the light properties account had grown to \$11,127.07, against which there was a debit liability of \$10,800, a difference of only \$327. The general maintenance account of Portland was a wonderful account altogether, something in the nature of a confession box, where the aldermen dumped all their sins, and forgot about them. I do not know where Ald. MacLachlan got the figures, but he has given me a certainly different view of the published accounts of the city of Portland that have fallen into my hands.

But this is not all that the aldermen says regarding the cost of the North End lighting plant. He would have the public believe that the sum of \$1,698 was paid out of operating expenses towards the capital of the plant. Alderman MacLachlan thoroughly understands the bookkeeping of the city of St. John and knows that the capital account for the North End light station and the account of the light department have no connection whatever with each other, and that at no time has the city been applying to the capital account. The \$5,800 of five per cent bonds issued in 1885 were paid for by the city of Portland, and a per cent bond, the difference of \$1,300 being paid out of the sinking fund which had been assessed for in the general rates of 1885. In 1889 the \$1,300 bond was paid out of the sinking fund and the assessment for operating the lights. In 1891 the necessity for greater light in the North End led to the purchase of a second-hand dynamo for \$600.00, for which the city of Portland was assessed \$4,000 for bond for out of the assessment for operating the lamps. This is the only instance where any portion of the annual assessment for lighting the city has been applied to increasing the plant. The expenditure of the council for the North End light station on account of the taxpayers has been \$18,200, of which \$12,800 has been paid for the sinking fund and the remainder shouldered on the general revenue of the city by closing the Portland expense account several years ago.

What have the taxpayers to show for this expenditure? A building that is incapable of extension and a steam and electric plant that are practically worthless, or, at the best, so antiquated that it would be cheaper for the city to abandon the plant and replace it with modern machinery. There never was a greater absurdity or wrong than to issue forty-year bonds to pay for machinery and plant of such a perishable character as that for generating and distributing electricity. It was an act of folly on the part of the common council equalled only by issuing of thirty-year bonds for laying a wooden pavement on Prince William street that was three times renewed before the bonds became due. But the council does not gain wisdom from experience and seems indifferent as to the character or extent of the obligations placed on the taxpayers so long as their needs for the day are served. The problem the taxpayers have to face today, so far as the North End electric light plant is concerned is to continue to pay the interest on \$15,000 for a quarter of a century to come, and to acquire another \$10,000 to this sum to acquire a modern plant or continue to pay thirty-five per cent interest on producing electricity than is necessary to abandon the plant and do the work by contract. It is because the aldermen, or some of them at least, realize that the North End electric plant is really worn out and the city's investment of \$15,000 practically worthless that the agitation for electric lighting on a larger scale has been commenced in the common council.

Now as to the cost of maintaining the North End electric light station. The chamberlain's accounts from year to year show the extent and character of these expenditures, but they have been so much

manipulated that it is necessary to take a series of years in order to get even an approximate idea of the cost to the city of each lamp. In 1880 the first full year after union, the amount paid in salaries was \$1,335.01, which was made up of the salaries of the electrician, engineer, and pump trimmer, and \$75.00, the proportion of the salary of the director of public safety. Since 1880 this latter charge on the account has been omitted altogether, to the effect that the salary of the director of the electric light account for the services rendered by the director, the salary being divided between the market, police and fire departments, although the city should have paid as much time to the light department as to the others. The enlargement of the plant in 1891 caused an increase of \$400 in the salary of the director, the reduction of 1894 the salaries of the officials of the department are set down as \$2,432, a somewhat rapid advance. In describing the plant this report says: "The station contains 182 incandescent lamps and two dynamos; the city also owns 250 light poles and fourteen miles of blue wire. The total value of electric light plant owned by the city is \$16,000. The average cost per lamp furnished from this station is \$73.69 a year. This does not include interest on debentures issued for plant." No interest is made in this report, which comprised 182 incandescent lamps in all, of any other light plant, though I find from another source that there are sixty-nine lamps being operated in the city and the city owned these lamps. Indeed there is a great scarcity of information of any kind regarding the operation of this station in any of the published accounts of the city, but from the report of 1900, I glean the city owned 335 poles and seventeen miles of wire, an increase of 100 poles and three miles of wire in six years. In addition to the poles owned by the city they use poles owned by the Canadian Pacific and Western Union Telegraph companies, and in return grant the use of the city poles.

In the chamberlain's accounts the North End light station is not charged with the cost of the plant, but the cost of the poles and all repairs to the buildings, and plant and the cost of insurance regularly appear. The interest charge, to which the sinking fund, as already stated, is \$750 annually. If the property were owned by a private corporation its assessable valuation would be about \$10,000, the taxes on which would be \$175, the interest rate, while for water consumed and protection rate the annual cost would be about \$175 more. No allowance is made for depreciation although after five years experience it is self-evident that a municipal proposition to the city is really that of a speculator's game, unless it is in thoroughly complete hands, it is very likely to prove a failure whether conducted as a municipal undertaking or by a company. Now that the city is proposing to further increase the liability of the city in this direction it behooves the taxpayers to carefully consider the whole question before authorizing further expenditures along this line. At the present stage it is pretty safe to say that much more information is necessary before any action is taken by the aldermen to increase the city's liability for electric lighting plant.

JOHN A. BOWEN.

**CHATHAM BOARD OF  
TRADE MEETING**

Chatham, Jan. 28.—The annual meeting of the Chatham board of trade was held Saturday, Governor Stoyball, president, in the chair.

A letter from the Halifax board of trade asking this one to join in a memorial to the government for a subsidy for a steel building plant was read. On motion of J. L. Stewart it was decided to grant the request.

A letter was also read from the secretary of the Montreal board of trade asking the Chatham board to co-operate with it in having a conference of Canadian boards of trade in Montreal next summer. W. H. Snowball moved that the board co-operate with Montreal in holding a conference, and appoint the secretary as a delegate to same, which after discussion, was adopted.

In reporting the work of the year the secretary expressed his opinion that he had not been without beneficial results to the country. Action had been taken in regard to freight rates, subsidy for the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company, and dredging what is called Oak Point. The moving of the L. C. station into town and the building of a drill hall had not yet been attained. There were 37 members of the board. The treasurer's report was adopted.

W. S. Loggie, M. P., in referring to the secretary's report stated that he had done the best he could to help the country while in Ottawa. He was at first reticent about the M. S. N. Co., but finally obtained a grant of \$1,500, besides one for the building of a wharf at Oak Point. The northwest channel had been improved by dredging and he had and would continue to urge upon the government the necessity of the Miramichi ship channel being deepened. The minister had taken the request for a drill hall into favorable consideration. Mr. Loggie did not think there was any prospect of the L. C. station being moved into town very soon.

The following are the officers for 1906: W. R. Snowball, president; D. P. MacLachlan, vice-president; W. L. F. Watson, secretary; V. A. Danville, treasurer; J. P. Benson, auditor. The council and board of arbitrators were re-elected except J. P. Benson was substituted for another member.

R. H. Wing lost a valuable horse yesterday, after being on the ice for some time and it fell, breaking its leg. Mr. Wing had the animal shot.

**St. Stephen Civic Nominations.**

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Nominations for mayor, councilmen and assessors closed this evening, as follows: Mayor—A. I. Todd.

Councillors—Duke, ward, Lafin Dignam, assessor; G. N. Vroom, A. D. Taylor, Kings ward—Councillors, J. T. Whitlock, Edward Keyes; assessor, T. K. McGee; Queens ward—Councillors, E. McGee, R. W. Grammer, Edmund Miles; assessor, L. A. Mills.

Two councillors and one assessor in each ward.

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1. How much stock of all kinds have you?

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The colored paper we will send you is the finest picture of the great Dan Patch, 1554, in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. It is free of advertising. Address at once.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.**

TORONTO, CANADA.

## EDWARD F. COLE FOUND GUILTY

**KILL THOSE WHO  
CANNOT BE CURED**

**Dr. Walter Kempster, Insanity Expert  
of Guitau Trial, Favors Law  
to End Suffering**

**TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE**

**Would Include Lunatics and  
Idiots with Incapables --- To  
Remove Them Is Mercy.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 26.—Dr. Walter Kempster, an insanity expert who figured in the Guitau trial, favors a law which will permit the putting to death of fifty minutes after entering the jury chamber. The jury men are said to have been unanimous in their decision on the time of leaving the court room.

Cole did not display the slightest trace of nervousness while testifying to the announcement of the forensic which means life imprisonment in state prison for him unless pardoned or a new trial is obtained. He was then taken back to the county jail and court adjourned until Feb. 6, to which date the trial jury had been excused. The sentence will be imposed within a few days after Feb. 6 unless Cole's counsel moves for a new trial. His attorney tonight said he may ask for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict is against the law and the evidence. On the other hand, Messrs. Philbrook and Eaton, who conducted the prosecution for the state, were gratified with the success of their labors. Both of them have frequently expressed their sincere conviction that Cole committed the murder and their desire for a verdict was founded on their conscientious belief that

Whether the dose of morphine killed her or not he could not say, but it was large enough to do so under ordinary conditions. Dr. Kempster said he favored a law which would permit the doing away of incurables, but the Ohio law was faulty. If we could have two experts in the country the same as in Germany then it might be possible, but here the difficulty would be to get an "expert" who was competent to decide whether the time had arrived when it was better for the patient to die or not. There were persons, he said, who were a burden to themselves, their friends and the state. Such persons could just as well be removed, as death would be welcome to them, but their carcasses would have to be used in all such cases.

If such a law was adopted it ought to include lunatics and idiots. They can never hope to be anything as long as they live, and to remove them would be a mercy to them and all connected with them. The doctor admitted that it was a matter which would have to be carefully considered, but as to the beneficial effects he had no doubt.

He said, in conclusion, that whenever he traveled, and he had been in many parts of the world, he always carried with him something which would put an end to the suffering of those who were in torture, had no possibility of living and were praying for death.

**A MOTHER'S DUTY.**

She Should Carefully Guard the Health of Her Growing Daughter—Her Future Happiness Depends Upon the Change from Girlhood to Womanhood.

Every mother should watch with the greatest care the health of her growing daughter. She is a girl today—tomorrow a woman. The happy health of womanhood depends upon this vital change from girlhood. When nature makes new demands upon her blood supply, you must build up her blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Her system is unequal to that strain if her mother neglects to do so. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new, rich, red blood and help her to overcome her weakness. When nature makes new demands upon her blood supply, you must build up her blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Her system is unequal to that strain if her mother neglects to do so. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new, rich, red blood and help her to overcome her weakness.

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**Amherst News.**

Amherst, Jan. 28.—R. C. Fuller and J. W. Morrison have purchased from the estate of the late Dr. Nathan Tupper the brick block on the corner of Church and Victoria streets, occupied by R. C. Fuller & Co., druggists.

H. L. Hewson has purchased from C. del. Black the premises, occupied by Harry Miner adjoining the property recently purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada.

William McKenzie, the old gentleman who was run over by the Dominion Express Company's team some time ago, breaking his leg, has been discharged from the hospital and is now at home, recovered. He speaks in the very highest terms of his treatment while in that institution.

Daniel Flemming, an employee of the Amherst Foundry Company, while "pouring off" boiling hot iron, received serious injury to his eyes by an explosion following the coming together of the hot metal and sand.

The new bridge over the Upper Mississippi recently built by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia governments jointly, has just been completed and is open to the public. It will be remembered that the old bridge was constructed by the inspector as unsafe over a year ago but was used until late last fall when it collapsed.

**Murdered Steeves  
Says Jury**

**The Twelve Men Were Unani-  
mous on the First Ballot—  
Sentence Life Imprisonment  
as Death Penalty Has Been  
Abolished in Maine—Verdict  
Surprises Many.**

Portland, Me., Jan. 27.—Edward F. Cole, of this city, was found guilty of murder by a jury in the superior court late today for the killing of John Frank Steeves, of Hillsboro (N. B.), April 12, 1905, after a six days' trial. The jury reported the verdict at 3:35 o'clock, just one hour and fifty minutes after entering the jury chamber. The jury men are said to have been unanimous in their decision on the time of leaving the court room.

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**Novia Scotia Farmers in Session.**

Truro, N. S., Jan. 28.—The annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association opened this evening. Hugh Fraser, of Emsdale, the president, gave an address, which showed satisfaction over the good crops of the past year. He believed the farmers were too backward and advocated them putting up candidates in the coming elections. Touching on the provincial exhibition he denounced the "fakes" row and urged the farmers to step up and demand a clean show. He spoke favorably of the Maritime Winter Fair and claimed the agricultural college was a credit to the province.

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Appendicitis**

It is caused by the clogging of the bowels and intestines. Keep the system active, the stomach tight, the bowels healthy and open with

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Pills**

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**Arthur G. Cameron  
Rhodes Scholar  
For P. E. Island**

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 28.—Yesterday Arthur G. Cameron, aged twenty-four, a native of Montague, was nominated Rhodes scholar for P. E. Island by the committee composed of Lieut. Governor McKinnon, Chief Justice Sullivan, Dr. Anderson, chief superintendent of education; Dr. Robertson, principal of Prince of Wales' college, and Rev. Dr. Curran, principal of St. Dunstan's college.

Mr. Cameron is now in senior arts at Queen's University, Kingston, specializing in Latin and English history and ranking high in his classes. He will receive his M. A. degree next May.

He is one of the best athletes the Island has produced. He stands over six feet and has magnificent physique. As a member of the Algonquin Athletic Club he swept prize after prize in the marathon and in football and last fall played on an all-St. John team against Dalhousie University. He is also a good debater. He recently led a winning athletic team in a debate in St. John on Chamberlain's policy with Dr. Silas A. Ward as judge. He has been teaching with distinguished success for the last three years in the Robtsey Collegiate for Boys and has for the last two years taken the law course in the Kings College Law School in St. John. In his law examinations he has been head of the list.

**EVA BOOTH, IN RAGS,  
TO ILLUSTRATE  
POVERTY IN LONDON**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Dressed in rags, Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, spoke for two hours in Carnegie Hall last night, on army work in London. The topic of her stockinged feet protruded through a pair of slippers, which were tied with strings, and a yellow handkerchief was about her throat. The sleeves of her dress were so worn that both elbows were plainly seen every time she made a gesture. Much of the time she had part of her audience in tears. The hall was packed, and hundreds of persons were sent away, although more than 1,000 were permitted to stand.